BRITISH MUSEUM

AT THE

COUNCIL CHAMBER, *Whitehall*, the 28th of *March* 1789.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council appointed for the Conſideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

YOUR Majeſty having been pleaſed by your Order in Council, bearing Date the 11th February 1788, to direct that this Committee ſhould forthwith take into their Conſideration the preſent State of the African Trade, particularly as far as relates to the Practice and Manner of purchaſing or obtaining Slaves on the Coaſt of Africa, and the Importation and Sale thereof, either in the Britiſh Colonies and Settlements, or in the Foreign Colonies and Settlements in America or the Weſt Indies; and alſo, as far as relates to the Effects and Conſequences of this Trade both in Africa and in the ſaid Colonies and Settlements, and to the general Commerce of this Kingdom; and ſhould report to your Majeſty in Council the Reſult of their Inquiries, with ſuch Obſervations as they might have to offer thereupon:

The Committee, in obedience to your Majeſty's ſaid Order of Reference, proceeded immediately to inveſtigate the Subject ſo referred, and examined ſuch Perſons as either offered themſelves, or ſuch as they thought proper to ſummon, being in the Judgment of the Committee likely to convey uſeful Information thereupon; and they applied to the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa; to the Agents for the ſeveral Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies; and to your Majeſty's Governors and the Councils and Aſſemblies of the ſaid Iſlands; and alſo to the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, for Anſwers to ſuch Queſtions as appeared to the Committee to be calculated to produce Information on the ſeveral Parts of this extenſive Subject. The Committee thought proper likewiſe to apply to your Majeſty's Miniſters at Foreign Courts for ſuch Information as they might be able to procure concerning the State of the African Trade as carried on by Foreign Countries, and concerning the Manner of tranſporting Slaves to their reſpective Colonies, and the Treatment of them there.

2 And

And the Committee alſo cauſed the Books of the late Board of Trade to be ſearched for all the Information to be found therein reſpecting this Subject. They alſo called for, and obtained from the Public Offices and other Sources, ſuch Accounts as appeared to them to be likely to throw light upon any of the Heads of this Inquiry, and particularly upon the Extent and Value of this Trade in all its Branches, and the Effects and Conſequences of it upon the general Commerce of this Kingdom.

And the Committee having been employed for upwards of Twelve Months in collecting Information upon the ſeveral Points before mentioned, and conceiving it may be your Majeſty's Intention to order this Report to be laid as ſoon as poſſible before Parliament, have thought it right, without any further Delay, or waiting for any additional Information, to direct that the Information already collected be arranged as nearly as may be found practicable, according to the following Plan:

FIRST. The Evidence that the Committee has obtained of the preſent State of thoſe Parts of Africa from whence Slaves have been exported, taking each Country that lies upon the Coaſt ſeparately, beginning from the River Senegal, and deſcending ſouthward to the laſt of the European Settlements on the ſaid Coaſt, with ſuch Information as has been obtained of the interior Countries, ſituated behind each of the ſaid Countries on the Coaſt reſpectively; comprehending under this Head,

1ſt, The Government of each Country.
2d, The Religion.
3d, The Cuſtoms, Manners, &c.
4th, The Manner in which Slaves are made, or become ſo. For example:
    Whether they are born Slaves, or made Captives in War, or kidnapped.
    Whether condemned to be Slaves for Crimes, and for what Crimes.
5th, Whether they are brought from other Countries in the interior Parts of Africa, and from what Countries, &c.
6th, The Treatment of Slaves in the Country from whence they are brought.
7th, The Manner in which Europeans purchaſe Slaves, whether with Money or by Merchandiſe, and at what Prices; or whether they ever obtain them by Fraud, or in any improper Way whatſoever?
8th, The Behaviour of Slaves at the Time and Place of Sale, or in conſequence of being ſold.
9th, The Numbers carried annually from each Country on the Coaſt by the different European Nations; and the Proportion of Males, Females, and Children.
10th, How the Slaves offered for Sale, when not purchaſed, are diſpoſed of.

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11th, The Produce of each Country of Africa in which any other Commerce is at preſent carried on: The Extent of ſuch Commerce, and the Information that has been obtained of any Proſpect there may be of increaſing the Trade with Africa in any ſuch Articles of Produce, or of creating new Branches of Commerce in other Articles of Produce, by giving Encouragement for that Purpoſe.

To this Head is annexed an Account of the Charters and Statutes, under the Authority and Protection of which the African Trade firſt began, and has continued to the preſent Time; and of the moſt material Proceedings that have been had in the Houſe of Commons relative thereto.

SECOND. The Evidence that has been obtained concerning the Manner of carrying Slaves to the Weſt Indies, under the following Heads:

The Size or Tonnage of the Ships.
The Manner of fitting up the Ships.
The Proviſions taken on board.
The Medicines.
The Officers of the Ship, ſuch as Maſters, Surgeons, &c.
The Number of Slaves uſually carried per Ton from the different Countries on the Coaſt of Africa.
The general Treatment of Slaves while on board, either in Health or in Sickneſs.
The Mortality of Slaves, and the Cauſes of it.
The Mortality of Seamen, and the Cauſes of it.
The Manner in which the Slaves are ſold when landed in the Weſt Indies.

THIRD. The Treatment of Slaves in the Weſt Indies, and all Circumſtances relating thereto, arranged in the Manner ſtated in Paper A. in the Appendix, as will appear in that Part of the Report where the Evidence on this Subject is given.

To this Head is annexed a general View of the Laws reſpecting Negro Slaves in moſt of the Iſlands, followed by a Statement at large of ſuch of the ſaid Laws as now ſubſiſt in each Iſland, arranged under different Titles, as prepared by Mr. Reeves, Law Clerk to this Committee; and there is alſo Information on this Subject in the Anſwers of ſome of the Governors and Legiſlatures of the Iſlands to the Queſtions tranſmitted to them by Order of this Committee.

FOURTH. The Accounts that have been called for to ſhew the Extent of the Trade in all its Branches, and the Number of the Free Inhabitants and Slaves in each of the Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, according to a Plan ſtated in Paper B. in the Appendix, ſo far as the Accounts could be procured, as will appear in that Part of the Report where theſe Accounts are given.

FIFTH. All the Information that has been obtained relating to the Advantages, which the French Weſt India Iſlands are ſuppoſed at preſent to enjoy over the Britiſh Iſlands, and the Reaſons and Circumſtances on which theſe ſuperior Advantages appear to be founded, according to a Plan ſtated in Paper C. in the Appendix.

SIXTH. All the Information that has been obtained concerning the Extent of the Trade of other European Nations to Africa, and the Manner in which the ſame is carried on; and concerning the Treatment of Slaves in the Foreign Iſlands or Colonies in America and the Weſt Indies; and concerning the Trade in Slaves carried on from the Northern, Eaſtern, and Southern Coaſts of Africa, or in the interior Parts of that Country as connected therewith, either by Europeans, or by the different People of Aſia and Africa.

All the Information and Matter collected by the Committee, has, in purſuance of their Orders, been arranged under the foregoing Heads by the Gentlemen belonging to the Office for Trade; and the *vivâ voce* Evidence upon each Head is ſtated as nearly as poſſible in the very Words in which the ſame was given. If it ſhould be wiſhed to ſee the whole Evidence exactly as it was taken before the Committee, a Copy thereof *verbatim* is ready to be produced; but the Committee think it their Duty to ſubmit to your Majeſty's Conſideration, how far it may be proper to make public all the Information received reſpecting the preſent State of the Forts on the Coaſt of Africa; and alſo ſome Circumſtances reſpecting the Share which your Majeſty's Subjects have in the Foreign Trade carried on upon the Coaſt of Africa for the Supply of Slaves to the Foreign Iſlands and Settlements in America and the Weſt Indies. Theſe, for Reaſons reſpecting the Public as well as Individuals, it may not perhaps be ſo prudent wholly to divulge.

I.

VIEW of the EVIDENCE that the Committee has obtained of the preſent State of thoſe Parts of AFRICA from whence SLAVES have been exported, taking each Country that lies upon the Coaſt ſeparately, beginning from the River Senegal, and deſcending Southward to the laſt of the European Settlements on the ſaid Coaſt; with ſuch Information as has been obtained of the interior Countries ſituated behind each of the ſaid Countries on the Coaſt reſpectively.

Government, Religion, Manners, and Cuſtoms.

PART I.

Senegal, and the Countries of Walo and Cayor, or Demel.

John Barnes, Eſquire.

JOHN BARNES, Eſquire, was reſident at Senegal near Eight Years, the laſt Three Years as Governor, the firſt Five Years as a Merchant; has been at other Places on the Coaſt of Africa, but was never in the Service of the African Company upon any other Part of the Coaſt. The Nature of his Commerce upon the River Senegal was chiefly the Gum Trade.

The Countries immediately round Senegal are the Country of Walo, and the Country of Cayor or Demel; the Nature of the Government in theſe Countries (which are of conſiderable Extent) is Monarchy, abſolute in ſome Reſpects, but limited in others, and hereditary in the Female Line.

As to the Religion of theſe Countries, great Part of the Inhabitants are Mahometans, but very imperfect. The Government is greatly under the Influence and Controul of the Mooriſh Tribes inhabiting the Deſert on the North Side of the River; this Deſert extends from the North Side of the River Senegal to the Southern Declivity of Mount Atlas. The Extent is about Ten Degrees from North to South, and the Borders of it to the River Senegal or Mount Atlas are alone inhabited.

Goree, Gambia, and Countries adjoining.

Mr. Dalrymple.

HUGH DALRYMPLE, Eſquire, ſerved as Firſt Lieutenant of Grenadiers in the Prince of Wales's or 75th Regiment, at the Reduction of Goree in 1779; remained on that Part of the Coaſt from the Beginning of May to the End of September or the Beginning of October in the ſame Year, and made frequent Excurſions to the adjacent Continent (from whence the Iſland of Goree is diſtant only Two or Three Miles) for ſeveral Leagues inland as well along Shore on both Sides of Cape Verd.

This Country is under one Government; the Nature of the Government is monarchical, but of a very uncertain Kind; ſometimes very arbitrary and at others not ſo.

The better Sort of People are Mahometans; the common People have all Sorts of Superſtition; they in general worſhip Trees.

Goree, Gambia, and Countries adjoining.

Mr. Poplett.

THOMAS POPLETT, Eſquire, an Officer in the African Corps, was at Goree and Gambia near Four Years, from 1779 to 1783: He has been up the River Gambia to the Diſtance of 300 or 400 Miles; but never was up the River Senegal; had no Concern in Trade himſelf, but had Opportunities of ſeeing the Manner in which it was carried on.

Mr. Poplett being aſked, If he knew any Thing of the Nature of the Government in theſe Countries, gave the following Account:

The Nature of the Government of theſe Countries, viz. the Kingdom of Demel, Tin, Barbeſſin, and Barra, on the North Side of the River Gambia (which Countries run from the River Senegal to the Gambia, and extend upwards of 200 Miles) are all abſolute Monarchies, and are in fact governed more by the Caprice of the Monarch, than by any fixed Syſtem of Government; they have a Council, conſiſting of the Alcaide or Governor, the Gerouff or Mayor, the Marabou or Prieſt, and ſome of the Elders of the Village, the whole Council being from Seven to Nine in Number: Theſe conſult and adviſe the King, but he is not obliged to follow their Advice, nor does he ever do ſo, unleſs it conſiſts with his own Opinion or Intereſt, or that he apprehends they will have Force ſufficient to reſiſt him, which they frequently do.

To furniſh the Revenues of theſe Kingdoms, every Village pays a regular Cuſtom to the King, conſiſting of Two Parts; the one annual, which is fixed by the King; the other, in proportion to the Trade of the Ships.

This Revenue or Cuſtom is paid in Slaves, Powder, Shot, Brandy, Tobacco, and other Merchandize brought from Europe. When this Cuſtom is not paid regularly, the King firſt gives Notice to pay it, and if not then paid within a certain Time, he comes down with

Goree, Gambia, and Countries adjoining.

Mr. Poplett.

Force, and *breaks the Village*; that is, he takes a great Number of the Inhabitants Priſoners, whom he detains for ſome Time as Pledges: If the Duties are paid, he reſtores the Priſoners; if not, they are ſold for Slaves. The Kings *never* break a Village without ſome ſuch Pretence; they are underſtood to be Maſters of the Lives of their Subjects; but they uſe this Power with very great Lenity; only when any of their Subjects are repreſented by the Alcaide, or Chief of the Village, to be incorrigible, the King makes no Scruple of cutting off their Heads without any Form of Trial.

The People upon the Coaſt are wholly Mahometans; next to them, internally, there is a Country containing a People called the Sierrieurs, who believe in a Supreme Being, and teſtify ſuch Belief by ſhewing great Marks of Joy and Gratitude on occaſion of any Benefits received: They have no Idols, nor any Form of Worſhip; their principal Tenet is, that they are to be happy in this World, and they endeavour to make themſelves ſo, by every Species of licentious Enjoyment, which they even purſue under any Affliction. The Countries beyond theſe are chiefly Pagan. The Country of the Sierrieurs is more populous, in proportion to its Extent, than the Mahometan Countries; the Sierrieurs are governed by a Number of independent Chiefs, but they have no Kings. Theſe People are Wanderers, like the Moors, but they wander only within the Limits of their own Country.

The Language of theſe Countries (except the Sierrieurs) is what is called Wolloff; and it is written in the Arabic Character.

The Black Mahometans upon the Coaſt are ſtrong and robuſt, very handſome and remarkably tall; they have woolly Heads, aquiline Noſes, and thin Lips.

The Barras are ſhort and thick, with thick Lips, flat Noſes, and woolly Heads: They ſpeak the Mundingo Language.

The Sierrieurs have Noſes quite flat, they think it a Beauty, and preſs down the Noſes of their Children accordingly; they are woolly-headed, ſtrong, ſhort and thick, and their Faces are tattood; they are fond of War, and are a very artful People.

The Wolloffs are a ſenſible, hoſpitable, and civil People, but jealous and vindictive.

The People of Tin are ſerious in their Diſpoſition, much oppreſſed by their King, and naturally jealous and vindictive.

The Barbeſſins and the Barras are an artful People, much accuſtomed to Chicanery in Trade, and perfidious in their Dealings; they are lively, jealous, and vindictive.

The People in general are very indolent; the Men do nothing but ſmoke, ſhoot, and fiſh; the Women do all the Work of the Field, as well as of the Houſe. Every Man is allowed to take as many Wives as he pleaſes, if he can ſatiſfy the Marabou or Prieſt that he is able to maintain them. The Wives are in general Slaves to the Huſbands, and work very hard.

Goree, and the River Gambia.

Captain Hills.

JOHN HILLS, Eſquire, Captain in the Navy, commanded his Majeſty's Sloop Zephyr at Goree, and in the River Gambia, in the latter End of the Year 1781 and the Beginning of 1782; was upon theſe Stations about Five Months in the whole.

The Nature of the Government, as far as Captain' Hills could judge, is moſt deſpotic, as the King of Demel ſeemed to have a Power of making his Subjects Slaves and ſelling them. The Religion of this Part of the Coaſt is in general Mahometan.

River Gambia, and Sierra Leone.

Mr. Harry Gandy.

Mr. HARRY GANDY, one of the People calling themſelves Quakers, lived near Thirty Years in the Weſt Indies, in the Daniſh Iſlands, and made Two Voyages to the Coaſt of Africa in the Years 1758 and 1762, as Maſter of a Veſſel; went to the River Gambia and to Sierra Leone; has been more than 200 Miles up the River Gambia; but not above 30 Miles up the River Sierra Leone.

Mr. Gandy can give no Account of the Government of theſe Countries; the Religion is Mahometaniſm.

River Gambia.

Captain Heatley.

CAPTAIN HEATLEY has been concerned in the African Trade from the Year 1763 to the laſt Year, was employed as Captain in that Trade on his own Account and for other People; remained Five Years at one Time, and Three Years at another, on the River Gambia, and was 230 Leagues up the River. He ſpoke the Mundingo Language, which is the general Language of the Country. The Motive that induced him to go ſo far up the River was to trade for Slaves, and for Ivory and Wax occaſionally.

River Gambia.

Captain Heatley.

The River Gambia may be navigated in Veſſels that draw Ten Feet Water; that is, in Veſſels from 70 to 150 Tons: The Tide flows as far as 230 Leagues, or perhaps 320 Leagues in dry Seaſons, but not in the rainy Seaſons: And in the Part of its Courſe which he ſpeaks of, paſſes through a great number of Kingdoms and Governments.

The Nature of the Governments on each Side the River is ſo various, that he knows not how to give an Account of them, but they are in general Monarchies with Powers variouſly limited. The Sovereigns have Princes under them, who frequently act very independently of the Sovereigns.

Upon the Entrance at about Ten Leagues up the River, Veſſels are called upon to pay Cuſtom to the King of Barra, which amounts in proportion to the Tonnage of the Veſſel; 110 Leagues up the River at Yanamaroo, which is a trading Place, another Cuſtom is paid, and as the Ships paſs through different Kingdoms in going up the River, if they trade, they pay Cuſtom at them all.

The Traders are in general Mahometans; but the Kings, Princes, and People are Pagans.

Senegal, Gambia, and other Parts of the Coaſt, to Prampram.

Sir George Yonge.

Sir GEORGE YONGE has been on the Coaſt of Africa Four ſeveral Times, between the Years 1767, 1768, and 1772, as well as he recollects; in the firſt Two Voyages he ſerved as a Lieutenant, in the laſt Two as Captain of the Weazle, under Captain Fielding and Captain Collingwood.

In Two Voyages, he was at Senegal, and remained Three Weeks on Shore with Governor O'Hara; from thence he went to Gambia, where he remained a ſhort Time; from Gambia to Sierra Leone for Refreſhments, and from thence to Cape Appollonia, and moſt of the Forts upon the Gold Coaſt, the loweſt Part of which was Prampram in Latitude 3, or thereabouts.

Speaking of the ſeveral Governments on theſe Parts of the Coaſt, Sir George Yonge informed the Committee, that the King of Burſalim at Gambia, is a very powerful Monarch and has very extenſive Dominions. The greateſt Part of the Coaſt, however, where Sir George Yonge was, is divided into petty States, but all the Sovereigns are abſolute, and have Power of Life and Death; they conſider their Subjects as Slaves, and treat them accordingly.

Rivers Suſa, Sangarea, Dembia, Rio Pongeos, and Sierra Leone.

Mr. Thomas Eldrid.

Mr. THOMAS ELDRID, a Native of Rhode Iſland, has been employed in the Merchants Service between Three and Four Years as Second and Chief Mate of an African Ship, was upon the Slaving Trade in the Year 1765, 1766, 1767, and 1768, from Senegal down to Annamboe; left the Trade becauſe he did not like it, conceiving it to be unlawful, and has never been in Africa ſince the Year 1768.

Mr. Eldrid was on Shore about Four or Five Months in the whole of the Time he was on the Coaſt, but never lived on Shore for more than Three or Four Nights at a Time; was up the Rivers Suſa, Sangarea, Dembia, Rio Pongeos, and Sierra Leone, in Boats, for near a Twelvemonth, but never had occaſion to obſerve any Thing very particularly of the Government of theſe Countries. If any Diſpute or *Palavers* aroſe between Two or more Perſons, they called a Council of the head Men, where the Perſons were tried: He has frequently been at thoſe Trials, and underſtood the Suſa Language, which Country is between Sierra Leone and Gambia.

The Sentence was pronounced by the King, with the Advice of the head Men; and the Puniſhment was, ſometimes to be ſold as Slaves, ſometimes to get a Slave in their room. The Crimes for which theſe People were in general accuſed and tried, were Adultery the greater Part, and ſome for Theft.

Mr. Eldrid knows nothing of the Nature of the general Government of theſe Countries, but does not believe they have any regular Form of Government.

The People in general are Pagans; they make their own Fetiches or Idols. They believe, however, that there is an inviſible God. As far as Mr. Eldrid knows of the Coaſt, he does not believe they ever make human Sacrifices, but he knows nothing of the interior Country.

Iſles De Los, and River Kiſſey.

James Penny, Eſquire.

JAMES PENNY Eſq. African Merchant, and One of the Gentlemen delegated from Liverpool on account of the African and the Weſt India Trade, as far as that Town is concerned.

Mr. Penny commanded a Ship in the African Trade, was in the Trade Eighteen Years, and made Eleven Voyages as Captain, and Two as Firſt and Second Mate; went Five Voyages

Iſles De Los, and River Kiſſey.

ages to Bonny, Four to Congo and Angola, and the reſt to the Windward Coaſt: Mr. Penny reſided in the Iſles de Los and the River Kiſſey on the Windward Coaſt about Two Years, from 1768 to 1770, as Factor, and quitted the Trade in 1784.

James Penny, Eſquire.

In the Parts oppoſite to the Iſles de Los, and the Neighbourhood to the Northward of Sierra Leone, where Mr. Penny has been, the Country is divided into a Number of petty States, ruled by Kings or head Men, whoſe Diſtricts are very ſmall. The Power of theſe Kings or head Men is not abſolute and arbitrary; they generally call a Council conſiſting of head Men, who are Relations of the Princes, in which all Matters, civil or military, are decided. The religious Inſtitutions of theſe petty States are principally Pagan; there are ſome Mahometans, and on the Northern Rivers a few black Chriſtians, made ſuch by the Portugueſe when they were eſtabliſhed among them.

Mr. Penny being aſked, Whether the Black Chriſtians, or the Mahometans, make any Converts? replied, The Mahometans make a great many by force: There is a large warlike Mahometan Country to the North-eaſt of Sierra Leone, called Fula, whoſe Inhabitants are deſcended from Arabs; though of a darker Colour, they have the Arab Features. The Power of this Country is employed in making Converts to Mahometaniſm; they have made a great Progreſs in converting the People of the Suſa Country, which is a Part of the Coaſt. The Princes on the Rivers Kiſſey and Malachurry, which are alſo a Part of this Coaſt, are Tributaries to the Fula King; and in theſe Two laſt Countries great Progreſs has been made in Mahometaniſm, and is ſtill making. The Black Chriſtians do not attempt to make any Converts; they are an obſcure Sort of People, and mix Paganiſm with the Chriſtian Religion. The King of Sierra Leone ſent One of his Sons in 1769 to the Fula Country to learn Mahometaniſm, and another to Lancaſter to learn the Chriſtian Religion; the latter turned out very profligate. Mr. Penny has ſeen in that Country ſeveral Arabian Teachers come down with Tranſcripts from the Khoran, to whom they pay great Reſpect. Theſe Men are ſometimes employed in inſtructing the Youth of the Country in the Arabic Language and in the Mahometan Religion, and with great Succeſs, and they are in general devout; but notwithſtanding their Devotion, the Europeans do not find either their Lives or Properties ſo ſafe in the Mahometan Towns as in thoſe where Paganiſm prevails. The Pagans are humble and ſubmiſſive; the Mahometans proud and inſolent.

Sierra Leone.

Mr. John Matthews.

Mr. JOHN MATHEWS (who was added afterwards to the Delegates from the Town of Liverpool) is a Lieutenant in the Navy, and has been concerned in the Trade to Africa, at Sierra Leone, which is Part of the Windward Coaſt; and was reſident there, as Agent for a Merchant in the City of London, Two Years and upwards: He carried on the Trade for him, and not upon his own Account.

The Country upon the Windward Coaſt is formed into a Number of little independent States: The Governors are choſen by the People, and there is one head Governor to each of theſe States; their Power is not abſolute, but on the contrary extremely limited.

The Natives are Pagans, but there are alſo a great Number of Mahometans. They have no fixed Object of Worſhip, but a great Number of Amulets, which they call Gregories: They believe in a God; and Mr. Mathews concludes, from the Manner of burying their Dead, they have ſome Notion of a future State, for they bury in the Ground, and hang round the Grave thoſe Things of which the deceaſed in his Lifetime was moſt fond.

Sherbro River.

Reverend Mr. Newton.

The Reverend JOHN NEWTON, Rector of St. Mary Wolnoth, lived in Africa, ſome Years ago, during Eighteen Months, and left it in the Year 1748; has ſince commanded a Ship in the African Trade, for Three Voyages; but has ſeen nothing of Africa ſince the Year 1754.

Mr. Newton has been about Fifty Miles up the Country, through the Woods on the Sherbro River. Being aſked if the Natives have any Civil Government?—ſaid—"The Government of the Purrah is an excellent Government; by their Civil Inſtitutions they may ſell their Slaves, but muſt not draw Blood from them.

They have ſome Religious Inſtitutions that anſwer to our old Druids. The Purrah is a Sort of High Prieſt.

They have Laws reſpecting Property, and the Convicts for Theft loſe their Liberty.

Windward Coaſt.

Mr. Norris.

ROBERT NORRIS, Eſq. Carolina Merchant, another of the Delegates from Liverpool.

Mr. Norris was employed as Captain of a Veſſel in the Slave Trade, in Five Voyages, and is particularly acquainted with the Windward and Gold Coaſt;—and being aſked, what is the

Nature

Windward Coaſt.
Mr. Norris.

Nature of the Government on theſe Parts of the Coaſt, replied—There are various Governments in that comprehenſive Tract, from the moſt abſolute Monarchy, to others leſs oppreſſive to the Subjects: Some are Monarchies, ſome Republics. He ſpeaks of a Tract of Country extending about 1500 Miles upon the Coaſt, and upon the Gold Coaſt 130 Miles inland from Whydah. Mr. Norris is not certain as to the Number of Miles; but the Extent he is able to ſpeak of is, from Sierra Leone River to Benin.

The Country on the Windward Coaſt, from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, is divided into Petty States and Governments, and governed by the old Men in each Village.

The People are Pagans; they wear Tygers Teeth, and different Amulets, ſuſpended on their Necks, for which they have a religious Veneration.

Windward Coaſt.
Mr. Falconbridge.

Mr. ALEXANDER FALCONBRIDGE made Five Voyages to the Coaſt of Africa, as Surgeon to a Britiſh Slave Ship. The firſt Voyage was to the Windward or Grain Coaſt, and Angola: In this Voyage he was taken by a French Man of War. The ſecond Voyage was to the Windward Coaſt, when he was driven off the Coaſt by a French Man of War, and went to Angola. The two laſt Voyages were to Bonny.

The Government on the Windward Coaſt is a Sort of Ariſtocracy.

Gold Coaſt.
Mr. Norris.

The Gold Coaſt is divided into ſmall States in general.—Mr. Norris being aſked, Whether the People of this Country enjoy any Protection from any Civil Rights they have?—Replied—We muſt diſtinguiſh the Countries: In the Fantyn Nation (by which he meant, from Cape Three Points to Accra), which includes various States, of which the Fantyn is the chief, and whoſe Manners and Governments are nearly ſimilar, about five Days Journey inland, where the Europeans have been longeſt ſettled, and poſſeſs the greateſt Number of Forts, Civilization has improved beyond any thing he has diſcovered in any other Country of Africa, and the People have Civil Rights ariſing from traditionary Laws and Cuſtoms; but, even in this Country, much remains to be done towards Civilization. The Buſſou and Craba, the confidential Man and favourite Woman, of every Perſon of Diſtinction are uſually put to Death and interred with him.: The imputed Crime of Witchcraft is ſtill believed there, and is puniſhed with Tranſportation.—By Tranſportation, Mr. Norris means, ſelling them to the White Traders, which is repreſented in this Nation as the greateſt Evil that can befal them, in order to deter them from Crimes. The ſuperior State of Civilization in this Country, Mr. Norris imputes to their Intercourſe with Europeans; and added—Report ſays, that formerly a much greater Number were put to Death, and interred with their deceaſed Lords.

Paganiſm is univerſal.—By Paganiſm, Mr. Norris means, the Worſhip of thoſe Objects which ſtrike the Senſes.—At Whydah, a Snake is the principal Object of their Worſhip; and, beſides this, Trees, Caverns, and Amulets round their Necks which are furniſhed by their Prieſts. At Cape Coaſt, the Rock on which the Fort is built is their Tutelar Deity. A Tyger is the immediate Object of the King of Dahomey's Worſhip.

Gold Coaſt.
Mr. Devaynes.

WILLIAM DEVAYNES Eſq. one of the Directors of the Eaſt India Company, reſided Twelve Years on the Coaſt of Africa; was Governor at Whydah Eleven Years, and the other at Annamaboe: he left the Coaſt of Africa in 1763.

The States upon the Coaſt are ſmall, but larger in the interior Country. As to the Religious Inſtitutions, the People worſhip the Sun, the Sea, Thunder and Lightning, Lakes, &c. The Snake was the peculiar Worſhip of the ancient People of Whydah, and when this Province was conquered by the King of Dahomey, the Worſhip of the Snake was continued upon Motives of Policy. Formerly, a Perſon who killed a Snake was put to Death; but now a Goat is ſacrificed as an Atonement.

Mr. Devaynes doubts whether a Tyger is the Object of the Worſhip of the King of Dahomey, but ſays it is an Animal eſteemed royal, and it is not to be killed.

Reſpecting the Civil Rights of the People, Mr. Devaynes ſays—They enjoy Civil Rights and Privileges that are of more ancient Date than our Settlement among them.—He does not believe that the Natives are much improved in their Morals by their Intercourſe with Europeans; on the contrary, he thinks that the worſt Blacks are thoſe who have been moſt concerned with the Whites: Their Manners and Dreſs are in ſome Degree improved thereby.

Gold Coaſt.
Mr. Miles.

RICHARD MILES Eſq. late Governor of Cape Coaſt Caſtle, was in the Company's Service Eighteen Years and a Half, from 1765 to 1784, reſiding upon the Coaſt of Africa the whole Time, except Twenty-eight Months, when he was called home by the Company.

Gold Coaſt.
Mr. Miles.

He commanded in Succeſſion at all the Company's Forts upon the Coaſt, and, during the laſt Seven Years, had the chief Command of the whole, and reſided at Cape Coaſt Caſtle.

Mr. Miles traded the whole Time on his own Account, and ſtill carries on the Trade as an African Merchant.

Mr. Miles being aſked, What is in general the Nature of the Government on the Coaſt of Africa?—Said—He wiſhed to confine the Information he had to offer entirely to the Gold Coaſt, which extends from Cape Le Hou to the River Volta, with which Part of the Coaſt he is beſt acquainted; not including Whydah, of which he could only ſpeak from Hearſay.

On the Gold Coaſt, he knows but of one deſpotic Government, which is at Cape Appollonia, the moſt Weſtern European Settlement: There the King is abſolute; the Monarchy is hereditary in the male Iſſue of the female Line; the Country is large and populous. Every other Part of the Gold Coaſt is divided into various petty States, governed by very limited Monarchs: The Government conſiſts, firſt, of the King; then of the Elders, who are rarely choſen till they have arrived at the Age of Sixty: Upon the Death of any one of them, the Body of theſe Elders recommends a Succeſſor to the King, who uſually confirms the Choice they have made. The third Eſtate is compoſed of Captains of the Troops or Town Soldiers, choſen by the People at large, and removable at their Pleaſure. Theſe Countries, ſo governed, are for the moſt Part populous.

Mr. Miles cannot give any Information reſpecting the States bordering inland on the Gold Coaſt, or concerning the interior Countries of Africa.

The Inhabitants are Pagans, and have different material Objects of Worſhip, ſuch as Rivers, Rocks, and various Idols; to which, on particular Occaſions, they ſacrifice Sheep and Goats; and ſometimes they make human Sacrifices, of which (though very much diſcouraged by Europeans, and therefore practiſed in ſecret) Mr. Miles has had ocular Demonſtration. They religiouſly obſerve One Day in Seven, and that Day is Tueſday. They have Prieſts among them called Sophas, whoſe Perſons are on all Occaſions ſacred.

Being aſked, Whether the People are a moral People, and appear to have a due Senſe of Right and Wrong?—He replied—In their Intercourſe and Dealings with each other, they are very exact and ſtrict; they are puniſhed with the Loſs of Liberty for the ſmalleſt Theft, and all other Crimes; they have a faint Idea of a future State.

Gold Coaſt.
Mr. Weuves.

JEROME BERNARD WEUVES Eſq. reſided in Africa Fourteen Years, and always upon the Gold Coaſt. Mr. Weuves was Governor of Annamaboe from 1778 to 1780. In the Month of December 1780, he became Governor of Cape Coaſt Caſtle, and continued ſo till April 1782, returned to Annamaboe in May 1782, and continued there as Governor till his Return to England in January 1784.

The Gold Coaſt is divided into a Number of ſmall Governments, principally conſiſting of limited Monarchies.

The People are all Pagans; they worſhip the Moon, which is one of their greateſt Deities, and Rocks and other viſible Objects. They appear to have a Senſe of a ſupernatural Being, and of a future State, and this they ſhew by the Sacrifices they make at the Death of their principal People, when they ſacrifice ſome of the Slaves belonging to the deceaſed, or others whom they purchaſe for that Purpoſe. The Number ſacrificed is in Proportion to the Rank of the deceaſed. Mr. Weuves never ſaw any of theſe Sacrifices, but has ſeen the poor Victims parading about, Two or Three Days before they were to be ſacrificed; they did not appear to be dejected, but quite the contrary; they were dreſſed out. It was not cuſtomary for Europeans to go to theſe Ceremonies, and Mr. Weuves rather thinks the Natives would have made Objections. The Europeans have always endeavoured to prevent this, but the People have a ſuperſtitious Idea, that the Manes of the deceaſed would not be ſatisfied unleſs theſe Sacrifices were made. Mr. Weuves was not near enough to obſerve whether the Victims appeared to be intoxicated as a Fact, but conceives they had given them Spirits.

Gold Coaſt.
Mr. Dalzell.

ARCHIBALD DALZELL Eſq. went out to Africa as a Surgeon in the Year 1763, and reſided Three Years on the Gold Coaſt, ſome little Part of the Time as Governor, and Four Years as Governor at Whydah, returning to England in the Year 1770; of the Nature of the Government and Religion on the Gold Coaſt, he gives the following Account:

The Gold Coaſt is divided into a Number of petty States, governed by Chiefs or Caboceers. They ſuppoſe that an ideal Being, called Braffoe, ſuperintends all theſe States; and this Being they conſult by means of their Prieſts or *Fetiche Men.* Theſe Caboceers have each

their

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their particular Vaſſals, but they have not ſuch an abſolute Power over them as to be able to diſpoſe of them without the Conſent of their Fellow Vaſſals, or the Pynims or Elders of the Town. The Caboceers have no Power over the Lives and Property of their Vaſſals, except in conſequence of Trial, which is before theſe Pynims or Elders.

Mr. Dalzell has not obſerved that the People on this Coaſt are more civilized than in other Parts of Africa; they are more hardy and more turbulent.

The Religion is Paganiſm, and the Objects of their Worſhip are various, but chiefly ſenſible Objects; it is ſo unintelligible, that it is extremely difficult to give any Account of it. The Fiſhermen of Cape Coaſt Caſtle worſhip the Rock on which the Caſtle ſtands; and when they croſs the River Volta they throw a Bottle of Rum into it to ſecure them a favourable Paſſage and ſafe Return. They have various Superſtitions with reſpect to Food, ſome eating one Sort only, and ſome another.

Whydah, and Kingdom of Dahomey.

Mr. Norris.

Of the Countries bordering on the Gold Coaſt, the Kingdom of Dahomey is the largeſt, governed by the moſt abſolute Tyrant that exiſts on Earth. Whydah, where the Engliſh, French, and Portugueze, have Forts, is a Province belonging to this Monarch, having been conquered by his Grandfather about Sixty Years ago. In Dahomey there is no individual Freeman, except the King. The King is abſolute Maſter of the Lives and Properties of his Subjects, and he ſports with their Lives in the moſt wanton and ſavage Manner. Mr. Norris has ſeen at the Gates of his Palace Two Piles of Heads, like Shot in an Arſenal; within the Palace, the Heads of Perſons newly put to death are ſtrewed at the Diſtance of a few Yards in the Paſſage that leads to the Apartment of this Tyrant, in order to inſpire the Perſon who is to be admitted to an Audience with Awe and Terror. Mr. Norris does not ſpeak of One particular Tyrant; it is the Cuſtom of the Country on great Occaſions, ſuch as the Reception of Meſſengers from neighbouring States, or of White Merchants, and in general on Days of Ceremonial; but the great Carnage is once a Year, when the Poll Tax is paid by his Subjects. Mr. Norris cannot exactly ſay how many are executed in this Manner in the Courſe of the Year, but ſpeaks within Compaſs when he reckons them at a Thouſand. This is the Cuſtom of the Monarchy, and this Power extends over his whole Dominions. The Kingdom is very populous and runs about 350 Miles inland. The Roof of the Palace is decorated with a prodigious Number of human Heads; and when the King means to make War, it is an Expreſſion in uſe to ſay, *The Palace wants Thatching*. The great Men of the Country cut off a few Heads in theſe Feſtivals, which is a Part only of the ſame Ceremonial, and the Victims are taken from thoſe deſtined for Execution by the King. Parents have no Sort of Property in their Children in the Dahoman Territories; the Children belong entirely to the King, and are taken by his Order from their Mothers at an early Age, and diſtributed in Villages remote from the Place of their Nativity, where there is but little Chance of their being ſeen, or at leaſt recognized by their Parents afterwards.

The Motive of this is, that there may be no Family Connections or Combinations, no Aſſociations that might be injurious to the King's unlimited Power.

Each Individual is detached and unconnected, and, having no Relatives for whom he is intereſted, is ſolicitous only for his own Safety, which he conſults by the moſt abject Submiſſion and Obedience.

Here paternal Affection and filial Love ſcarcely exiſt; for Mothers, inſtead of cheriſhing, endeavour to ſuppreſs thoſe Attachments for their Offspring, which they are certain will be violated as ſoon as their Children are able to undergo the Fatigue of being removed from them.

Mr. Norris added, He ſhould be ſorry that Facts ſo extraordinary ſhould reſt on his Aſſertion only, and referred himſelf to William Devaynes Eſquire, formerly Governor of the Engliſh Fort at Whydah, who had been in this Country likewiſe.

Mr. Norris being aſked, Whether the Perſons, executed as before mentioned, are taken without Choice and at Random, and whether they have undergone any Form of Trial? replied, On theſe Occaſions the Slave Holes (by which he means a ſtrong Room in every Slave-merchant's Houſe) are ranſacked, and the Sweepings of them, that is the Slaves rejected by the White Men, furniſh a Part of theſe public Executions, which conſiſt beſides of Priſoners taken in War, and Delinquents. Theſe Perſons are carried before a Magiſtrate and undergo a Sort of Trial. There is no particular Time when the Slave Holes are fuller than at others; the Slaves are brought in at different Times and ſold as Occaſion offers; the Trade is always going on except in War. Being aſked, Whether the Inhabitants of Dahomey are taken for theſe public Executions without having had ſome Delinquency previouſly imputed to them? he replied, Thoſe who have not been accuſed of any Crime are liable to be included in the public Executions, when Delinquents, or Captives taken in War, do not

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ſupply a ſufficient Number: Notwithſtanding this, the People of Dahomey never quit the Country; with an extraordinary Submiſſion they revere the Name of their Sovereign, and never mention it in their moſt private Apartments without kneeling; ſuch is the Force of Education and Habit. At Abomey, One of the Royal Reſidences, there are Twenty-five thouſand Inhabitants, and at Calmina, the other Royal Reſidence, about Sixteen Thouſand.

Being aſked, Whether if there were no People of the Deſcription before mentioned, the innocent Inhabitants of Dahomey would be put to death on theſe Occaſions? he replied, There is no Doubt, in ſuch Caſe they would, particularly on the great annual Ceremony, when the King waters the Graves of his Anceſtors: Circumſtances however happen that diminiſh the Number of theſe Sacrifices. If the King is in want of European Goods, the Number of Executions is ſmaller; if he is overſtocked with Powder, Arms, and European Goods, not wanting Slaves for the Purchaſe of them, he puts to Death a greater Number; as it is conſidered as Part of his Power and Magnificence to make a great Slaughter on this Occaſion, and it is celebrated accordingly.

Mr. Norris being aſked, Whether the Priſoners of War are always made Slaves, or are ſometimes put to death? replied, In conſequence of a War that was going on when he was there, 1500 Priſoners were made, many of whom were offered to him, which he declined purchaſing, as they appeared unhealthy. The King thereupon told him, ſince that was the Caſe, he would put them to death. Mr. Norris adviſed him againſt it, and recommended to him to make them Salt Boilers, as they came from the Country that ſupplied his with Salt, or to employ them in ſome other Way; but the King replied, it would be ſetting a bad Example, and bringing People into the Country who would hold ſeditious Language. That his was a peculiar Government, and that theſe ſtrange People might prejudice his Subjects againſt it, and infect them with Sentiments incompatible with it. Mr. Norris cannot ſay what became of theſe Priſoners; has no Doubt but many found Purchaſers, but imagines the reſt were put to death. Mr. Norris believes it to be the general Practice in Dahomey to put the Priſoners of War to death unleſs they are ſold.

With reſpect to the Treatment of Strangers, Whites or Blacks, on coming into the Territory of this Prince, Mr. Norris ſays, the Whites are treated with greater Civility and Attention than in any other Country in Africa. They are provided with Houſes and Proviſions on their Journey at the King's Expence. The travelling Arabs, called Malayes, are alſo treated with great Reſpect; and the Black Meſſengers from neighbouring States are treated with Attention, and are protected. Being aſked, Whether upon the Arrival of any White Trader in the Capital of the Kingdom, theſe Executions take place, and to what Extent? Mr. Norris ſaid, he never ſaw leſs than Six decollated Heads ſtrewed in the Paſſage leading to the King's Apartment when he has been there.

Mr. Norris being aſked, Whether he knew any Thing of the Countries bordering on Dahomey, particularly inland? replied, He did, and from Accounts he had heard from Hundreds of People, the Government of Eyo is the ſame. He cannot ſay from his own Knowledge what becomes of Priſoners and Delinquents in the Eyo Country, but believes they are treated as they are at Dahomey. The Eyo Slave Merchant ſells his Slaves to the Slave Dealers of Dahomey. The latter has ſubmitted to pay Tribute to Eyo, and there has not been any War between them for a Period of Thirty or Forty Years paſt. Mahee, on the other Side of Dahomey, is a Union of confederate States, and a Species of Republic. It is a Sort of feudal Government; the leading Men have Vaſſals or Slaves, but they do not treat them in the ſame ſavage Way in which they are treated at Dahomey. The Governors or Leading Men at Mahee ſell their Slaves in great Numbers, as well as the Traders of Eyo, to the Dahomey Factors.

Whydah, and Dahomey.

Mr. Devaynes.

Mr. Norris's Account of the Government, Manners, and Cuſtoms, of Dahomey and Whydah having been read to Mr. Devaynes, and the Queſtion put to him, How far that Account agreed with what might have fallen within his own Obſervation? Mr. Devaynes differed with Mr. Norris in Opinion in ſome Particulars as follows:

Reſpecting the Executions, and the making Human Sacrifices on certain Days of Ceremony, Mr. Devaynes in general confirms the Account given by Mr. Norris, but obſerves, that the Performance of the Ceremony of Human Sacrifices does not take place on Occaſion of the Payment of the Poll Tax (which does not exiſt), but when the King buries his Father and Mother again (as the Ceremony is called), which is generally about Chriſtmas. On this Occaſion, about Sixty Men and Women, beſides all Kinds of Animals, are put to death, and ſent to the deceaſed, in order that he or ſhe may remain quiet, and not trouble the King; Promiſe is made by a Cryer, in the Name of the King, that theſe Sacrifices ſhall be continued: The Riches of the King are carried, covered, in Proceſſion, in which the King's Women (ſometimes to the Amount of Three Thouſand) appear: Goods are diſtributed to the Populace, which are thrown from a high Platform to be ſcrambled for. Mr. Devaynes attended Ten of

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theſe Ceremonies himſelf. The King lives in his Palace, which ſtands on a Space of near Three Miles, attended only by Women, ſome of whom are armed. The King's great Officers crawl towards him, rubbing their Faces on the Ground, and never riſe in his Preſence.

With reſpect to what is ſtated by Mr. Norris, that theſe Executions take Place on the Arrival of any White Trader, Mr. Devaynes ſays, that White People are treated with great Reſpect; but he is of Opinion, that Mr. Norris muſt have been at Dahomey at the Time of the Ceremony of watering the Graves. Mr. Devaynes has occaſionally, on viſiting the King, ſeen Two or Three Heads lying in the Palace, but does not think the Number of Perſons put to Death in his Time was near ſo many as is mentioned by Mr. Norris. Theſe conſiſted of Perſons ſacrificed on Occaſion of the Ceremony of watering the Graves of the King's Anceſtors; of Priſoners taken in War; or of Delinquents of Note. If a Man happens to fall down on the Space before the King's Palace, which may be about 400 or 500 Yards, they cut his Head off immediately, as they ſuppoſe he muſt have ſome diſloyal Thoughts in his Head to make him fall on level Ground. All Meſſengers going to and from the King conſtantly run.

With reſpect to the Perſons deſtined for the Executions having undergone any Form of Trial, Mr. Devaynes does not believe that they do undergo any Sort of Trial, though there may be ſome ſort of Examination. When the Queen's Mother died, he was preſent when One of the great Officers was taken to be put to Death in order to wait upon her as a Mark of Reſpect. He does not recollect that any of the King's great Officers, during the Time he was there, died a natural Death. When the King wiſhes to get rid of One of them, he ſays to his Colleagues, that he does not like his Face, or wiſh to ſee him again, which is the Expreſſion uſed, as that of Blood or Death is always avoided in Preſence of the King. In conſequence of this they take care to put him to Death. There is nothing theſe People will not do to get into Office, notwithſtanding the almoſt abſolute Certainty of Death attending it. They are a happy People, and have great Contempt for the Subjects of the neighbouring Republics.

With reſpect to the Reaſon aſſigned by Mr. Norris, why the Number of Human Sacrifices is ſometimes diminiſhed, viz. that if the King of Dahomey is overſtocked with Powder and other Articles, not wanting Slaves for the Purchaſe of them, he puts to Death a greater Number, conſidering it as Part of his Power and Magnificence; Mr. Devaynes does not think it poſſible to aſcertain the Motives the King may have for putting his Subjects to Death. He believes that when the King wants European Goods, he ſometimes ſeizes Part of a Village and ſells them for Slaves under ſome frivolous Pretence or other; his Subjects do not however conſider this as any great Hardſhip, as they are all his Slaves and Property.

With regard to Priſoners of War being always put to Death unleſs ſold for Slaves, Mr. Devaynes obſerved that in War the old, the lame, and the wounded are often put to Death on the Spot, to ſave the Trouble of bringing them away; the young and the healthy, if not immediately ſold, are kept for another Market, and are ſometimes uſed as Houſe Slaves. The Women Priſoners are never put to Death, but when not ſold, are always uſed as Houſe Slaves.

Whydah and Dahomey.

Mr. Dalzell.

The Nature of the Government at Whydah, which is a Province conquered by the King of Dahomey, and governed by a Viceroy, is deſpotic in the higheſt Degree. With reſpect to any civil Rights enjoyed by the People of this Country, there are certain *Cuſtoms* which Mr. Dalzell believes the King of Dahomey would not willingly break through, although he has the Power: He conſults with One or Two of his principal Men, but is in general Maſter of the Lives and Property of his Subjects. At their Death, their Wives, Property, and all go to the King; but he ſometimes reſtores it to thoſe of the Family whom he finds meritorious.

The King, in order to maintain his Authority over his Subjects, at the End of every Year, makes what they call *Cuſtoms*. At this Period the Governors of the reſpective Provinces of the Kingdom are called to the Capital, and their Conduct examined into: If they have behaved ill they are puniſhed, generally with Death; if well, they are diſmiſſed with Preſents. Upon this Occaſion the Governors of the Three Forts, viz. French, Engliſh, and Portugueſe, are invited. Mr. Dalzell attended as Governor of the Engliſh Fort in order to pay the King the annual Preſent from the African Committee, conſiſting of Silk, Brandy, &c. to the Value of about 50 l. for which he makes a Return of nearly the ſame Value, which is generally a Slave, and ſome of the Manufactures of the Country. He is alſo very liberal to all their Attendants; they are lodged in their Paſſage to the Capital by the King's Order, and in an Houſe ſet apart for them at the Capital. During his Stay there, which has ſometimes been for three Weeks or upwards, Mr. Dalzell had Opportunities of obſerving the *Cuſtoms*, which he explained as follows:

Every Fourth Day is their Market Day, and may perhaps be called their Sunday, for it is a Day of Reſt and Recreation, and of ſuperſtitious Ceremony. On theſe Days during the *Cuſtoms* there is always ſome Kind of publick Exhibition going on. For inſtance, One Day is ſet apart for the killing of Cattle, which Day in general is a Day previous to the Market Day. The Meat, being in very large Quantity, is dreſſed by the King's Women, and a large Quantity of the Beer of the Country is likewiſe brewed by the ſame People. This Beer is made of Indian or Guinea Corn.

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Mr. Dalzell.

The Meat and Drink is put into clean Baſkets, covered with a Cloth, and carried about on the Market Day in Proceſſion by the Women, dreſſed in their beſt Cloaths; it is then diſtributed to the Publick; every one that pleaſes may come and eat and drink. A large Camp is pitched for the principal Men, who eat a Portion of the above Proviſion apart from the common People.

On another of theſe Market Days the Diverſion conſiſts in Singing and Dancing, at which the Governors of the Forts, the King, and principal People attend. There are profeſſed Singers, whoſe Songs are extempore, generally in Praiſe of the King's warlike Exploits; and when he is pleaſed, he makes the Singers a Preſent of a Bunch of Cowries; and when very much pleaſed, as on one Occaſion Mr. Dalzell ſaw him, he made the Performer a Preſent of a Woman with a Child at her Back.

Another of theſe Market Days is allotted to the Diſtribution of Preſents. A large Stage is erected contiguous to the King's Houſe, covered with the Cloths of the Country, and adorned with Flags and Umbrellas. A Fence of Thorns is placed round this Stage at ſome little Diſtance to keep off the Rabble. The Stage is loaded with a Profuſion of Cowries, Manufactures of the Country, and European Goods. At a certain Time the King appears and orders his different Viceroys, according to their Rank, to chuſe a Piece of European Cloth, or the Cloth of the Country, together with a String of large Coral; which done, the King takes a Bunch of Cowries with his own Hands, and throws to the Rabble beyond the Fence. The European Governors, and the others upon the Stage, follow the King's Example, and throw the Whole among the People, who ſcramble for it, and carry away what they can get; after this, a Man tied, an Alligator tied, a pair of Pigeons alſo tied, were thrown from the Stage; all of which, as Mr. Dalzell was informed, were put to Death by the People below.

During the whole of the *Cuſtoms* Mr. Dalzell always found, upon going to the King's Houſe, Heads that appeared to have been freſh cut off; and he has ſeen, perhaps, about Twenty of thoſe Victims at a Time, previous to their Execution, whom he conceives to have been Men who had been made Priſoners of War or Slaves.—Theſe were tied to Stakes, and exhibited for a Day or more before their Execution, which he preſumes was done in the Night. He has been deſired to go and ſee it, but never would. He has enquired into the Reaſon of theſe Executions, and though the People are reſerved on this Subject, yet he has been told, that they have an Idea of a future State, and that theſe Men are ſacrificed, under the Notion of being ſent to attend on the Anceſtors of the King in another World; and theſe Victims are ſo reſigned to their Fate, that Mr. Dalzell himſelf obſerved One of them who was tied to the Stake make Efforts to dance to the Sound of the Muſic; and he cannot ſay, as far as he obſerved, that they appeared to be intoxicated. They alſo ſacrifice Horſes and Mules on the ſame Occaſion, and probably with the ſame View.

Theſe *Cuſtoms* are repeated once a Year only; and Mr. Dalzell does not know that any but the King performs this Ceremony. He cannot ſpeak as to the Number of People ſacrificed on theſe Occaſions, but conceives it to be conſiderable; he has alſo ſeen Numbers of Skulls on the Top of the King's Palace, and alſo on the Pavement of it. No Subject ventures to approach the King without giving Notice by one of the Eunuchs, of whom there are Ten or Twelve, or by one of the King's Women, of which there are not ſo few as Two Thouſand. When admitted to his Preſence, they approach groveling on their Hands and Knees, and throwing Duſt over their Heads. His principal Miniſters do the ſame. When Europeans or Meſſengers from Foreign Countries approach the King, they are allowed to ſalute him according to the Manner of their reſpective Countries. Every Stranger carries a Linguiſt, but that Linguiſt is obliged to communicate what is ſaid to one of the Miniſters who is always preſent, as it is below the Dignity of the King to take Words from the Mouth of the Linguiſt. The diſtinguiſhing Part of the King's Dreſs is wearing Sandals. There are Centinels at the outward Doors of the Palace, which is a vaſt Wall of Mud, incloſing a Space as big as St. James's Park; but no Male is allowed to reſide within the Walls.

With reſpect to the Religion of the People at Whydah and the general Object of their Worſhip, Mr. Dalzell obſerved that in no Part of Africa had he been able to underſtand the Religion of the Natives. At Whydah they pay a Kind of Veneration to a particular Species of large Snake, which is very gentle. In Dahomey they pay the ſame Kind of Veneration to Tygers. This Veneration does not prevent People from catching and killing them if they pleaſe, but they muſt not touch the Beard, which is conſidered as a great Offence. They have a great Number of Men they call *Fetiche* Men, or Padres. The Word Fetiche is derived from a Portugueze Word meaning Witchcraft.

Bonny, New Calabar, and Countries adjoining.

Mr. Penny.

The Government of Bonny extends only over the Town, and a ſmall Diſtrict on each Side the River. It is a Monarchy elective and not hereditary. The Election is made out of One of the Families of the Royal Blood. It is a limited Monarchy, and no Reſolution of conſequence is taken, either in civil or military Matters, reſpecting Peace or War, but by the Advice of a Council compoſed of the principal People of the Country, of which Two are Prieſts. At the Coronation of the King, One of theſe Prieſts, with other religious Ceremonies, places the Cap, which

Bonny, New Calabar, and Countries adjoining.

Mr. Penny.

which is the Symbol of Royalty, on his Head. The Prieſts do not take their own Names, but the Name of the Deity whoſe Prieſts they are, and the Natives ſwear by them. They are not ſuffered to trade, but are ſupported by Government. They live in a ſeparate Town, which is a Sanctuary and Place of Refuge for Criminals and Debtors. Mr. Penny was at Bonny at the Time of a conteſted Election for a King, and after ſome Conteſt, the defeated Party took Refuge there from the Reſentment of the prevailing one. They hold the Guana, a Species of Lizard, ſacred at Bonny. They offer human Sacrifices to the Manes of their King. Mr. Penny was preſent at a Ceremony of this Sort, where a young Slave was ſacrificed with great Pomp, and with other Animals. To give a further Sanction to the Meaſures taken, there are Twelve old Men, who are appointed by the King and Nobles, and are generally conſulted. Theſe are called Parliament Gentlemen. Diſputes that ariſe in Matters of Trade between the Whites and Blacks, are generally referred to theſe old Men.

With reſpect to the Government of the Countries adjoining to Bonny, Mr. Penny can only ſpeak from Report. No European has ever reſided at Bonny on Shore, or been there, except on Ship board for the Purpoſe of Trade. In the Country on the Sea Coaſt to the Eaſtward of Bonny, called Andomey, the Government and Laws are ſimilar to thoſe of Bonny. To the Weſtward in the Country called Creek, the People are conſidered as barbarous, and held in Abhorrence by their Neighbours, as they are charged with being Cannibals. Mr. Penny does not know what the Government there is; the interior Part of the Country from whence the Bulk of the Slaves are received, and which is of vaſt Extent, called Ebo, and another Country bordering on it to the Eaſt, called Ebibee, from the concurrent Teſtimony of the beſt informed Traders who have been in that Country, are divided into a Number of petty States, governed by deſpotic Princes independent of each other.

Being aſked, Whether the Subjects of Ebo and Ebibee have any civil Rights? Mr. Penny replied, The Princes are deſpotic, and have the Command of the Lives and Properties of all their Subjects, excepting only thoſe of their own Family.

The Religion of theſe Countries is idolatrous. In their Houſes they have Idols of different Sorts, ſome repreſenting Men, and ſome Animals. They have no Mahometans amongſt them. Mr. Penny conceives that they believe in a future State, and in a good and bad Supreme Deity, with a Number of inferior Deities under them. They place at the End of every Town a ſmall Quantity of Proviſion and Water as an Offering to the bad Deity; and when they commit any bad Action, they impute it to the bad Deity, who they ſay took Poſſeſſion of them. This Account applies principally to the interior Country; but at Bonny, the Religion is nearly ſimilar, except that the Prieſts have a much greater Influence there than in the interior Country.

Mr. Penny attributes it to their Intercourſe with the Europeans, that the Governments on the Coaſt appear to be in general more free than in the interior Country; the only Exceptions thereto, are the Countries of Dahomey and Benin, which extend to the Sea Coaſt. He has obſerved, that in the monarchical Governments, where there is a ſtronger Government to protect them, the Lives and the Properties of Strangers are more ſecure than in the Republics.

The Government of New Calabar is nearly ſimilar to that of Bonny, except that the King is a mere Pageant. The Power chiefly reſides in the principal Traders, who govern very much in the King's Name. There is a Man there called *Amachree*, who has more Influence and Wealth than all the reſt of the Community, though he himſelf is a purchaſed Slave brought from the Braſpan Country; he has offered the Price of a hundred Slaves for his Freedom, but, according to the Laws of the Country he cannot obtain it, though his Maſter, who is an obſcure, and a poor Individual, would gladly let him have it. It is contrary to a fundamental Law of the Country that a purchaſed Slave ſhould become free, and the Prieſts, who are Interpreters and Guardians of the Laws, are afraid, if it ſhould be permitted in the Caſe of this Man, of eſtabliſhing a dangerous Precedent. It is a ſmall Country, and they are apprehenſive that the purchaſed Slaves, if emancipated, ſhould make themſelves Maſters of it. Notwithſtanding the great Influence and Wealth of this Man, his Power is, in many Inſtances, reſtrained by his Condition of Slavery.

The Countries bordering on the Interior of New Calabar, are the ſame that border upon Bonny.

With reſpect to the religious Inſtitutions at New Calabar, Mr. Penny cannot give any Account. He does not know any Thing of Old Calabar.

Bonny.

Mr. Falconbridge.

The Government at Bonny conſiſts in a King and Twelve Perſons, who ſtile themſelves Parliament Gentlemen. The People believe in a God, but they worſhip a Sort of Lizard called a Guana.

River del Rey and Calabar.

Captain Hall.

CAPTAIN HALL made two Voyages to Africa in the Merchants Service from the Year 1772 to 1776, as Third, Second, and Chief Mate. In the firſt Voyage they traded for Rice on the Windward Coaſt 'till they got to Cape Palmas, and went from thence to the River Del Rey, where they began to trade for Slaves, and completed their Cargo. In the ſecond Voyage went and ſlaved at Calabar.

Captain

River Del Rey, and Calabar.

Captain Hall.

Captain Hall conceives the Slave Trade to be founded in Blood, and perfectly illegal; and added, he might have obtained the Command of a Ship in that Trade, which is the moſt lucrative of any except the India Trade, and in reſpect of Gain to himſelf might have obtained the Summit of his Wiſhes, but declined it from Conviction of the Trade being unjuſt.

Of the Government of this Country, Captain Hall gives the following Account.

The Buſineſs of the Town at the River Del Rey appeared to be managed by the old Men. They had a King, who was abſolute, but he always availed himſelf of the Advice of theſe old Men, who were his Council.

At Calabar they had Three Kings, one of which had the Civil Government, the other was at the Head of the Religion, and the third at the Head of the Law. Private Diſputes were ſettled by the Head of the Law. Matters of greater Conſequence were ſettled by the Three Kings with the Elders of the Country. They have no written Law.

They have no Money in this Country; Copper Rods about Fifteen Inches long are ſubſtituted for Money. They have no Taxes, and no Army. They never were in actual War while he was there, but he ſaw them making Preparation for War, either to reſiſt Encroachments, or againſt their Rivals in Trade, which conſiſts of Slaves and a little Ivory. He does not believe any Wars are entered into upon the Sea Coaſt for the Purpoſe of making Slaves. In the Year 1768, there was a very violent War, and the Slaves made in it were all either ſold or maſſacred, none remained in the Country.

The Cauſe of this violent War was this: There was a New Town on the River Calabar, ſettled from the Old Town. This Town became conſiderable, and grew to be a Rival in Trade to the Old Town. In the Year 1768, there were Seven Ships which lay at the Point which ſeparated the Two Towns. Two of theſe belonged to London, the other Five to Liverpool and Briſtol. Trade was very ſlack, and hardly any Slaves were to be purchaſed, from the Jealouſy that ſubſiſted between the Two Towns, which made it unſafe for Parties to go into the Country. The Captains of the Liverpool and Briſtol Ships agreed to invite on board their Ships the People of both Towns, in order to bring about a Reconciliation; at the ſame Time they entered into an Agreement with the People of the New Town to cut off all the Old Town People the Day they met on board. So perfectly ſatisfied were the Old Town People of the Sincerity of the Captains of the Ships to bring about a Reconciliation, that the King of the Old Town gave his Daughter to Wife to the principal Trader of the New Town. The next Morning at Eight o'Clock, one of the Ships fired a Gun as a Signal for the others, when the Crews on board the other Ships made an Attempt to ſecure all the Old Town People; thoſe who reſiſted were put to Death by the Captains and Seamen of the Ships.—Immediately after the Firing commenced, the New Town Canoes, which were lying in Ambuſh behind the Point, came forward, and took up thoſe who had jumped overboard, belonging to Old Town. After this the New Town People went along-ſide the different Ships, Four of which delivered up the Priſoners they had made to the New Town Canoes. The principal Men of Old Town were put to Death in the Canoes by the New Town People; the lower Claſs of Priſoners were ſold to the Ships as Slaves. One Captain, who had ſecured Two of the King's Brothers, refuſed to deliver them up, till his Ship was ſupplied with Slaves; and when his Ship was ſupplied, which was very ſoon, from the Number of Priſoners taken, he told the principal Man of New Town, that he would not deliver them up, but would carry them off the Coaſt, which he did.

The Two Brothers of the King were ſold in the Weſt Indies; by ſome Means or other they got to America, (to Virginia or Maryland), from thence they got to Briſtol, where they were taken up, and put on board-Ship to be ſent back to the Weſt Indies. Mr. Jones, an African Merchant in Briſtol, who had Ships trading to Old Calabar, got them taken out of the Ship by a Habeas Corpus, and they were returned in one of his Ships to Old Calabar, after an Abſence of Five or Six Years, while Captain Hall was there. The King of Old Town was fortunate enough to make his Eſcape by killing Two of the Ship's Crew, who firſt endeavoured to ſeize him. He then got into a little Canoe, called a One Man Canoe; One of the Ships fired a Gun at the Canoe and broke it in two; he then ſwam on Shore, and got into the Wood oppoſite the Ship. He was wounded in Eleven Places with Muſket Shot, but contrived to get to his own Town, which was about three Miles off, where he was attended by the Surgeon of the London Ships. This was the Commencement of the War, which laſted three or four Years.

The Account given by the King's Brothers of their Treatment in the Weſt Indies, was, that they had not been treated well there; but were well uſed in America.

Captain Hall being aſked, if the Engliſh were as well received at the Old Town after the above Circumſtance happened as before? replied, They were. It was their Intereſt to receive them well.

The People on both theſe Parts of the Coaſt acknowledge the Exiſtence of a God, and believe in Rewards and Puniſhments in another Life; but they are very ſuperſtitious, and ſubject to Notions of Necromancy and Magic.

Congo to Angola; Loango, Melimba, and Cabenda.

Mr. Penny.

The Government of the Country from Congo to Angola is limited Monarchy. In the Kingdoms of Loango, Melimba, and Cabenda, which are on the Coaſt, the Inheritance goes in the female Line; that is, the Sons of the Daughters only ſucceed. A Princeſs in this Country is inveſted with great Power, and may marry whom ſhe pleaſes. In this ſhe is not influenced by Affection, but ſelects ſome Freeman who is become rich by his Talents and Induſtry in Trade, and who is enabled the better to adminiſter to her Extravagance, and the more effectually to ſupport her Dignity. She does not even conſult this Perſon until her Meſſengers announce to him the Princeſs's Reſolution of the Honour ſhe intends of making him her Huſband, which is generally received with Reluctance, and ſometimes with Horror; for he muſt for ever quit his Home, his Wives, and Children. The only Conſolation he has is, that he becomes a Prince; and to diſtinguiſh ſuch Perſon from a Prince born, he is denominated a *Catched Prince*; a Guard is appointed him, partly as an Appendage to his new Dignity, and partly as a Watch over his Actions; ſuch Guard being the Creatures of his Wife the Princeſs, ſhould he be ſo imprudent as to have any Commerce with his former Wives, or any other Women, Death would be the immediate Conſequence, while the Princeſs is left at large without Controul, and often carries on her Amours without any Regard to Decency; nor dare her Huſband complain.

The Manner in which theſe Monarchies are limited is as follows:

There is a Council of Princes of the Blood Royal, whom the King is bound to conſult on all Occaſions, and there are Two great Officers of State who are principally concerned in the Government of the Country. The one having the Direction of the interior Country, and the other that of the Sea Coaſt and Trade; the former is called the King's Mongoba, and the other Prince Mambooka. There is another Officer called the Mamfooka, who is the Governor at the Place where the European Factories are eſtabliſhed, but who is ſubject to the Controul of the Prince Mambooka beforementioned. Mr. Penny ſpeaks from his own Knowledge with reſpect to Melimba and Cabenda, and believes it to be the ſame at Loango. The King, by the Laws of his Country, is not permitted to ſee the Sea, nor to wear any Manufactures of any Country but his own, nor to have any Thing to do with Trade; but through the Mongoba he receives certain Cuſtoms upon the Trade of others.

From Cape Lopez to Angola the Extent is about 140 Leagues. Mr. Penny cannot poſitively ſay what is the Extent of the Three Kingdoms before mentioned, *inland*, but believes it may be from 200 to 300 Miles. He cannot ſay any Thing poſitively with reſpect to the Nature of the Government in any of the interior Countries bordering on the ſaid Three Kingdoms, but underſtands they are divided into Petty States, governed by Princes, with the Nature of whoſe Authority he is not much acquainted.

With reſpect to the religious Inſtitutions of theſe Kingdoms, the People believe in a good and bad Deity: They have ſome few Images, but he never underſtood they worſhipped them; he rather believes they are conſidered as Charms or Amulets. They bury their Princes with great Pomp and Lamentation, conſuming a great Variety of their Effects, and the Trinkets of the deceaſed, but they have not any human Sacrifices; the lower Orders of People follow this Example as far as their Circumſtances permit. Mr. Penny has never obſerved them to pray, and the Reaſon they aſſign for not doing ſo is, *that God knows what is beſt for them.*

Mr. Penny believes they have a confuſed Idea of a future State. The French ſent Miſſionaries among them in the Year 1775 or 1776, but he believes they met with very little Succeſs.

Angola.

Mr. Falconbridge.

Mr. Falconbridge does not know what the Nature of the Government is at Angola. The Religion appears to be Roman Catholic.

PART I.

SLAVES.

Senegal, and Countries adjoining.

Mr. Barnes.

WITH reſpect to the Manner of the People becoming Slaves in the interior Country, Mr. BARNES can ſay nothing; but at Senegal he has known them made Slaves for the Commiſſion of Crimes. The Crimes they are charged with are Theſt and Adultery (very commonly), but principally Witchcraft. They are tried for theſe Crimes before the King, or the principal Man of the Diſtrict, aſſiſted by ſome Elders, who hear the Evidence, and decide on the Fate of the Party accuſed.

Mr. Barnes being aſked whether he did not apprehend that Crimes were imputed for the Purpoſe of making Slaves? ſaid, No; and added, that as far as he had been acquainted with Africa, he does not know of any Country where (conſiſtent with the Laws of the Country) Juſtice is more fairly adminiſtered; it is adminiſtered always in the Preſence of the Seniors of the Diſtrict, and with their Approbation and Conſent. In the Countries wherewith Mr. Barnes has been particularly acquainted, he never heard of the Kings or the great Men breaking up Villages for the Purpoſe of making Slaves. He has heard, that when the Payment of the Revenue has been refuſed, and in Caſes of Rebellion, or any Kind of Reſiſtance againſt the King, he has attacked thoſe Villages and ſeized the Inhabitants, ſome of whom have been made Slaves, but they are always allowed to redeem themſelves.

Vide 1ſt General Report of Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa.

Mr. Barnes has known ſome Priſoners of War made Slaves, but not very often; he never heard of any who had been kidnapped by the Black Traders; he has not only reſided at Senegal, but has been at Gambia, and in the Bite of Benin, and never knew of any Country where *Kidnapping* was practiſed, or where the Conſtitution of the Country would admit of it; it is impoſſible they ſhould do it without being detected, and they would be puniſhed very ſeverely in conſequence: The Puniſhment in ſuch Caſes would never be leſs than Two Slaves for any ſingle Slave of the baſeſt Quality, and for others, in Proportion to their Quality, as far as Ten or a Dozen. Mr. Barnes believes, that the principal Source of Slavery is Crimes; and when he conſiders the Extent of Africa, and how populous in all Parts where he has been, he is not ſurprized that this Source ſhould furniſh the great Number of Slaves which it does: The Wars, in thoſe Parts of Africa where he has been, are not deſtructive Wars, and do not therefore much diminiſh the Numbers of the People. Mr. Barnes never heard that Wars were made for the Purpoſe of procuring Slaves, nor does he believe that ſuch a War is practicable; for if a Prince was to make War on ſuch a Motive, he would draw all the neighbouring States upon himſelf. The Wars in Africa ſpring from the ſame Cauſes as thoſe in Europe; and as their Governments are very weak, there are alſo internal Wars between the Chiefs or great Men of the reſpective Kingdoms.

Moſt of the Slaves exported from Senegal are brought from the interior Country; they are bought of Black Traders, who are either Natives of the Two Kingdoms of Walo, and Cayor or Demel, or of the interior Country, who bring them down from thence to different Parts of the River. The French trade in ſmall Veſſels to Fort St. Joſeph, which is near 360 Leagues up the River, and go ſometimes as far as the firſt Cataract, which is about 20 Leagues further, where they purchaſe Slaves, who are ſuppoſed to be brought from Places 200 or 300 Leagues higher up the Country.

The River Senegal is ſuppoſed to take its Riſe from the weſtern Declivity of the Mountains of Gowvina, which riſe in the Deſert, and run North and South. The River Niger takes its Riſe from the Eaſtern Declivity of thoſe Mountains, and diſcharges itſelf into a large Lake, the Name of which Mr. Barnes does not recollect: The Africans navigate both theſe Rivers, and in ſuch Places where there are Cataracts carry their Goods upon Aſſes. The Slaves which are brought down to Gambia, as well as Senegal, are collected in the Countries bordering on the above Rivers. Mr. Barnes has heard from the Black Traders, that there are White Inhabitants upon the Borders of the Lake before mentioned, who have a Fort mounted with Guns upon the Lake; and has been told, from People who have ſeen them, that they dreſs in the Stile of Barbary Moors, and wear Turbans, but do not ſpeak Arabick.

Mr. Barnes being aſked, if he knew at what Age Slaves are purchaſed? replied, They are ſeldom purchaſed under the Age of Fourteen; as the loweſt Size required for the Weſt-Indies is Four Feet. They are purchaſed from Fourteen Years of Age to Thirty-five in general, but ſometimes even ſo old as Fifty. The Queſtion being aſked, if they are made Slaves ſo young as Fourteen for Crimes? he replied, For one Species of Crimes very often, namely, Witchcraft; becauſe the Puniſhment for the Crime of Witchcraft involves in it the whole Family. In Senegal and Gambia there are very few Slaves bought at ſo early an Age as Fourteen; they are generally

grown

Senegal, and Countries adjoining.

Mr. Barnes.

grown People. The Profit ariſing from the Slaves ſold for Crimes goes in general to the Perſon injured.

The Number of Slaves exported from Senegal is but ſmall, about 1400 or 1500 annually. Mr. Barnes cannot tell what becomes of thoſe Slaves condemned to be ſold for Crimes, who are not purchaſed by the Europeans.

Mr. Barnes being aſked, whether our Traders obtained at preſent Slaves from Port Anderic? replied, No; they trade for nothing there but Gum Senega. Being aſked, if any Trade is carried on in European Manufactures up the River Senegal and down the Niger, or in African Produce up the Niger and down the Senegal? ſaid, There is no commercial Communication between the Two Rivers; the Slaves who are brought from the interior Country, are brought over the Mountains, or through the Paſſes of them. It is underſtood that theſe interior Countries have a great deal of *commercial Communication* both with Egypt and the States of Barbary. Mr. Barnes ſpeaks to his own Knowledge of a very great Communication between the Banks of the River Senegal and the Kingdom of Morocco. The King of Morocco claims a Sovereignty over this Country as far as the River Senegal, and levies a Tribute upon the different Tribes of Moors inhabiting the ſame. There is likewiſe a very great Communication between Morocco and the Inhabitants of the River Senegal, who ſell great Numbers of Slaves, which are carried into the Kingdom of Morocco. A like Communication is carried on, by Means of Caravans, with the more inland Countries in the ſame Parallel of Latitude, from Tunis and Tripoly; and ſtill farther to the Eaſtward, through Nubia, with the Upper Egypt. The Commodities furniſhed to the Negroes of theſe Countries conſiſt chiefly in Tobacco, Arms and Ammunition, Horſes, ſome of the Cloths of Barbary, and the Eaſt Indies; and the Returns are made, for the greateſt Part, in Negro Slaves, and ſome little Gold.

Vide Papers delivered in by Captain Blanket.

Senegal and Goree, almoſt to Gambia.

Mr. Wadſtrom.

Mr. CHARLES WADSTROM, a Native of Sweden, has been from Senegal almoſt to Gambia. He went from France in the Month of July 1787, arrived upon the Coaſt about the laſt Day of Auguſt, and remained there till the Middle or End of January. He went out with Two of his Countrymen, with the Intention of penetrating into the interior Part of Africa, and to proceed to the Red Sea; but they were prevented by the Wars between the Negroes and the Moors, and alſo between the Negroes and the French ſettled at Senegal; the latter aroſe on Account of excluſive Privileges granted to the Senegal Company. The Gum Trade was always carried on by an excluſive Company, but the French have now extended the excluſive Privilege to every Sort of Trade carried on at the River Senegal, which has given great Offence to all the Inhabitants of that Country.

N. B. No Part of this Evidence refers to the Government or Religion of the Country.

Mr. Wadſtrom was much on Shore, and has been told by the Black and the Mulatto Inhabitants upon the Coaſt, as well as by the travelling Blacks and Mulattoes, that many of the Slaves exported from that Country, are Priſoners made in War; that theſe Wars are frequently excited by the Mundingos, a People who live in the interior Part of the Country, and are for the moſt Part Mahometans. That the Mundingos buy the Slaves and bring them to certain Places, where they are met by the Traders, who bring them down to the Coaſt. Being aſked if he had ever converſed with any of the Mundingos? he ſaid, No; They never came to Goree or Senegal; but he has been told they ſometimes come to Sierra Leone and Gambia. Mr. Wadſtrom being aſked, whether he knew of any other Means by which Slaves were made? replied, When there is no War, and they cannot therefore obtain Slaves that Way, the King of the Country, who is abſolute, ſeizes upon his own People and exchanges them for European Merchandize. There are however ſome Families in the Country who are not liable to be ſeized upon and made Slaves and ſold. The Princes of the Country, of whom there are a great Number, are the Perſons who ſell the Slaves, and who chiefly carry on this Trade. It is neceſſary always to apply to them upon arriving on the Coaſt, and all the European Merchandize is ſold through their Means. They are alſo principally concerned in the bringing down the Slaves who come from the interior Country; and whatever other Merchants there may be, they are in fact Dependants on theſe Princes.

Mr. Wadſtrom excepts from this Deſcription the Subjects of ſome of the Countries, particularly of the Kingdom of Demel, who carry on a Trade in Slaves themſelves, frequently ſeizing the Blacks who are Subjects of other Kingdoms, and are travelling through the Country, or who live upon the Frontiers of the neighbouring States, and ſending them away immediately on board ſuch Ships as lie at hand; but this may be conſidered as a Sort of contraband Trade, and is againſt the Laws of the Country. The greateſt Number of the Slaves ſold in the Time of Peace are Children and Women, theſe being more eaſily ſeized on, as not being able to defend themſelves. There are ſome Slaves ſold in conſequence of their Crimes, but Mr. Wadſtrom is ſure theſe make the ſmalleſt Part.

Mr. Wadſtrom being aſked, What was the Number of Slaves which, to his Knowledge, were ſold on this Part of the Coaſt during the Time he was there, and the Proportion of Men, Women, and Children? ſaid, He could not ſpeak with Certainty, without Recourſe to his Papers; but to take the Number rather below than above, he eſtimated them at from 600 to 700. That more than Half

Senegal and Goree, almoſt to Gambia.

Mr. Wadſtrom.

Half of this Number were Women and Children, and of them the greater Part Children, and ſome of them very young. Of theſe 600 or 700, the greater Number whilſt he was there were Natives of the Coaſt, for at that Time there were no conſiderable Wars in the interior Country. The Trade in Slaves upon the Coaſt he ſpeaks of, is carried on by the French only.

Mr. Wadſtrom being aſked, Whether there were not Traders who go into the interior Country for the Purpoſe of buying Slaves, independent of any Wars exiſting there? ſaid, That when he was on the Coaſt, it was not the Seaſon when the Slaves are brought down from the interior Country; during the Harveſt Time the Country is generally at Peace; when the Harveſt is over they frequently make War upon each other. Being aſked, Whether of the Numbers he had ſeen, who were made Slaves, they in general expreſſed any Concern at the Loſs of their Liberty? He ſaid, There were ſome who did not, but the greater Number do, particularly the Women; it could not be expected that the Children ſhould.

At a ſubſequent Period Mr. Wadſtrom tranſmitted to the Committee, by Letter, an Extract from the Journal he kept while he was on the Coaſt of Africa, in 1787, relative to ſome Engliſh Veſſels employed in the Slave Trade having been cut off in the River Gambia.—Which Extract is as follows:

Goree Iſland, October 22d 1787.

“Captain Wignie, a French Captain, from Rochelle, who arrived here a few Days ago from Albreda, a French Factory in the River Gambia, where he had ſpent ſome Months in trading for Slaves, communicated to me a melancholy Circumſtance that happened during his Stay there. He informed me that Three Engliſh Veſſels had been lately cut off at the Mouth of that River by the Natives along the Shore.

“The Reaſon of ſuch a dreadful Cataſtrophe was this: It is uſual when a Veſſel is ſlaved, and ready to ſail, for Free Negroes to come on board to be treated with Punch and other Things, and to take their Leave. This was the Caſe on board one of the Veſſels alluded to, when a favourable Wind ſuddenly ſpringing up, the Captain ſailed away with thoſe who had come on board in this Manner.

“The Wind however ſuddenly changing again, he was driven back to the ſame Part of the Coaſt from whence he had taken them. The Natives on the Shore, being apprized of his Return, ſeized the Veſſel, and not only his, but (as Captain Wignie was informed) Two others of the ſame Nation. Only a few out of all their Crews were fortunate to eſcape, and theſe took Refuge at the French Factory at Albreda, where Captain Wignie's Veſſel lay. Whether the Captains were all of them killed or not, Captain Wignie does not immediately recollect.

“Captain Wignie aſſured me alſo, that the taking away of Free Negroes frequently happens, particularly among the Engliſh and Dutch. Captain Le Loup alſo gave me the ſame Sort of Information upon the Coaſt.”

Mr. Wadſtrom, having again attended the Committee, confirmed the Account given in the above Extract; and added, that, ſince his Return to England, he had heard from ſome of the Underwriters the Circumſtance of Two Engliſh Ships having been cut off in the River Gambia in 1787, and he had no Doubt they were the ſame Ships which he had heard mentioned when he was on the Coaſt.

Dr. A. Spaarman.

Dr. ANDREW SPAARMAN, a Native of Sweden, Profeſſor of Phyſic and Inſpector of the Muſeum of the Royal Academy at Stockholm, was in Africa, at the Cape of Good Hope, Fourteen Years ago, and from thence made a Journey into the interior Parts of Africa. From that Part of the Coaſt no Export Trade in Slaves is carried on; but the Dutch Coloniſts ſettled in Farms in the interior Part of the Country, to the Diſtance of 900 Miles, frequently ſeize on the Hottentot Inhabitants, and force them to work for them. A Veſſel is ſent generally every Three Years to purchaſe Slaves for the Uſe of this Colony, from Madagaſcar; they do not chuſe to ſend to Mozambique, as it is ſo near, being afraid they would eſcape and get back. Cape Town is likewiſe ſupplied with Slaves by the Dutch and French Eaſt India Ships from Borneo, Banda, Batavia, and Sumatra; the laborious Work at Cape Town is entirely done by Slaves; he does not exactly know the Number of Slaves at Cape Town, but the Proportion of Slaves to Whites is Ten to One.

Senegal, Goree, and Shual.

Dr. A. Spaarman.

N. B. No Part of this Evidence refers to the Government or Religion of the Country.

Dr. Spaarman has lately been at Senegal, Goree, and Shual. He ſailed from France in the Month of July 1787, arrived on the Coaſt about the End of Auguſt, and remained there till the Middle or End of January. The Object of his Voyage was partly Health and partly Curioſity, particularly with a View to Natural Hiſtory; his Deſign was to penetrate into the interior Parts of Africa, but met with ſo many Obſtacles, that he was obliged to give up that Part of his Project. Being aſked in what Manner the Slaves exported from this Part of the Coaſt are procured, and how they are made Slaves? Dr. Spaarman gave the following Account:

When the Kings of the Country want Slaves for the Purchaſe of Goods, they ſend their Horſemen in the Night to the Villages to make as many Slaves as they can. In the Neighbourhood of

Senegal, Goree, and Shual.

Dr. Spaarman.

Goree, he ſaw one of theſe Expeditions. The King of Barbeſſin came to him in the Night to tell him, that he was going to ſend out a Party to make Slaves, as he wanted Brandy to encourage his Officers. In the Courſe of the Converſation, the King became ſo intoxicated with Madeira by Dr. Spaarman's Bed Side, that he was carried away ſpeechleſs. Dr. Spaarman ſaw the Party ſet out, and ſaw them return with ſome Slaves they had made. They conceal Part of thoſe they make on theſe Occaſions, in order to enhance their Price.

Another Way of making Slaves is by Wars, which are frequently entered into for that Purpoſe. When he was at Senegal, the Moors were very much encouraged by the French Traders to make War on the Negroes, as Slaves were wanted for the Market; they did ſo, and Dr. Spaarman ſaw ſeveral brought in more or leſs wounded; among whom were many Women and Children, and the Women were in great Affliction.

A third Way is by private kidnapping; they ſeize one another in the Night when they have Opportunity, and ſometimes they invite each other to their Houſes, and there detain and ſell them to the European Traders. The Number of Perſons ſo kidnapped is conſiderable, and of this Practice he has ſeen two Inſtances himſelf, and it appeared to him to be a common Practice.

Another Way is by Accuſations by the King, or by each other (frequently falſe) for various Crimes; in conſequence of which the Perſon accuſed is ſold. If a Perſon in a Village offends againſt the King, it ſerves him as a Pretence for ſeizing the whole Village and ſelling them. When a Merchant has Goods to ſell, and the Perſon who wiſhes to buy them cannot pay immediately, it is uſual to give ſome Perſon, perhaps a Relation, as an Hoſtage or Security for the Payment, and this Perſon when not redeemed is ſold. Theſe are all the Modes Dr. Spaarman knows of in which Slaves are made.

Dr. Spaarman being aſked, Whether the Prince of the Country is the Perſon who ſells the Slaves, or Individuals? replied, Both; the Perſon who has or makes the Slave ſells him. The Princes however ſell the greateſt Number. Dr. Spaarman does not exactly know how many Slaves were ſold from this Part of the Coaſt whilſt he was there, but was credibly informed that not more than 600 Slaves were annually exported from the Coaſt between Goree and Gambia; and that at Senegal about 2,000 are ſold. He cannot ſpeak with Accuracy as to the Proportion of Men, Women, and Children; but the Number of Men was very ſmall in Proportion to that of Women and Children; the Number of Women and Children was about equal. The Slaves he ſaw expreſſed the greateſt Concern and Apprehenſion at the Loſs of their Liberty. Many of thoſe he viſited in his phyſical Capacity, on his feeling their Pulſe and examining them, trembled with Fear, thinking he was a Purchaſer, and would ſend them to the Iſlands, which they dread.

Dr. Spaarman being aſked if the Inhabitants of theſe Countries appeared to him to be happy? replied, Very much ſo, if Idleneſs, Eaſe, Plenty of Food, and few Wants, conſtitute Happineſs.

Goree, Gambia, and Countries adjoining.

Mr. Dalrymple.

Mr. DALRYMPLE has always underſtood one of the Modes of making Slaves to be from the Kings and great Men breaking up a Village; that is, ſetting Fire to it, ſometimes in their own Country, ſometimes in the Country of others (but oftener in their own), and ſeizing the People as they eſcape from the Fire. He never was preſent himſelf when this was done, as it is generally done in the Night, but has been very near the Spot, and heard that it had been done. He ſaw many Slaves who told him they had been taken in that Manner. The Practice is notorious; it is ſometimes done from Reſentment, but more often for the Purpoſe of getting Slaves.

Being aſked in what other Manner Slaves are procured? replied, Every Perſon who commits any Sort of Crime is ſold for a Slave. Crimes that uſed formerly to be puniſhed in different Ways are now puniſhed in this. They rarely puniſh with Death. He remembers a Man who had committed Murder, and made his Eſcape to Goree to avoid being ſold for a Slave, and recollects that this Man returned to the Continent when the Ships were gone. Formerly the Puniſhment for all Crimes was commuted for a certain Number of Cattle or Quantity of Grain, which was either paid by the Offender or by his Family, in caſe of his Incapacity. Murder was generally puniſhed with Death; but, ſince the Introduction of the Slave Trade, not only all Crimes are puniſhed by Slavery, but even the moſt trivial Offences are puniſhed in the ſame Manner.

Another Mode by which the People of the Country are ſometimes made Slaves is by the wandering Tribes of Moors who inhabit the North Side of the Niger, and croſs into Guinea, and make what Slaves they can, whom they ſell to the Europeans. Theſe generally conſiſt of Women and Children, whom they ſteal out of the Villages while the Men are at Work in the Fields.

Domeſtic Slavery is common in this Country, but theſe Slaves are treated with great Mildneſs: Some of theſe are born Slaves, and ſome become Slaves to the King, from not being able to pay their Fine to the King. Theſe become a Sort of Troops, and are employed, among other Things, in breaking up Villages. None of thoſe who are taken by breaking up Villages ever remain in the Country; they are all ſold to Foreign Traders.

Goree, Gambia, and Countries adjoining.

Mr. Dalrymple.

Being aſked if the King ever ſells any of thoſe Slaves who belong peculiarly to him? Mr. Dalrymple ſaid, He believed he ſometimes does, but very ſeldom. It is a Diſgrace to the Family to which the Slave belongs that he ſhould be ſold out of the Country. It ſometimes happens that People of the firſt Conſequence become Slaves to the King.

Mr. Dalrymple having deſcribed the Natives as a humane and gentle People, of ſoft and inoffenſive Manners, was aſked how he reconciled their Gentleneſs of Manners with the Conduct of their Kings and great Men who ſell their People for Slaves? and replied, He believed they were guilty of theſe Barbarities only to procure Brandy, of which the whole Nation is paſſionately fond.

Being aſked if the People were much given to War? ſaid, He believes they hardly ever go to War but in Revenge for ſome Depredation committed, or in order to make Slaves; and theſe Wars ſeldom laſt longer than Two or Three Days. The Priſoners made in War who are not ſold, are redeemed by Cattle, and ſometimes exchanged; a Freeman is redeemed by Two Slaves. It is by no Means true that the Priſoners taken in War are put to Death, if not ſold to the Europeans.

The Number of Slaves ſold out of the Diſtrict he was in is not a great many. Mr. Dalrymple imagines between 400 and 500 in a Year, but cannot ſpeak poſitively. The Slaves our Traders purchaſe are paid for by Exchange of Cotton Stuffs, Fire Arms, Gunpowder, and chiefly Brandy: They are purchaſed of the King and of the great Men, and ſometimes of Individuals: They ſell each other as they can. Mr. Dalrymple heard from a Captain of a Ship of One Brother who had ſold another, and was himſelf afterwards ſentenced by the Alcaide to be ſold, as a Puniſhment for having ſold his Brother. The Alcaide and the chief Men of the Village ſhared the Profits among themſelves. The Two Brothers were put on Board the ſame Ship, as he was told, and are now Slaves upon the ſame Plantation in Tobago. Mr. Dalrymple believes this to be a common Practice.

If the Kings, or chief Men, bring Slaves to Market, and cannot ſell them, they are kept for another Opportunity; but if they are ſo old as not to be ſaleable, Mr. Dalrymple has heard they are ſometimes put to Death.

The Queſtion being aſked, Of the different Nations of Europe, what is the Proportion in which each Nation buys Slaves on the Coaſt? Mr. Dalrymple ſaid, The Engliſh and the French chiefly carry on the Trade here, but he did not know in what Proportion.

Mr. Poplett.

In general a Fourth Part of the Slaves are Delinquents, who have committed Offences againſt the Cuſtoms of the Country, or their reſpective Maſters, and are thought improper to remain in the Villages. Theſe are ordered to be ſold openly, and without any Form of Trial. Their Delinquencies are for the moſt Part Diſobedience to their Maſters, Negligence, Drunkenneſs, and Intrigues with Women. The Crime of Witchcraft is unknown in theſe Countries.

Mr. POPLETT believes, that Two Fourths more are Slaves born and bred in the Country as Stock; the other Fourth Part he believes to be Priſoners made in the Wars, which are ſtirred up by the Europeans by Means of Liquor; on which Occaſions the European Traders go on Shore and purchaſe the Priſoners on both Sides. Being aſked whether the Kings of theſe Countries permit theſe Practices? he replied, The Kings of theſe Countries do not prevent it, becauſe they receive Cuſtoms from the Slaves ſo made.

Beſides the above, there is a Number equal to One Eighth Part of thoſe before ſpoken of who are brought from the interior Country, particularly from the Country of the Sierrieurs, whom the Moors ſteal and take away by Force.

In the Kingdoms of Demel, Tin, Barbeſſin, and Barra, there are great Numbers of native Slaves which are bred for the Purpoſe of Sale. Mr. Poplett being aſked if they had a right to ſell them as they pleaſe, either among themſelves, or to Foreigners? replied, They ſell them commonly, and the Slaves had rather be ſold to any body than the Moors, who treat them with extreme Cruelty. With reſpect to their Treatment by their Maſters in their own Country, they have leſs Comfort, with full as ſevere Treatment, as ever he ſaw exerciſed in the Weſt Indies. The Maſters are uncontrolled in the Puniſhment of them; they have Power of Life and Death over them, which they frequently exerciſe.

Mr. Poplett ſaid, it was impoſſible for him to aſcertain the Number of the Slaves exported: They are purchaſed principally by the French, ſome by the Engliſh, the Danes, and the Oſtenders. They are purchaſed of the King, the Alcaide, and of their reſpective Maſters. There are no Black Traders on this Part of the Coaſt.

Being aſked whether the Slaves ſhew Reluctance or Pleaſure at being purchaſed by the Europeans? Mr. Poplett replied, Great Reluctance; for the Maſters or Prieſts hold out as a general Doctrine to their Slaves, that the Europeans will kill and eat them, if they behave ſo ill as they do to their reſpective Maſters, by which Means the Slaves are kept in better Order, and in great Fear of being ſold to the Europeans. This Doctrine is generally believed in that Part of Africa, and has a very political Effect on the Minds of theſe People.

Goree.

Major General Rooke.

N. B. No Part of this Evidence refers to the Government or Religion of the Country.

MAJOR GENERAL ROOKE commanded at Goree when it was taken Poſſeſſion of during the War in 1779, and continued there between Four and Five Months.

General Rooke did not particularly obſerve while he was at Goree, in what Manner the Slave Trade was carried on; he recollects receiving a Meſſage from the King of Demel, to acquaint him that he had ſome Slaves to diſpoſe of, if there were any Engliſh Traders there to purchaſe them. The Number was Twenty, and they were purchaſed at the Rate of 20 l. per Head on an Average. With reſpect to the Manner in which the Slaves ſold at Goree were made ſo, the Report of the Iſland of Goree was, that when a Ship arrived to purchaſe Slaves, the King of Demel ſent to the Chiefs of the Villages in his Dominions to ſend him a given Number of Slaves; but if they were not to be procured on this Requiſition, the King went to War till he got the Number he wanted. This Report was confirmed to General Rooke by Three Marabous, whom the King ſent to him.

General Rooke was not acquainted from his own Knowledge with any other Manner in which Slaves are made. A Propoſition was made to him by an Engliſh Merchant (who uſed as an Argument that it had been done in the Time of other Governors) to invite a Number of Negroes to an Entertainment, and then ſend them on Board ſome Ship and ſell them. General Rooke refuſed the Propoſition with Indignation; and upon enquiring from the Marabous, he did not find that ſuch a Thing had ever been done; he heard that there had been Two Battles fought on the Continent, during his Stay at Goree, for Slaves, and was told it was not an uncommon Practice to make War for that Purpoſe.

The General being aſked if he had any further Information to give on the Subject of the Slave Trade on the Coaſt of Africa? replied, That very little Trade was carried on during his Stay there; he had therefore nothing to add, to what he had already ſaid upon this Subject.

Goree and Gambia.

Captain Thomas Wilſon of the Navy.

N. B. No Part of this Evidence refers to the Government or Religion of the Country.

CAPTAIN T. WILSON was ſent to the Coaſt of Africa to give up the Iſland of Goree, and was there in Part of the Year 1783 and 1784; he arrived there the 19th of November 1783, landed upon the Iſland of Goree the 24th of December following, and continued upon the Iſland till 25th March 1784; went from thence to the River Gambia, upon the Buſineſs of Government, and left the Coaſt of Africa on the 21ſt of April.

Being aſked, What Information he had to give the Committee concerning the Manner of carrying on the Slave Trade? Captain Wilſon gave the following Account.

Soon after he commanded at Goree, a Slave was brought thither by Two of the King of Demel's private Guards. He found that it had always been cuſtomary for every Thing that was brought to the Iſland for Sale to be firſt brought to the Houſe of the Commandant, as nothing was allowed to be ſold but by Permiſſion of the Commandant. He had the Curioſity to aſk the Two Guards abovementioned, through the Means of the Interpreter, what the former Condition of the Slave had been? They ſaid, that he was a free Man ſubject to the King of Demel, but had fallen under his Diſpleaſure for having ſet a Corn Field on Fire belonging to the King. That they never enquire, in ſuch Caſes, whether it was by Accident or Deſign; the Man muſt equally be anſwerable. There being no Engliſh Trader on the Coaſt, the Man was carried back, and Captain Wilſon hopes he was releaſed, but never heard any more of him.

Before he arrived at Goree, Captain William Lacey of the African Corps, who was the Engliſh Commandant at Goree, had ſent a Mahometan Courier by Land to ſome Engliſh Traders at the River Gambia on the King's Service. The Courier was intercepted on his Return with Letters directed to the Commandant, and ſold to one Rouchand, who commanded a French Polacre lying at Pontuval, about Ten Leagues to the Southward of Goree. The Courier ſpoke French, and fortunately for him could write, and ſent a Letter to the Commandant at Goree, which fell into Captain Wilſon's Hands, letting him know his Situation. He immediately ſent a Courier to Rouchand to demand, in His Majeſty's Name, that he ſhould be given up. The Courier he ſent to Rouchand was a Man who knew the other, and could identify his Perſon. Rouchand refuſed to deliver him up, or to ſuffer Captain Wilſon's Courier to ſee him, contenting himſelf with ſending a verbal Anſwer, That it was true he had bought a Perſon of that Deſcription, but did not know he was a Courier or free Man, and that he ſhould not do Juſtice to his Owners in giving him up. Upon this, Captain Wilſon determined to go over with his Ship and ſeize by Force the Courier ſent by Captain Lacey, but before he had executed this Intention, Rouchand ſent over his Long-boat with his Mate, &c. to fetch off ſome Goods he had left upon the Iſland; upon which Captain Wilſon detained the Goods and the Mate, but ſuffered the Long-boat to go away with a Letter from the Mate, letting Rouchand know his Situation, and that he ſhould be detained 'till Captain Lacey's Courier was returned with his Letters in Safety to the Garriſon. Rouchand refuſed for ſome Time, but after a Fortnight ſent the Man back in Irons, and in a very bad Condition.

Captain Wilſon cannot tell by whom the Mahometan Courier was ſeized; but they were Natives, who were Part Pagans and Part Mahometans.

Being aſked, if he knew any Thing of the Government of the Country where the Man was ſeized? Captain Wilſon ſaid, No, he could give no Account of it.

Goree and Gambia.

Captain Wilſon.

Being aſked, if he had any other Inſtances to produce of this Mode of making Slaves? He replied, No other within his own Knowledge, that relates to the Manner of making Slaves by the Natives.

With reſpect to the general Manner of making Slaves, he made, while he was there, particular Enquiry from intelligent Perſons, and was informed, that when they were at War, they made Priſoners and ſold them; and when they were not at War they made no Scruple of taking any of their own Subjects and ſelling them, even whole Villages at once.

Being aſked, if he had any Reaſon to ſuppoſe that this was practiſed in any other Country in Africa, except the Kingdom of Demel? Captain Wilſon ſaid, No. His Enquiry was confined to the Kingdom of Demel, which he believes is a large and populous Country. He has been Seven or Eight Miles inland, attended by 400 or 500 Men, and treated with great Reſpect. The King is attended by Guards dreſſed in the old Roman Stile; he has been told that the King can bring 70,000 or 80,000 Men into the Field: He has Deputies in each Diſtrict to collect his Revenues, which are paid in Kind.

Goree and the River Gambia.

Captain Hills.

CAPTAIN HILLS being aſked, what he had obſerved of the Manner in which the Slaves purchaſed on the Coaſt became ſo? replied, At Goree there was very little Trade while he was there, but he had an Opportunity on the Coaſt of obſerving the Manner in which Slaves were made. There was ſcarcely an Evening in which he did not ſee People go out in War Dreſſes to obtain Slaves from the neighbouring Villages. This he underſtood from one of the Chiefs was done by the King's Orders, who at that Time was very poor, from our annual Preſents not being given to him as uſual. He was particularly deſirous of getting ſome Black Volunteers to ſerve on Board his Ship, as it was War Time, and his Crew a bad one. The Conſequence was, that one Night they brought a Man to him with his Arms tied behind him; Captain Hills rejected him, as his was not a trading Veſſel. They requeſted he would ſuffer the Man to ſtay all Night, and Governor Wall would take him in the Morning. He ordered him to be releaſed from his confined State, and fed. The next Morning they came for him, when he jumped overboard, and ſwam to the Shore. They purſued him, but were not able to come up with him till he had reached the Shore; there they caught him, but he was reſcued by the Natives of the Village to which he ſwam. It appeared that this Man had been kidnapped without Authority from the King. This was the only Inſtance he knew, of his own Knowledge, of Perſons being kidnapped. He never ſaw the Parties that went out return with Slaves, but often ſaw Slaves in their Huts tied Back to Back.

Being aſked with what View theſe Slaves were made ſo, as he had ſtated that there were no Traders there at the Time he was at Goree? He replied, He believed they were intended to be ſent to Governor Wall, who was a great Trader. The Chiefs told him they were for Governor Wall. Captain Hills received on Board his Ship One Volunteer, who came to England with him. Being aſked if he knew of any other Method by which Slaves were made? Captain Hills replied, Not at Goree. In the River Gambia, Captain Hills and his Lieutenant each of them wanted a Boy as Servant; a Black Pilot who was on Board offered to get them One; and the Method he propoſed was, that Captain Hills ſhould ſend his Boat towards the Shore, and the Boys, not knowing what they were to be brought there for, were to be ſeduced on Board. In this Manner the Traders procured Slaves. Captain Hills met with a Man, who told him he had been kidnapped and carried away by a Briſtol Veſſel; but that One of the Governors in the Weſt Indies, on hearing his Story, would not ſuffer him to be ſold, but ſent him back to his own Country. This is all the Information he has to give reſpecting the Way of making Slaves, or on the Slave Trade.

Captain Hills being aſked whether his Crew were healthy while he remained on the Coaſt? replied, He did not loſe a ſingle Man; but he attributed it to the Precaution he took of making the Men he ſent on Shore take the Bark before they went, and on their Return. He always himſelf ſaw them take it. Being aſked whether there were any Slave Ships in the River Gambia while he was there? he replied, There were Two Danes (which he ſent away by Order of Commodore Shirley), and two Engliſh Veſſels. Being aſked whether the Crews of thoſe Veſſels were as healthy as his was? he replied, By no Means; the Mate, and Three or Four of the Crew belonging to One of them, died; and they made frequent Applications to Captain Hills to aſſiſt them in navigating their Ships down the River, in Conſequence of their Want of Hands, occaſioned by their Sicklineſs: The Danes were particularly unhealthy. Being aſked, whether he could aſſign any Reaſon for the Difference in point of Health between his own Crew and thoſe of the above-mentioned Veſſels? Captain Hills replied, Much greater Care is taken of the Men on Board the King's Ships than in Merchant Ships, and the latter were longer in the River, and higher up it.

River Gambia and Sierra Leone.

Mr. Gandy.

At Gambia they have Slaves among them, but they are treated more as Servants than Slaves: They ſell them ſometimes for Slaves, and will continue to do ſo as long as the Slave Trade continues; for whenever they want Brandy they condemn them under ſlight Pretences in order to ſell them.

River Gambia and Sierra Leone.

Mr. Gandy.

Mr. GANDY never heard of Wars either on the River Gambia, or Sierra Leone, nor of Villages being burnt, or Ravages made in the Country, to procure Slaves. He ſaw no Appearance of Hoſtility or Diſſentions among the Towns. He believes the Slaves come from a great Diſtance. The Black Merchants bring them down the River in Canoes; they are paid for in different Merchandizes, which are ſent up the Country. At Sierra Leone the Slaves were procured by White People, Engliſh or Iriſh, ſettled there, who brought them to the Ship to ſell. The Landlords or Natives procure them for theſe White People from the interior Parts of the Country, but Mr. Gandy can give no Account how theſe Slaves were originally procured. Aſſortments of India, and different Sorts of Goods are neceſſary for the Purchaſe of Slaves, which they rate at a ſuppoſed Value of Iron Bars.

The Slaves of Gambia are the fineſt Men in the World, Coal Black, and very active; at Sierra Leone they are not in general ſo fine; they look dejected and ſullen when they go on Board.

Mr. Gandy being aſked, What becomes of the Slaves that are not bought? replied, They generally are bought; but he remembers an Inſtance of an old Man at Sierra Leone, who was offered to ſeveral Ships, but was rejected by all; which Man they diſſected and threw overboard.

River Gambia.

Captain Heatley.

The Country all the Way up the River is very populous. The Natives live, ſome in large Towns, and ſome in Villages. The Trade in Slaves has very much declined within theſe few Years. Captain Heatley remembers, Seventeen or Eighteen Years ago, when 2,500 Slaves were exported annually; it has fallen off every Year, and now not above 1,200 or 1,400 are exported; of theſe we have ſtill the largeſt Share. The French carry on their Trade chiefly in the lower Part of the River. Captain Heatley does not know the exact Proportion exported by each Nation, but believes the Engliſh have ſtill the largeſt Share.

A very ſmall Proportion of the Slaves are Natives of the Countries on the Banks of the River. Theſe are Delinquents convicted of Crimes, ſuch as Theft, Adultery, Murder, Witchcraft. He believes there are ſome alſo who are ſold for Debt. They have a Form of Trial before the Kings or Governors, and he never knew them ſold without it.

He never knew that any were kidnapped. It is impoſſible for an European to kidnap them, and he never heard of a ſingle Inſtance of their being kidnapped by each other.

There is a great Number of born Slaves in theſe Countries. The Number of Slaves the Traders purchaſe, bears but a ſmall Proportion to the Numbers employed in the Plantations in the Country; and it is not uncommon for a Man to have 500; ſometimes there are 1000 Slaves working in the Corn and Rice Fields of their Maſters. Theſe are ſold at Pleaſure, and are exchanged for Cattle of all Sorts. Captain Heatley knew an Inſtance of Forty Slaves being paid for a Barbary Horſe. The only Reſtriction on the Sale of Slaves is a Duty paid on the Sale to the Prince of the Country. A Freeman convicted of ſome Crimes and condemned to be ſold, may be redeemed by an Exchange of Two Slaves.

Captain Heatley being aſked if there is any Peculiarity in the Puniſhment for Witchcraft different from other Crimes? ſaid, He had known an Inſtance when, for want of Witneſſes upon an Accuſation of Witchcraft, the accuſed had been tried by an Ordeal of Fire and Water. In the firſt Caſe, they apply a hot Iron to the Hand of the Perſon accuſed, and if it does not burn him while the Executioner is making a Speech, he is acquitted; if burnt, he is found guilty. In the Ordeal of Water, they make the accuſed drink a vaſt Quantity of Water, which is called Red Water, and which is of a poiſonous Quality; if they diſcharge the Water without Miſchief, they are acquitted. He conceives that in both Inſtances ſome Art is uſed to prevent the Effect, though ſometimes without Succeſs. When the accuſed are found guilty, they are either whipped to Death or ſold for Slaves, and frequently the whole Family is involved in the Puniſhment. Theſe Accuſations are very frequent.

The Slaves brought from the interior Part of the Country are purchaſed of their Maſter, who is ſometimes a Pagan, but generally a Mahometan; but there is a Broker between the Buyer and the Seller. Captain Heatley has been told, that thoſe Slaves come from a very great Diſtance. They are ſometimes Three, Four, and Five Months coming from the high Country. Their Appearance varies little, but their Language is very different; it is very common that they do not underſtand each other. There are but few Women, and fewer Children; the Children are purchaſed by the Natives themſelves in their Paſſage down to the River. Captain Heatley was informed by theſe Black Traders, that ſome of theſe Slaves become ſo by being Delinquents, ſome Priſoners made in War, and ſome ſold by their Maſters for Merchandize, and for different Reaſons. He has heard from theſe Traders, that the Syſtem of Slavery prevails univerſally in the interior Parts of Africa, and as far as his own Knowledge goes, it certainly does prevail.

Being aſked if he had ever learnt from the Traders, that any Trade in Slaves was carried on in Caravans to the upper Parts of Egypt or the States of Barbary in the Mediterranean? he replied, He had frequently heard from thoſe Traders, that Slaves are carried to the oppoſite Part of the Continent, to what they call White People, by which they mean People whiter

RiverGambia.
Captain Heatley.

than themſelves. He ſuppoſes them to be the People of Egypt, or of the Barbary Coaſt. He knew a Jew who came down from Mogadore on the Coaſt of Barbary to Goree, and who travelled by Land through the Country for the Purpoſes of Trade.

Captain Heatley being aſked if he had ever heard of White People who live in the interior Parts of Africa ? replied, He had never heard of White People, but had ſeen People on the River Gambia who had Complexions much lighter than the Natives, and who had the Features of Europeans, and long Hair. He could not tell from whence theſe People came, but ſuppoſed they probably were Moors. Theſe People ſometimes trade for Slaves. Being aſked if he apprehended that theſe People are generally Slave Merchants ? ſaid, He believed they generally came for the Purchaſe of Gold; but ſometimes they inveſt their Property in Slaves, which they ſell to the Europeans for Merchandize, and then with that Merchandize purchaſe Gold and young Slaves, which they carry back to their own Country. He cannot exactly ſay what other Articles they bring from their own Country to trade with, but believes Salt is One of the Articles. Being aſked if theſe Traders ever gave him any Account of their Journey, or deſcribed the Countries they paſſed through, or mentioned any great Mountains or Rivers ? he replied, He never could get any Thing ſatisfactory from them on that Head. Being aſked whether the Slaves generally appeared to be in good Condition, or whether emaciated and weak ? he ſaid, They were very different, ſometimes in good Order, ſometimes in bad.

The Articles with which the Europeans purchaſe Slaves, are European Manufactures and Eaſt India Goods and Spirits. He believes the Manufactures and India Goods are carried far up the Country.

The Slaves that are brought from the interior Country appear happy at being brought, and when once on Board expreſs great Reluctance on being put on Shore again. Thoſe who are purchaſed on the Banks of the River, and are Natives of that Country, would be glad, he ſuppoſes, to get away again; ſometimes they are dejected, and ſometimes not ſo.

The Manner in which the Trade in Slaves is carried on in the River Gambia was ſtated by Captain Heatley to be as follows:

When a Ship arrives in the River Gambia ſhe comes to an Anchor at Gillofree Port, in the Kingdom of Barra, oppoſite James Fort on James's Iſland, Nine or Ten Leagues from the Entrance. You ſend your Boat on Shore to acquaint the Alkaide or Mayor of the Town of your Arrival; he in common returns with the Boat, and receives from you Anchorage-money. Ten Gallons of Liquor for the King, Value 30 s. and Two Iron Bars for himſelf, Value 7 s. and perhaps Preſents, a few Bottles of Wine, Beer, Cyder, &c. He immediately diſpatches Meſſengers with the Liquor as above to the King, informing that ſuch Veſſel is arrived, and only waits to pay his Cuſtoms, intending to proceed up the River. The King conſults his Councillors for a proper Day to receive the ſame, and ſends Word to the Alcaide accordingly. After a Detention of Four, Five, Six, and Seven Days, he ſends his People to receive his Cuſtom, 140 Bars in Merchandize, Amount Sterling on an Average 16 l. An Engliſh Ship ſeldom or ever meets with Trade here; the French (who have their King's Reſident at Albreda, a Town in the Kingdom of Barra about 17 Miles Weſt of Gillofree) engroſs moſt or all of the Trade of the lower Parts of this River. At Gillofree the Ship is ſupplied with Firſt and Second Linguiſt, Two Meſſengers, Six Butlers or more.

Wages.	Firſt Linguiſt	10 Bars per Month,	Value 20 s.		1 Bar per Slave, Commiſſion.
	Second Linguiſt	8 Ditto	ditto	ditto 16 s.	no Commiſſion.
	Meſſengers	4 Ditto	ditto	ditto 8 s.	
	Butlers	3 Ditto	ditto	ditto 6 s.	

and all are found in Proviſion.

The Firſt Linguiſt's Employment is in the Ship; he interprets between the Broker (who in general ſells the Slaves for the Owner) and the Factor, Trader, or Maſter of the Ship. The Second Linguiſt is employed as the Firſt, with an Officer of the Ship, either in the Tender, Long Boat, or Factory on Shore. Meſſengers are employed looking for Trade on Shore, Slaves, Ivory, Gold, Wax, Proviſion, &c.; alſo for carrying Letters to and from Veſſels, Factories, &c. Butlers are employed to row in Boats, cut Wood, water the Ship, &c. and are hired purpoſely to preſerve the Health of your Ship's Crew;—with ſuch People on Board, you have no Occaſion to expoſe your White People to the Sun on Board, nor to the Damps on Shore, by cutting Wood and fetching Water.

Thus provided at Gillofree, we proceed up the River, and after a Paſſage of Six, Seven, or Eight Days, arrive at Yanamaroo, in the Kingdom of Yancy, 90 or 100 Leagues from the Entrance of the River, paying Anchorage Five Gallons of Liquor and One Iron Bar. We ſend Meſſengers to the principal People Twenty or Thirty Miles round, acquainting of the Arrival of the Ship, and ſoliciting their Aſſiſtance for Diſpatch. Our Tender or Long-boat is diſpatched up the River to the different Ports of Trade, with a regular Aſſortment of Merchandiſe. It is at this Port that Ships from Europe in general begin and finiſh their Trade.

River Gambia.
Captain Heatley.

We in common begin with ſingle Trade, that is, One, Two, or Three Slaves, bought from One Broker, called by the Natives a Slattee; Coffil Trade (but from what Language the Word Coffil is derived Capt. Heatley is at a Loſs), is called by the Natives *Seton*, and may be better underſtood in Europe as a Caravan, or large Bodies of Slaves, from 200 to 300, marched down from the interior Parts of the Country.

The Broker or Slattee is the Perſon who collects the Slaves together in the interior Parts of the Country; he perhaps gives a ſmall Premium to the Slave Owners, and engages to convey them and their Slaves down to the Banks of the River, clear of all Incumbrance; that is, he diſcharges all Duties, Fees, &c. he is ſubject to in paſſing through the different Kingdoms. He finds them Proviſion on their Journey down; on their Return, they are to find themſelves Proviſion; but he is bound by Engagements to return with them, and keep them free from every Demand as above: For the Performance of his Engagements, he receives a Cuſtom or Brokerage on each Slave from the European Trader, which is (or more properly was originally) deducted out of the Price of the Slave. The Price varies according to the Scarcity and Demand for them.

			Bars.	
From the Year 1783 to 1787, though it often varies;	To the Owner of a Slave	—	80	
	Cuſtom and Brokerage	—	20	
			100	Value 10 *l.* Sterling.
the ſame in the Courſe of Six or Twelve Months;	To the Owner of a Slave	—	160	
	Cuſtom or Brokerage	—	70	
			230	Value 23 *l.* Sterling.

The Slave Trade of Gambia has declined much theſe 15 or 20 Years paſt. In the Year 1771, 2,500 Slaves may have been exported; in 1775, 2,000; but from the Year 1778 to 1788, he knows of no Inſtance where more than 900 or 1,200 have been exported in Twelve Months. The Gambia may produce about 30 Tons of Bees Wax, and 8 to 10 Tons of Ivory. Gold is of ſuch Value about the Sea Coaſt, we cannot purchaſe it to bring to Europe with any Proſpect of Advantage, the Quantity very ſmall that comes to European Traders Hands. Ivory is purchaſed from 5 l. to 7 l. 10 s. Sterling per 112 lb. according to Quantity. Bees Wax is purchaſed from 30 s. per 112 lb. to 80.

We are now entering on Trade. The Linguiſt brings the Broker on Board, or to your Factory, who gives Notice that he has a Slave to ſell, enquires the Price you mean to give the Maſter of the Slave, and the Cuſtom he is to have; this is very ſeldom ſettled until he has viſited all the Ships and Factories at the Port. When he finds he has no better Offer, he brings the Slave Owner on Board, who examines the Quantity of your Merchandize, fixes upon the principal Articles of the Aſſortment, and ſends for the Slave; the Surgeon examines the Slave; if approved of, we immediately pay the Owner from 10 l. to 20 l. Value in Merchandize, ſtopping One Bar Duty for the King, Prince, &c. The Man that collects the Duty is called by the Natives Tabob Manſon, in Engliſh, the White Man's King, and to whom the European Traders pay Half a Bar, or One Shilling, for every Slave they purchaſe. The Slave Owner having received his Goods as agreed on, he calls for *Courit a Curt*, (which ſignifies, in the Engliſh Language, looſing the Slaves from their Rope), and is done by preſenting him Trading Knives, Half a Bar of Tobacco, Paper, &c.; without this, his Deed of Delivery is not perfect; with it, he finally concludes his Part of the Bargain, and carries his Merchandize on Shore. The Slave, if a Man, is put in Irons on the Main Deck; if a Boy, he is put on the Main Deck looſe; if a Woman or Girl, they are placed (without Irons) on the Quarter Deck.

The Broker or Slattee now receives his Cuſtom or Brokerage for the One Slave bought, which finiſhes the Purchaſe of a ſingle Slave. The Coffil Trade differs very little from the ſingle, having the ſame Ceremony, ſhewing the Goods, fixing the Price to the Owner, and the Cuſtom to the Broker or Slattee. Price and principal Articles once fixed upon, it ſeldom varies, purchaſing 30, 40, or 50 Slaves of a Day. When the Coffil is finiſhed, we pay the Slattee all his Brokerage Dues, the King his Duty Bars, and Tabob Manſon his Dues; and it is in the foregoing Mode, and no other, that the European Trader can obtain a Cargo of Slaves in the River Gambia.

Senegal, Gambia, and other Parts of the Coaſt to Prampram.
Sir George Yonge.

The Manner in which Sir GEORGE YONGE underſtood that Slaves generally become ſo are, Firſt, as Priſoners of War; and theſe, he thinks, are the greateſt Number. Secondly, ſuch as are ſuppoſed to have been guilty of Crimes. Thirdly, thoſe who are *panyared*, which is the Country Term

Senegal, Gambia, and other Parts of the Coaſt to Prampram.

Term for kidnapping, or ſeizing by Force or Treachery. Fourthly, ſuch as are ſeized by the Kings, and ſold when they are in want of European Commodities.

Sir George Yonge.

This Information chiefly applies to Sierra Leone; but the ſame Account was given to Sir George Yonge all along the Coaſt. He does not ſpeak from his own Knowledge, but from Information given him by the Kings of the Country, and by Engliſh reſident there, and particularly from an American Trader of the Name of Pintard, who had reſided Fourteen Years in the Country, and was a ſenſible Man.

Sir George ſaw a beautiful Child about Five Years old, brought from the Bullam Shore, which is the oppoſite Shore to Sierra Leone. As the Child was too young to be an Object of Trade, the Perſons who had him to ſell gave him no Food, and threatened to throw him into the River. Sir George, to ſave his Life, offered a Quarter Caſk of Madeira for him, which was accepted, and brought him to England, and made a Preſent of him to the Marquis of Lanſdowne:—He underſtood this Child had been kidnapped.

Several Canoes came down the River St. André, on the Grain Coaſt, in which were the fineſt Men he ever ſaw, many of whom meaſured Seven Feet high. They were very apprehenſive of being *panyared*, and would not come on board his Ship till they were ſatisfied it was a King's Ship, for which they have a great Reſpect, and in which they place great Confidence.—Theſe Men were Negroes.

Sir George Yonge cannot ſay, poſitively, whether Wars are made in theſe Countries merely for the Purpoſe of obtaining Slaves; neighbouring States will naturally have Cauſes of Quarrel between them, but he believes the Wars have been increaſed by the Trade with Europeans. At a Place near Annamaboe lived a Mr. Brue, an Iriſh Trader, who lives very magnificently. When Sir George came into his Hall, he was ſurrounded by a great Number of Negroes, Subjects of different Kings, who demanded whether he came as a Friend to Mr. Brue, or an Enemy; on his ſaying he came as a Friend, they were ſatisfied. Theſe Men were making War on ſome neighbouring States for the Purpoſe of procuring Slaves, as there were a great many Ships then lying in the Road. They brought Three Princes as Hoſtages and Pledges for the Payment of Goods that Mr. Brue had advanced to them for the Purpoſe of carrying on the War.

Sir George Yonge believes that the Kings of theſe Countries have ſome Slaves diſtinct from their Subjects, but not in great Numbers. Theſe Slaves are chiefly ſent them as Preſents.

Sir George Yonge being aſked whether the Subjects of any of theſe States kidnapped each other, or only the Subjects of different States?—replied, They generally kidnap the Subjects of different States. The Sovereign of the State would not allow his Subjects to kidnap their Fellow Subjects, as he would be a Loſer by it; but the Sovereign probably either authorizes the kidnapping the People belonging to other States, or connives at it, becauſe he has a Cuſtom or Duty on every Slave brought into his Country.

Sir George Yonge is of Opinion that more Female Slaves might be obtained than the Ships now take, as he has known ſome refuſed; but he does not believe they could obtain as many Females as Males.

Rivers Suſa, Sangarea, Dembia, Rio Pongeos, and Sierra Leone.

Mr. Eldrid of Rhode Iſland.

Mr. ELDRID believes One Mode of the People upon the Coaſt becoming Slaves, is by Wars, which are made by One Country that is poor againſt another, in order to obtain Slaves to ſell to the Factories and the Ships. He does not know the Name of the Country that made the War, but remembers a Man being brought on board his Ship, while he was lying off Cape Coaſt Caſtle, with a bad Wound in his Head: The Man told him he was wounded, taken and made a Slave of in the War, not being able to get away on Account of his Wound. The Man did not tell him any Particulars of the War, nor of the Cauſe of it, as Mr. Eldrid recollects; he does not remember any other Inſtance of that Kind while he was on the Coaſt.

Another Mode is by being trepanned by other Natives of the Country: He learned this from Converſation with ſome who ſaid they had been trepanned; but Mr. Eldrid never ſaw an Inſtance of it.—Being aſked whether the Governments of the Country do not endeavour to prevent this Practice? Mr. Eldrid ſaid, he did not believe they had any Government with ſufficient Power to prevent it, not on the Coaſt where he has been.

Another Mode is by their being condemned to be Slaves for Adultery. The Perſon accuſed is tried at the *Palavers*, (mentioned in the former Part of his Evidence) and he does not believe they are ever pardoned unleſs they get another Slave to go in their Room. They may ſometimes be condemned to Slavery for other Crimes, particularly Theft, but by no Means ſo frequently as for Adultery. Mr. Eldrid being aſked if they were not ſometimes condemned for Witchcraft?—ſaid, He never knew an Inſtance of it.

Mr. Eldrid does not know of any other Mode of making Slaves, but they have ſometimes brought their Children, from the Age of Ten to Twelve or Fourteen, to the Ships, as Pawns for Goods, Rivers Suſa, Sangarea, Dembia, Rio Pongeos, and Sierra Leone.

Mr. Eldrid.

Goods, with a Promiſe to redeem them, which they have never done, and the Children have been carried away.

There are ſome born Slaves in this Part of the Country. He does not know that they ever ſell theſe, but thinks it probable they do, for the Man who will pawn his Child will naturally ſell his Slave.

The Slaves are purchaſed of the Natives who live on the Water-Side, moſt of whom are Blacks; but there are ſome few Whites, perhaps One in a Thouſand, who are Engliſhmen.

On the Gold Coaſt the Slaves are moſtly purchaſed at the Forts of the Engliſh reſident there, who muſt have purchaſed them of the Black Traders.

Mr. Eldrid ſuppoſes that ſome of the Slaves are the People of that Part of the Country, but much the greater Number are the People of the interior Country, becauſe they do not ſpeak the ſame Language. He has no good Information how the Slaves are made that come from the interior Country; they are brought down by the Black Traders; he has no Knowledge how theſe Traders come by them, nor how the Paſſage of the Slaves is ſecured in coming through the different Countries. Being aſked what becomes of thoſe Slaves who are brought down to the Coaſt, and are rejected by the Europeans? he replied, They are generally ſold in Lots, and we are obliged to take the bad with the good.

Being aſked with what Goods he carried on the Trade, and where he procured theſe Goods? Mr. Eldrid replied, They carried from Rhode Iſland Rum and Tobacco, and exchanged Part of theſe Goods, either at the Engliſh Factories, or with Engliſh Ships on the Coaſt, and with the remaining Tobacco, and the Goods ſo taken in Exchange, they purchaſed their Slaves. On the Gold Coaſt purchaſed them chiefly with Rum and Tobacco.

Iſles De Los, and River Kiſſey.

Mr. Penny.

There are frequent Wars in this Country, particularly between the Mahometans and the Pagans, and the Priſoners made in theſe Wars are ſold as Slaves; if they have been Freemen originally, they are frequently redeemed from us by their Friends, who give us other Slaves in return. The general Mode of carrying on War in this Country, and other Parts of Africa, is not open and bold, but by Stratagem, and in ſmall Parties: They lie concealed in the Woods which ſurround the ſmall Villages, and make their Attacks under Cover of the Night, and ſeize the People by Surpriſe. Others are ſold as Delinquents, and theſe make the greater Part. Mr. Penny does not deny but there may be Individuals who ſeize People by Surpriſe, without Authority from the Government, but theſe Inſtances are by no Means frequent, and are ſeverely puniſhed when detected. There are others who are made Slaves in conſequence of Gaming, of which they are very fond. They ſtake themſelves, firſt a Leg, then an Arm, and laſtly the Head, which they reckon equal to all the reſt, and when they have loſt that, they ſurrender themſelves for Slaves. Suppoſing a Man to loſe a Leg only, in this Mode of Gaming, they continue playing on till they have loſt the Whole of themſelves, or are cleared.

Mr. Penny being aſked whether he did not conceive there would be fewer Wars in this Part of the Country, if the Profit of making Slaves was not one Object to induce them to make War? replied, This may be a concurrent Cauſe, but he never heard it avowed. Fear, Ambition, Intereſt, and Reſentment are ſuppoſed to be the Cauſes. He rather conſiders the making Slaves as the Effect, though it may ſometimes be a concurrent Cauſe. He is fully perſuaded, this concurrent Cauſe exiſted with equal Force, previous to the European Nations having any Commerce with Guinea, yet he acknowledges, at the preſent Period, the Articles of Trade brought from Europe conſtitute what the Africans moſt value.

But as Wealth, or any ſuppoſed Good that influences the Minds of Men, is undoubtedly comparative, he therefore infers, that the inferior Manufactures of Africa, which it poſſeſſed previous to its having any Commerce with the Europeans (which inferior Manufactures conſiſted of Cotton and Graſs Cloth, and Ornaments of Gold and Ivory) at that remote Period when the Africans could not have an Idea of any thing more perfect or deſirable, were certainly as much an Incentive to rouſe them to War, as the European Commodities can poſſibly be now, when become common and familiar among them.

There are alſo native Slaves in this Country; Three Fourths of the Inhabitants are Slaves. Domeſtic Slavery is very prevalent in this Country, as well in the Mahometan Towns as in the Pagan. Theſe domeſtic Slaves are never ſold, except for Crimes. They are tried for their Crimes; and the Number of Slaves is ſo great, that the Government would be afraid of committing any Act of Injuſtice for fear of a Revolt.

The Crimes for which a Man becomes a Slave are Murder, Adultery, Witchcraft, and Theft, and ſometimes for Debt. For theſe Crimes they are tried by Eight or Ten of the old Men who are moſt reſpected for their Age and Experience, and who are appointed by the Princes and Head Men of the Town. Mr. Penny does not think in general that Delinquencies are imputed in

Senegal, Gambia, and other Parts of the Coaſt to Prampram.

Sir George Yonge.

Term for kidnapping, or ſeizing by Force or Treachery. Fourthly, ſuch as are ſeized by the Kings, and ſold when they are in want of European Commodities.

This Information chiefly applies to Sierra Leone; but the ſame Account was given to Sir George Yonge all along the Coaſt. He does not ſpeak from his own Knowledge, but from Information given him by the Kings of the Country, and by Engliſh reſident there, and particularly from an American Trader of the Name of Pintard, who had reſided Fourteen Years in the Country, and was a ſenſible Man.

Sir George ſaw a beautiful Child about Five Years old, brought from the Bullam Shore, which is the oppoſite Shore to Sierra Leone. As the Child was too young to be an Object of Trade, the Perſons who had him to ſell gave him no Food, and threatened to throw him into the River. Sir George, to ſave his Life, offered a Quarter Caſk of Madeira for him, which was accepted, and brought him to England, and made a Preſent of him to the Marquis of Lanſdowne:—He underſtood this Child had been kidnapped.

Several Canoes came down the River St. André, on the Grain Coaſt, in which were the fineſt Men he ever ſaw, many of whom meaſured Seven Feet high. They were very apprehenſive of being *panyared*, and would not come on board his Ship till they were ſatisfied it was a King's Ship, for which they have a great Reſpect, and in which they place great Confidence.—Theſe Men were Negroes.

Sir George Yonge cannot ſay, poſitively, whether Wars are made in theſe Countries merely for the Purpoſe of obtaining Slaves; neighbouring States will naturally have Cauſes of Quarrel between them, but he believes the Wars have been increaſed by the Trade with Europeans. At a Place near Annamaboe lived a Mr. Brue, an Iriſh Trader, who lives very magnificently. When Sir George came into his Hall, he was ſurrounded by a great Number of Negroes, Subjects of different Kings, who demanded whether he came as a Friend to Mr. Brue, or an Enemy; on his ſaying he came as a Friend, they were ſatisfied. Theſe Men were making War on ſome neighbouring States for the Purpoſe of procuring Slaves, as there were a great many Ships then lying in the Road. They brought Three Princes as Hoſtages and Pledges for the Payment of Goods that Mr. Brue had advanced to them for the Purpoſe of carrying on the War.

Sir George Yonge believes that the Kings of theſe Countries have ſome Slaves diſtinct from their Subjects, but not in great Numbers. Theſe Slaves are chiefly ſent them as Preſents.

Sir George Yonge being aſked whether the Subjects of any of theſe States kidnapped each other, or only the Subjects of different States?—replied, They generally kidnap the Subjects of different States. The Sovereign of the State would not allow his Subjects to kidnap their Fellow Subjects, as he would be a Loſer by it; but the Sovereign probably either authorizes the kidnapping the People belonging to other States, or connives at it, becauſe he has a Cuſtom or Duty on every Slave brought into his Country.

Sir George Yonge is of Opinion that more Female Slaves might be obtained than the Ships now take, as he has known ſome refuſed; but he does not believe they could obtain as many Females as Males.

Rivers Suſa, Sangarea, Dembia, Rio Pongeos, and Sierra Leone.

Mr. Eldrid of Rhode Iſland.

Mr. ELDRID believes One Mode of the People upon the Coaſt becoming Slaves, is by Wars, which are made by One Country that is poor againſt another, in order to obtain Slaves to ſell to the Factories and the Ships. He does not know the Name of the Country that made the War, but remembers a Man being brought on board his Ship, while he was lying off Cape Coaſt Caſtle, with a bad Wound in his Head: The Man told him he was wounded, taken and made a Slave of in the War, not being able to get away on Account of his Wound. The Man did not tell him any Particulars of the War, nor of the Cauſe of it, as Mr. Eldrid recollects; he does not remember any other Inſtance of that Kind while he was on the Coaſt.

Another Mode is by being trepanned by other Natives of the Country: He learned this from Converſation with ſome who ſaid they had been trepanned; but Mr. Eldrid never ſaw an Inſtance of it.—Being aſked whether the Governments of the Country do not endeavour to prevent this Practice? Mr. Eldrid ſaid, he did not believe they had any Government with ſufficient Power to prevent it, not on the Coaſt where he has been.

Another Mode is by their being condemned to be Slaves for Adultery. The Perſon accuſed is tried at the *Palavers*, (mentioned in the former Part of his Evidence) and he does not believe they are ever pardoned unleſs they get another Slave to go in their Room. They may ſometimes be condemned to Slavery for other Crimes, particularly Theft, but by no Means ſo frequently as for Adultery. Mr. Eldrid being aſked if they were not ſometimes condemned for Witchcraft?—ſaid, He never knew an Inſtance of it.

Mr. Eldrid does not know of any other Mode of making Slaves, but they have ſometimes brought their Children, from the Age of Ten to Twelve or Fourteen, to the Ships, as Pawns for Goods, Rivers Suſa, Sangarea, Dembia, Rio Pongeos, and Sierra Leone.

Mr. Eldrid.

Goods, with a Promiſe to redeem them, which they have never done, and the Children have been carried away.

There are ſome born Slaves in this Part of the Country. He does not know that they ever ſell theſe, but thinks it probable they do, for the Man who will pawn his Child will naturally ſell his Slave.

The Slaves are purchaſed of the Natives who live on the Water-Side, moſt of whom are Blacks; but there are ſome few Whites, perhaps One in a Thouſand, who are Engliſhmen.

On the Gold Coaſt the Slaves are moſtly purchaſed at the Forts of the Engliſh reſident there, who muſt have purchaſed them of the Black Traders.

Mr. Eldrid ſuppoſes that ſome of the Slaves are the People of that Part of the Country, but much the greater Number are the People of the interior Country, becauſe they do not ſpeak the ſame Language. He has no good Information how the Slaves are made that come from the interior Country; they are brought down by the Black Traders; he has no Knowledge how theſe Traders come by them, nor how the Paſſage of the Slaves is ſecured in coming through the different Countries. Being aſked what becomes of thoſe Slaves who are brought down to the Coaſt, and are rejected by the Europeans? he replied, They are generally ſold in Lots, and we are obliged to take the bad with the good.

Being aſked with what Goods he carried on the Trade, and where he procured theſe Goods? Mr. Eldrid replied, They carried from Rhode Iſland Rum and Tobacco, and exchanged Part of theſe Goods, either at the Engliſh Factories, or with Engliſh Ships on the Coaſt, and with the remaining Tobacco, and the Goods ſo taken in Exchange, they purchaſed their Slaves. On the Gold Coaſt purchaſed them chiefly with Rum and Tobacco.

Iſles De Los, and River Kiſſey.

Mr. Penny.

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Iſles de Los, and River Kiſſey.

Mr. Penny.

order to make the People Slaves; but there may be profligate wicked Men of Power, who, to gratify their Avarice, may take that Method.

The Europeans purchaſe the Slaves of the Black Traders, who are the Princes and Head Men of thoſe Countries. Theſe Black Traders travel into the interior Country to purchaſe them. They obtain Paſſports from the intermediate States for that Purpoſe. They go to Marts in the interior Part of the Country where the Slaves are ſold; and are gone ſometimes for a Moon or more. Mr. Penny can give no Account of theſe interior Countries from whence the Slaves are brought.

The Number of Slaves annually exported from this Part of the Coaſt is about 2,500; Two Thirds by the Engliſh, the Remainder by the French. Of theſe 2,500 Slaves, Mr. Penny apprehends about Three Fourths come from the interior Country. The Age at which Slaves are generally purchaſed is from Nine Years old to Thirty.

Mr. Penny cannot ſay with Certainty what becomes of thoſe Slaves who are rejected by the Europeans, but has been repeatedly informed that they are deſtroyed (particularly at Angola) by the Traders who reſide far in the interior Country. They puſh them down from the Top of a deep Cliff near to the Place where the European Factories are eſtabliſhed at Melimba.

Mr. Penny does not know that there are any Countries, either upon the Coaſt, or in the interior Part of Africa, where Slaves are bred for Sale; but obſerved, that if we take a View of the Whole of the Slave Coaſt, which runs from Sixteen Degrees North to Sixteen South, making an Extent of Coaſt of about 1,600 Leagues, and compare it with this Country, which is ſo ſmall in proportion, and conſider the Number of Delinquents here, which amount to about 2,000 annually, it is not to be wondered at, that in a Country of that Extent, and where there is ſo little Civilization and ſuch Numbers of People, the Slaves made in conſequence of Delinquency ſhould form a large Proportion of the Number annually exported from Africa, which is computed at 80,000.

Mr. Penny being aſked, what he ſuppoſed in general to be the Population of the Countries he had ſpoken of, and on what Grounds he formed his Conjecture? replied, It was impoſſible to anſwer the Queſtion with any tolerable Exactneſs, but gave the following Eſtimate of the Population of Africa, obſerving that he gave it with great Diffidence.

Thoſe who viſit Africa and America will diſcover, and perhaps be ſtruck with the Appearance of pretty nearly an equal Population in the State of Virginia, and thoſe Countries of Africa which lie upon the Sea Coaſt.

Virginia comprehends about 30,000 ſquare Miles, and including the Negroes, is ſaid to contain about 800,000 Inhabitants; taking this for the Baſis of the Calculation, it may reaſonably be preſumed that Negro Land, which extends from the River Senegal in 16° North to Cape Negro in 16° South Latitude, and from the Atlantic Eaſtward to the Indian Ocean, and contains, excluſive of Nubia and Abiſſinia, at leaſt Four Millions of Square Miles, if it be equally populous throughout as it is on the Sea Coaſt, may have One hundred and ſix millions of Inhabitants. Notwithſtanding the annual Drain of Slaves from this Country, we do not perceive any viſible Decreaſe of Population.

Sierra Leone.

Mr. Mathews.

A conſiderable Number of Slaves are procured on this Part of the Coaſt; and Mr. Mathews made it his Object during his Reſidence there, to inform himſelf how theſe Slaves were made ſo. Of the Numbers which are taken from this Country, only a ſmall Part are Natives of the Sea Coaſt, ſome of which are Priſoners made in the Wars which the petty States have with each other. Others are ſold for various Crimes, ſuch as Witchcraft, Adultery, &c. &c.; but the greateſt Part are Priſoners made in the Wars in the interior Country, which the Foolahs, a People who profeſs the Mahometan Religion, are perpetually waging againſt the ſurrounding Nations, (the Names of which he does not immediately recollect), who refuſe to embrace their Doctrine.

Mr. Mathews does not apprehend that all the Slaves who are brought from the interior Country are Priſoners made in the Wars carried on by the Foolahs. There are likewiſe ſome who are ſold for their Crimes, and in Times of Scarcity many Perſons ſell their Slaves for Salt.

Mr. Mathews ſpoke the Language of the Sea Coaſt, but not that of thoſe who came from a Diſtance; and being aſked, From whom he learnt the Accounts he had given of the Manner of making Slaves? ſaid, From the Natives of the Sea Coaſt who travel into the interior Country. He does not believe that theſe Wars, either on the Sea Coaſt or in the interior Country, are made for the Purpoſe of acquiring Slaves; becauſe, when he firſt arrived at Sierra Leone in April 1785, he found the Nations to the North and South of that River engaged in War. The War to the Northward was occaſioned by a Man of One Tribe killing a Man of another Tribe; he fled from their Reſentment for Shelter among his own Countrymen, who refuſed to deliver him up to the Friends of the Deceaſed, according to the Laws of the Country, and this brought on a general War between the Two Nations, and involved others in their Diſpute. The War to the Southward of Sierra Leone, which was in Sherbro, originated from a Quarrel between Two

Headmen, who were Chiefs in the Village where they reſided reſpectively; their Diſpute engaged the whole Country of Sherbro in Arms againſt each other.

Mr. Mathews is of Opinion, that Wars would be as frequent in theſe Countries as they now are, if the Europeans did not come to purchaſe Slaves, as the People are of a very vindictive Diſpoſition.

Being aſked, Whether he did not conceive that Crimes were very often imputed falſely to thoſe People for the Purpoſe of making Slaves? ſaid, He did not conceive ſo from any Inſtance that ever fell under his Obſervation.

Mr. Mathews ſpeaks from his own Knowledge of the Exiſtence of domeſtic Slavery upon the Coaſt, and has heard that it exiſts alſo in the interior Part of the Country.

The Slaves make Three Fourths of the Inhabitants on this Part of the Coaſt. They are employed in cultivating the Lands, and are entirely ſubject to the Will of their Owners; but they are not ſeverely treated, except for Crimes, for which they are puniſhed without any Form of Trial, according to the Will of their Owners.

If the Domeſtic Slaves are born in a Man's Poſſeſſion, or have been in his Poſſeſſion for a Twelvemonth, they cannot be ſold without the Form of a Trial; but as the Maſter is both Judge and Accuſer, they are condemned of courſe. Mr. Mathews has ſeen this Mode of Trial: There is a Place in the Middle of each Town, (ſomething like a Cockpit here), where the Maſter ſits with the Head Men, who are his Neighbours; the Slave is brought into the Middle and accuſed of ſome Crime; Witneſſes are examined, and the Maſter is the chief Judge, though the others give their Opinion, and if the Slave is convicted he is immediately ſold. They have certain Forms and Laws handed down by Tradition. Mr. Mathews cannot ſay whether all the Crimes for which a Slave may be ſold are ſpecified; but there are many for which it is notorious to every Body they are liable to be ſold. They do not puniſh with Death for any Crime except among the Mundingos. There, in Caſes of Poiſon or Murder, when a Man is condemned, they immediately cut his Throat. The Mundingos are Mahometans. They form a ſmall Part of the Inhabitants of this Part of the Coaſt, but are propagating their Religion every where. Of the domeſtic Slaves on this Part of the Coaſt, the larger Proportion are Natives there, but the Children of thoſe who are brought from the interior Country. The Slaves that are purchaſed before the rainy Seaſon commences are employed upon their Plantations, and are ſold to the Europeans, and ſometimes among themſelves, from One Maſter to another, after the Rice is planted. The Seller carries the Manufactures he receives from the Europeans, as the Price of the Slaves, up into the Country in order to purchaſe others. Some of the Perſons in this domeſtic Slavery are therefore of the ſame Deſcription with thoſe ſold to the Europeans. Mr. Mathews has underſtood that the ſame Species of domeſtic Slavery exiſts in the interior Country, and to a greater Extent. He does not know whether they are brought into the interior Country from Parts ſtill more remote, but has every Reaſon to believe that Slavery is a Trade carried on throughout the whole Continent. The Europeans purchaſe the Slaves of Perſons reſident in the Diſtrict upon the Coaſt, except at One Place, viz. the Rio Pongeos, where the Black Merchants come down in Bodies. Theſe Black Merchants are the ſame who ſometimes come down to the River Gambia. It was by Means of theſe Black Merchants, that the Defeat of the Spaniards before Gibraltar was known upon the Coaſt within Forty Days after it happened, which ſhews that they have a Communication with Barbary. The Slaves are diſtinguiſhed into Two Claſſes; the Houſe Slave, and the Plantation Slave. The Houſe Slave is conſidered as Part of the Family, and is educated. The Plantation Slaves live in Towns ſeparate from their Maſters, and whatever they have is conſidered as their Maſters Property. The Plantation Slaves are employed in cultivating Rice, which they ſell to the Ships, and Cotton for their own Conſumption.

The Rice is cultivated with great Labour, according to their Manner, as they have new Ground to clear every Seaſon. The Slaves go into the Field at Sun-riſe, and work till about Ten; but they reckon Time only by the Sun; they have then their Meal, which conſiſts of Rice cooked in the Fields; after they have finiſhed their Meal, they return to their Labour till Sun-ſet, and then they get a Second Meal. Mr. Mathews believes that they work willingly and induſtriouſly, at leaſt he never heard that any Compulſion was neceſſary. They have no Inſtruments of Huſbandry but a Hoe, made of an Iron Bar; and owing to this imperfect Manner of clearing the Ground the Proportion of Produce is very ſmall. Each Slave has Ground to cultivate ſufficient for the Subſiſtence of himſelf and Family. They marry and have many Children, but they take only One Wife; though Polygamy is allowed in the Country, it is practiſed only by the Rich. The Slaves never cultivate the ſame Spot oftener than once in Seven Years; it lies fallow the other Six. The Land is never taken from them whilſt in Cultivation, preſent Poſſeſſion being the only Tenure in this Country, nor are their Wives and Children ever taken from them, except for the Crimes before-mentioned.

Mr. Mathews had Opportunities of converſing with the Slaves on Board the Ships, but never heard of any other Manner in which they became Slaves, than that of being made Priſoners of War, or being ſold for Crimes, which they call in general *Palaver*. He has been told that it was

Sierra Leone.
Mr. Mathews.

formerly their Practice to put to Death the Priſoners made in War; but they do not do ſo now, ſince they have had an Opportunity of ſelling them to the Europeans; they alſo ſell them among themſelves. The Perſons reſident upon the Coaſt, go up into the Country to purchaſe Slaves at all Times of the Year indiſcriminately; but the chief Time of ſelling them upon the Coaſt is about Auguſt and September, which is the Rainy Seaſon, when they have no Employment for them.

Mr. Mathews being aſked, if he knew of Perſons being put to Death by the Kings, as a Diſplay of Power, or by Way of Sacrifice? replied; From the former Cauſe he never knew an Inſtance upon the Sea Coaſt; he is not acquainted with the Power of the Kings in the interior Country. He knew an Inſtance of a Man whom they wanted to ſend out of the Country without ſelling him, upon Suſpicion of Witchcraft: He was offered to Mr. Mathews, and upon his Refuſal to take the Man, they tied a Stone round his Neck, and threw him into the Sea.

Mr. Mathews being aſked if he could ſpeak to the Number of Slaves annually purchaſed upon this Coaſt? replied; From Cape St. Ann to the River Nunez (an Extent of Sixty Leagues) the Number is from 3,000 to 3,500 annually; of theſe, 3,000 are purchaſed by the Engliſh. The Europeans pay for them entirely in the Manufactures of this Country and of the Eaſt Indies, and in Rum and Tobacco. The Reſidents pay for them to the Black Merchants partly in Salt, (an Article which they will not permit the Europeans to import into their Country, and which they make on the Sea Coaſt), and partly in the Manufactures we import. The Average Price of Slaves is from 15 l. to 18 l. on the Invoice Price of the Goods. We buy none under the Size of Three Feet Nine Inches; nor any that ſhew Signs of old Age, if we can avoid it, but that is not always in our Power, as they ſell them in Lots. The Bulk of our Cargo is from 15 to 40 Years of Age; the Proportion of Males is about Two Thirds; Children of the Height of Three Feet Nine Inches and upwards, are ſold from 5 l. to 8 l. or 9 l. apiece, according to their Size and Beauty.

Sherbro River.
Rev. Mr. Newton.

Mr. NEWTON being aſked if there are many Slaves purchaſed here? replied; He had purchaſed many Hundred, and picked them up by Two and Three at a Time, the Slaves being ſold by the Natives there by Retail. The White Men eſtabliſhed on this Part of the Coaſt ſell them in greater Quantities.

Some Part of theſe Slaves are Convicts, but the greater Number are Captives made in War. Mr. Newton has Reaſon to believe that a great many of them come many Hundred Miles from the interior Part of the Country; has been told that ſome of them are kidnapped in their Paſſage through the Woods. There are Slaves alſo in this Country whoſe Children are born Slaves. The Slaves are very little employed in their own Country, but are generally kept till an Opportunity offers of ſelling them.

Mr. Newton cannot exactly ſay, whether Wars are entered into for the Purpoſe of making Slaves, but it is probable. The People are like European Travellers, and tell ſuch wonderful Stories there is no depending on them.

Being aſked whether he thought the Situation of Slaves in Africa preferable to that in our Weſt India Iſlands? replied; The Slaves in Africa are treated with great Contempt, but they have not the hard Labour and ill Uſage they meet with in the Weſt Indies. They are but ill fed in Africa; they have Bananas and other Plants, and ſometimes Half a Pound of Rice a Day for their Food.

Being aſked whether the Slaves ſhew great Apprehenſion or Reluctance on being ſold? replied; They are often under great Apprehenſion at the Sight of the Sea; they imagine they are bought to be eat. Of the Slaves purchaſed on the Coaſt of Africa, the uſual Proportion is about Two Thirds Males.

The Bulk of the Cargo is generally from Sixteen Years of Age to Thirty; the Standard for Height is about Four Feet Six Inches and upwards. The Females and the Boys ſoon recover their Spirits, the Men ſeldom do, they remain gloomy a great while; ſuch of the Slaves as are not purchaſed remain Slaves, and lead a Dog's Life, as Mr. Newton believes; he has heard that ſome who have not been ſold, have been knocked on the Head with the Paddles of the Boat that brought them, and thrown overboard.

Mr. Newton being aſked whether the Condition of the Slaves that are not ſold is worſe than that of the Slaves in our Iſlands? replied; He never was any Length of Time in our Iſlands; but believes that the Situation of Slaves at Home is bad; worſe on Board the Ships; and worſt of all in our Iſlands. Mr. Newton was not in any of our Iſlands above a Month at a Time, and then generally ſlept on board of his Ship.

Mr.

Windward Coaſt.

Mr. Norris.

Mr. NORRIS being aſked how the Slaves are procured on the Windward Coaſt? replied, On the Windward Coaſt the Country from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas is divided into ſmall Diſtricts. The old Men generally govern the Villages. As there is no Union or regular Government, they are frequently in a State of Hoſtility with each other; and as they live in diſtinct Communities, the Traveller is ſometimes waylaid and ſeized and ſold for a Slave; this is what is underſtood by the Term Kidnapping.

Being aſked whether theſe little States make War on each other for the Purpoſe of making Slaves? he replied, They make War on many Occaſions, and the Conſequence of War is making Slaves; but he believes in general the Number of Slaves ariſes, as in other Parts of the Coaſt, from Debts and Crimes, and ſome are brought from diſtant Parts.

Being aſked whether many People are kidnapped in the Manner he had mentioned, and whether this Practice would prevail in the ſame Degree if they had not the Hopes of purchaſing European Commodities with Slaves? Mr. Norris replied, It does not exiſt in any conſiderable Degree, but there are Inſtances of it. If they had not the Temptation of European Goods, a bad Man would be tempted in ſome other Way.

Before they ever ſaw European Commodities, as the Value of an Article depends on the Eſtimation it holds in the Fancy of him that covets it, Mr. Norris doubts not that the rude Manufactures of the Country, ſuch as their little Trinkets of Gold, Ivory, &c. were as much an Object of Plunder, in former Times, as the Acquiſition of European Manufactures is at preſent. The oldeſt Writers, Leo the African and others, have repreſented the Africans as living in a State of Rapine before the Commerce with Europeans was introduced amongſt them.

In the Two Diſtricts on the Windward Coaſt, from Sierra Leone to Cape Mount, and from thence to Cape Palmas, about 5,000 Slaves are ſold annually, many of whom come from the interior Parts of the Country, but how made Slaves Mr. Norris cannot tell. They ſpeak different Languages, and do not underſtand each other. Mr. Norris could not collect Information much to be depended on, how they became Slaves, but has ſometimes met with Perſons who had been Men of ſome Conſideration in their own Country. The general Account was, that they had been condemned for Intrigues with Women; that they had been ſold for the Crime of Adultery. They would readily confeſs having been guilty of that, and wiſh to conceal other Delinquencies, which in many Inſtances were the Occaſion of their being ſold. They ſeem to have a great Horror at falling into the Hands of the Europeans, which, Mr. Norris preſumes, is impreſſed on their Minds to deter them from the Commiſſion of thoſe Crimes which, being injurious to Society, are puniſhed with Condemnation to Slavery, and if that Expedient did not offer would be puniſhed with Death.

Mr. Norris being aſked, Whether there are any Native Slaves in that Part of the Country? replied, He could not ſay, from his own Knowledge, that there are. This is a Part of the Coaſt, where the Whites ſeldom go on Shore. The Inhabitants appear to live in a State of great Poverty. The ſmall Communities into which they are divided, have but little ſocial Intercourſe or Connection with each other; and their natural Diſtruſts and Jealouſies occaſion frequent Quarrels among them.

Mr. Falconbridge.

The Slaves taken on board from this Part of the Coaſt, were purchaſed of the Black Traders. With reſpect to the Manner in which they were made Slaves, Mr. FALCONBRIDGE was told in one Inſtance, by a Slave to whom he had taught Engliſh, that he had been invited to Supper, and when going away, was ſeized by a Dog, and taken and ſold. The Man ſaid this was a common Practice.

Windward Coaſt from Iſles de Los to Cape Le Hou.

Captain Deane.

No Part of this Evidence refers to the Government or Religion of the Country.

CAPTAIN THOMAS DEANE commanded a Wood and Ivory Veſſel in the African Trade, for the Three laſt Years, in which Time he has made Two Voyages, and traded principally on the Windward Coaſt, from the Iſles de Los to Cape Le Hou. He did not trade on his own Account, but was in the Employ, as Captain of a Veſſel, of Mr. Bigges, a Merchant of Briſtol. Continued on the Coaſt Seven Months on his Firſt Voyage, viz. from October to March; and Eleven Months in the Second Voyage, viz. from October to September.

Captain Deane being aſked, Whether he could inform the Committee in what Manner the Slaves purchaſed on the Coaſt of Africa are made ſo? replied, In various Methods. In the Firſt Place, for Crimes, or ſuppoſed Crimes: Firſt, Witchcraft; for which great Numbers are tried and ſold; and he believes this is often made a Pretence in order to get Slaves to ſell. They are likewiſe ſold for Adultery; and the Women will often entice the Men to commit Adultery, in order to accuſe them afterwards. Some become Slaves by having been taken Priſoners in War; ſome are made ſo by Force, and by private Acts of Violence; and ſome are kidnapped. Being aſked, Whether any Caſes of this Sort had come within his own Knowledge? he replied, He had not ſeen any; but on the Windward Coaſt had heard of many by Report. Captain Deane knew of one Canoe that went out to catch Slaves, and returned with Two; the Head Man of the Canoe was killed

Windward Coaſt from Iſles de Los to Cape Le Hou.

Captain Deane.

killed in the Fray. Being aſked, If he knew of any other Inſtance of Slaves made ſo by Violence? replied, He did not. He knew of public Wars, but no other Inſtance of private Violence. Being aſked, Whether the Government of thoſe Countries authorized or connived at Tranſactions of this Sort? Captain Deane replied, They do not publicly; whether or not privately he cannot ſay: The Plunderers would be ſold themſelves, if diſcovered. Being aſked, Whether the Natives of thoſe Countries go armed, in order to prevent ſuch Outrages? he ſaid, They generally are armed, thoſe who can afford to purchaſe them, with Muſkets; the others with Side-arms. This they do to defend themſelves from Wild Beaſts, which are very numerous on the Windward Coaſt (of which only Captain Deane ſpeaks), and it may be alſo to protect themſelves from their Countrymen; but of this Captain Deane is not ſure. Being aſked, Whether there are not a great Number of Slaves brought down from the Back Country to be ſold? he replied, There was a great Number; and added, they make the greater Proportion of thoſe ſold. Being aſked, Whether the Prince of the Country has not ſome Duty upon, or ſome Intereſt in, the Slaves that are publicly ſold? Captain Deane replied, He has an Emolument upon every Slave publicly ſold, and generally attends the Sales to receive his Duty; and for this Reaſon he has an Intereſt in preventing Slaves being made ſo by Kidnapping and Violence. Captain Deane, however, is of Opinion, that notwithſtanding this, the Princes of the Country ſometimes privately encourage thoſe Acts of Violence.

Gold Coaſt.

Mr. Norris.

In the Fantyn Nation, a conſiderable Portion of the Community are Perſons born Slaves. Theſe have peculiar Privileges, and under them enjoy many Advantages which the Slaves of the neighbouring Countries do not;—for Example, a Slave born in the Houſehold cannot be ſold at the Caprice of his Maſter. Mr. Norris being aſked, whether there are any Slaves in that Country ariſing from Delinquency, and whether there are any brought out of other Countries? replied, There are a few Aſhantees, and others, domeſticated in their Families. The Fantyn Country alſo furniſhes annually about 2,000 Slaves, who become ſo for Delinquencies and Debt.

Mr. Norris being aſked, whether the Privileges ſtated by him to belong to the born Slaves in the Fantyn Country, extended to the Slaves purchaſed or acquired? replied, The Diſtinction is this; a Slave that has been purchaſed or acquired may be diſpoſed of at Pleaſure; but a Slave born within the Walls cannot be ſold at the Will of his Maſter, unleſs guilty of Crimes, in which Caſe he may be ſold.

Mr. Norris does not conceive that Crimes are often falſely imputed to them in order to make them Slaves; in ſome Caſes it may happen, but not frequently. Accuſations may ſometimes proceed from Avarice or Reſentment, but the Deciſion is always before a Magiſtrate. In Caſes of Adultery the Fine is always to the Advantage of the Huſband; and if the Fine, which is fixed at the Price of a Man Slave, is not paid, the guilty Perſon is ſold.

Mr. Norris being aſked, what are the Parts of the Gold Coaſt where the European Traders come to purchaſe Slaves? replied, The Places for purchaſing Slaves are Appollonia, Axim, Cape Three Points, Acqueda, Dixcove, Boultrou, Succundee, Chamah, Commenda, Elmina, Cape Coaſt, Mouree, Annamaboe, Cormantine, Tantum, Appam, Wynnebah, Baracoe, Accra, Prampram, Ningo, and Whydah; but the latter is not properly on the Gold Coaſt.

The Britiſh, Dutch, and Danes are the European Nations who, in Conſequence of having Forts there, poſſeſs the Trade of the Gold Coaſt. The Britiſh purchaſe about 6,000 Slaves there annually, perhaps ſome Years a few more. As Annamaboe is the great Mart of Trade, the Britiſh Ships anchor in that Road, and ſend their Boats to the different Forts from Appollonia to Prampram incluſive. Mr. Norris cannot enter with Preciſion into a Detail of the particular Forts ſo as to ſpecify the Trade of each, but referred himſelf to Governor Miles, who has reſided long there, and might perhaps be able to give the Information required on that Head.

The Dutch procure about 2,500 Slaves annually on the Gold Coaſt, chiefly at Elmina and Accra; the Daniſh Ships uſually lie at Accra, and carry off about 1,500 Slaves annually, which are procured chiefly there, the Remainder at Ningo and their Settlements near the River Volta.

The French, Portugueſe, and American Veſſels ſometimes viſit this Part of the Coaſt; but having no Settlements there, enjoy but little of its Trade; but ſhould the French accompliſh their Intention of eſtabliſhing themſelves in the Vicinity of Annamaboe, they may expect an equal Share of this Trade with the Britiſh.

The Engliſh Merchants purchaſe theſe Slaves of the Black Traders, all reſident upon the Coaſt, who come by them in ſeveral Ways. The Black Traders go to certain Marts or Fairs, where they meet other Traders, and purchaſe Slaves of them. In what Manner the Black Traders, who bring the Slaves to the Frontiers, come by them, Mr. Norris does not know. Being aſked, whether from Converſation or other Means he had reaſon to ſuppoſe that many of theſe Slaves were Captives made in War? he replied, He does not think this applies to the Gold Coaſt, but in other leſs civilized Parts of the Country he has no doubt Outrages may be committed for the Purpoſe of making Slaves. The Object of making Slaves as One Sort of Plunder, may be a concurrent Cauſe of War; but they have the ſame Motives for War as the European Nations,

ſuch

Gold Coaſt.
Mr. Norris.

ſuch as Ambition, Avarice, Reſentment, &c. &c. The Inhabitants of the interior Parts are leſs civilized; and among them there may be predatory Wars; but it is not ſo with the Aſhantees or the Fantees.

In the Countries Mr. Norris has been deſcribing, he by no Means thinks there are People who employ themſelves in Kidnapping for the Purpoſe of making Slaves.

Being aſked in what Manner the Slaves purchaſed are paid for? he gave the following Account:

At Whydah, the Slaves are partly paid for in Cowries, and partly in Goods; on the Gold Coaſt, partly in Gold Duſt, and the Remainder in Goods. Nine Tenths of the Gold Duſt we receive for Goods is paid back again for Slaves.

Being aſked what Proportion of the Price paid for Slaves is paid in Gold Duſt, and what in Goods? he ſaid, About One Sixth Part is paid in Gold Duſt, and the reſt in Goods. At Whydah One Fourth in Shells or Cowries, and the Reſt in Goods. Our Goods are carried up the Country to pay for the Slaves. The Gold Duſt, which is not produced on the Spot, comes from the Aſhantee Country, which is Five Days Journey at leaſt, perhaps Ten. There is a greater Demand for Gold at Annamaboe than the Country produces. The Quantity of Gold has diminiſhed from the Practice of burying it with the Dead, and from the additional perſonal Ornaments which the Progreſs of Civilization has introduced among the Inhabitants.

Mr. Norris being aſked what is the Proportion of Slaves which the different Nations of Europe annually export from the ſeveral Parts of the Coaſt? replied, The Whole of the very extenſive Coaſt of Negro Land ſupplies the following Numbers yearly.

General Account of the Number of Slaves exported annually.

Mr. Norris preſumes that

	Slaves.
Gambia furniſhes annually — — — —	700
Iſles de Los, and the adjacent Rivers — — — —	1,500
From Sierra Leone to Cape Mount — — — —	2,000
Cape Mount to Cape Palmas — — — — —	3,000
Cape Palmas to Cape Appollonia — — — —	1,000
The Gold Coaſt — — — — —	10,000
Quilta and Popoe — — — —	1,000
Whydah — — — — — —	4,500
Porta Nova, Eppee, and Bidagry — — — —	3,500
Lagos and Benin — — — — —	3,500
Bonny and New Calabar — — — —	14,500
Old Calabar and Camaroons — — — —	7,000
Gabon and Cape Lopez — — — — —	500
Loango Melimba, and Cabenda — — — —	13,500
Majumba, Ambris, and Miſſoula — — —	1,000
Loango St. Paul's, and Benguilla — — —	7,000
	74,200
Of theſe the Britiſh purchaſe about — — —	38,000
the French — — — —	20,000
the Dutch — — — — — —	4,000
the Danes — — — — —	2,000
the Portugueſe — — — — —	10,000
	74,000

Beſides the above Supply to the European Nations, and to the Portugueſe at Brazil, the Americans have hitherto purchaſed a few Slaves. The King of Morocco alſo, and the different States of Barbary and Upper Egypt, are ſupplied with conſiderable Numbers of Negroes; and beſides many are taken from the Eaſtern Coaſt to Perſia and the Eaſt Indies.

From the Countries bordering on the Senegal and Gambia, the Emperor of Morocco draws his Recruits for his Black Cavalry; and from the ſame Quarter, including the Tract of Country down to Sierra Leone, many Slaves are collected for the Supply of the different States of Barbary; and from the Mundingo and Souſa Country, Caravans travel acroſs the Continent to Upper Egypt with conſiderable Numbers of Negro Slaves, who are forwarded from thence, either from Alexandria by Sea, or marched through Aſia Minor to Conſtantinople. On this Account the Tract of Country on and between the Rivers Senegal and Gambia furniſhes but few Slaves to the Europeans.

Gold Coaſt.
Mr. Norris.
Continuation of General Account of Slaves exported.

With the Trade of Benguilla and Loango St. Paul's, which are Portugueſe Settlements, Mr. Norris is not much acquainted.

By Report from very good Authority, the Portugueſe draw a much greater Number of Negroes annually from Loango St. Paul's; and it is a Fact that they have an uninterrupted Communication from thence acroſs the Continent to their Settlement at Mozambique, from whence they ſend Supplies of Negro Slaves to their Settlements in the Eaſt Indies.

Gold Coaſt.
Mr. Devaynes.

Mr. DEVAYNES being aſked what are the different Modes, according to the beſt Information he had been able to procure, in which Slaves are made in the Countries with which he was acquainted? replied, In Dahomey and Eyo, they are Delinquents, Priſoners made in War, and People ſold at the Will of the Prince.

In the Mahee Country, ſome become Slaves from Delinquency, but he believes a great Number from being kidnapped.

Being aſked whether the Government permits the latter? ſaid, He believes the Country is not well enough governed to prevent it.

In the Fantyn Country, Slaves become ſo for Debt and Delinquency. The Crimes for which they are moſt frequently puniſhed in this Manner are Theft, Adultery, and Witchcraft. Mr. Devaynes has known an Inſtance of a Man gaming himſelf away in that Country, and has heard that it now and then happens, but not often. Few are kidnapped; Kidnapping prevails in a Degree in all thoſe Countries in Proportion to the good and bad Government reſpectively. In well governed Countries very little, in others more. During the Time he was in Africa, there were very few Robberies or Murders in the Kingdom of Dahomey, ſo well was it governed. In the interior Parts there is hardly a Lock on the Doors, and yet Property is ſafe.

The greater Part of the Slaves ſold in the Countries he ſpeaks of, are brought from the interior Countries; they are ſold from Hand to Hand, and many of them come from a great Diſtance; Mr. Devaynes ſuppoſes from 800 to 900 Miles. The Language of the Slaves is very various, and many of them do not underſtand each other. Mr. Devaynes ſuppoſes that Wars are ſometimes entered into in theſe Countries for the Purpoſe of making Slaves; but ſaid, the Sovereigns of Africa are influenced in making War by the ſame Motives that influence European Sovereigns. In a War that happened while he was there between the Kings of Dahomey and Eyo, and which aroſe from a Diſpute about a Tribute, 60,000 People loſt their Lives.

The Age at which Slaves are uſually ſold to Europeans, is from Twelve to Thirty.

In thoſe Parts of the Gold Coaſt where the Government is limited, there are domeſtic, or born Slaves; the Children of Slaves are born Slaves, and follow the Condition of the Mother. Mr. Devaynes does not know that the Maſters of theſe born Slaves are reſtrained from ſelling them among themſelves, or to Europeans, but it is not much the Practice; except in Caſes of Delinquency, they rarely ſell them to Europeans. The Labour of theſe domeſtic Slaves is not very heavy, and they perform it chearfully enough. They are kindly treated, and ſufficiently maintained, ſometimes by their Maſters, and ſometimes by their own Labour on Lands aſſigned them for that Purpoſe; they are married, and have One or more Wives, and the Children are Slaves if the Mother is ſo.

Mr. Devaynes is not ſufficiently acquainted with the Country to ſay whether the Number of theſe Slaves encreaſes by Birth.

Gold Coaſt.
Mr. Miles.

The Number of Slaves annually exported by the Engliſh, is from 7,000 to 8,000. The Dutch and Danes export ſome, but he cannot ſay the Number. Each of theſe Nations have Forts on the Gold Coaſt. The French had formerly no Fort there, but are now erecting one. Their Trade has hitherto been inconſiderable, and they have had no Intercourſe with the Natives, but through Interlopers. Lately indeed, ſince the French Government have given ſuch extraordinary Bounties on the Equipment of their African Ships, as well as on the Importation of the Slaves into their Weſt India Colonies, the French Merchants have been induced to give the Britiſh Trader a very high Price for Slaves on the Gold Coaſt; but theſe they receive from the Britiſh Shipping, and not from the Native Trader. The Engliſh, Dutch, and Danes have claimed an excluſive Right to the Trade on this Part of the Coaſt; and Mr. Miles has known Inſtances of the King's Ships driving French Veſſels from it; particularly one, when Captain Cotton of the Pallas, at his Requeſt, in the Year 1777, obliged a French Trader to quit the Coaſt.

Mr. Miles being aſked, Whether the Slaves on the Gold Coaſt are not the moſt valuable? replied, The Slaves on the Gold Coaſt are the moſt robuſt and healthy. Of the Number abovementioned, which this Part of the Coaſt affords, One Fourth, or nearly that Proportion, are Fantees (either ſo born or naturalized), who beyond a Doubt become Slaves, and are ſold for Debts

and

Gold Coaſt.
Mr. Miles.

and Crimes of different Deſcriptions. Mr. Miles could ſpeak the Language of the Fantees, and therefore could in general aſcertain for what they were ſold. The Chief of theſe Crimes are Debt, Theft, Adultery, and Witchcraft. The other Three Fourths of the Slaves are brought from the interior Parts of the Country to the Borders of Fantee, or other Nations near the Water-ſide; there they are ſold to the Black Brokers, who ſell them to the Europeans. He never could learn from the Brokers how theſe Slaves became ſo, as they paſs from the Interior of Africa from Hand to Hand, by a Succeſſion of Markets. It is however very natural to ſuppoſe, and Mr. Miles thinks it equally fair to infer, from the Account he has juſt given of the Fantees, that a conſiderable Proportion of theſe Slaves, brought down from the interior Parts, have in like Manner forfeited their Liberty to the Laws of the Country they came from. The Language of theſe Slaves differs ſo much, that a Lot of Slaves purchaſed one Day, will not underſtand the Language of a Lot purchaſed the next, which proves, that the Countries they are brought from are at a conſiderable Diſtance from each other. They probably come from a great Diſtance inland, as they have generally Sores from travelling through the Woods, by Paths which admit but one at a Time, and are much emaciated. The Men are brought down with a Sort of Log on their Arms; the Women and Children are at Liberty.

Mr. Miles does not know that any of the Slaves purchaſed on this Part of the Coaſt become ſo by being made Priſoners of War. It is poſſible ſome of the Slaves from the interior Parts may be of this Deſcription; but as to what relates to the People near the Water-ſide, if there are any Skirmiſhes between the Villages, they are generally ſoon made up by the Interference of a Third, and the Priſoners in ſuch Caſe are always returned. The Fantee Nation was in perfect Peace during Sixteen or Seventeen Years of Mr. Miles's Reſidence there. He never heard of any Slaves being kidnapped, either by our People, or by each other. The Police obſerved among the Petty States on the Gold Coaſt, is as regular and exact, or more ſo, than in any European Nation. Every Traveller is obliged, on paſſing through a Village, to give an Account of himſelf and the Perſons with him, to the Magiſtrate or Sovereign. This is the invariable Cuſtom, and the Practice of Kidnapping cannot therefore exiſt. What he has ſaid of the Manner of making Slaves does not relate to Appollonia, where the King is deſpotic, and Maſter of the Lives of his Subjects, whom, Mr. Miles believes, he either puts to death or ſells, as his Caprice directs. When he ſells them he has the Profit; and he preſumes he may ſell them at his Pleaſure. Mr. Miles was perſonally acquainted with the late King of Appollonia, and has more than once purchaſed Slaves of him, merely to ſave their Lives. This King was a great Warrior, and a Man of a moſt arbitrary and violent Temper; his Succeſſor is of a much milder Nature, but he apprehends his Rights and his Power are the ſame. At Appollonia there is a Sort of Council called Pynims, or Elders, which is occaſionally conſulted by the King, but which is obliged to coincide with his Wiſhes.

There are ſome born Slaves in this Country, but not in great Numbers; theſe are employed in Cultivation of different Sorts, and in Houſehold Offices. Each Poſſeſſor of Slaves may, during his Life, ſell thoſe he purchaſes, but thoſe which belong to him by Succeſſion he cannot diſpoſe of but for Crimes, and after Trial by the Reſt of the Slaves.

Mr. Miles being aſked, What becomes of the Slaves that the Black Traders bring down to the Coaſt, and which the Europeans do not purchaſe? replied, He had before obſerved, that we ſee but few human Sacrifices; the Natives know we diſapprove of them; but Mr. Miles has no Doubt many of the refuſe Slaves are reſerved for this Purpoſe. He has reaſon to believe this from Obſervations he has made, and Converſations he has ſometimes overheard. When a Slave has been refuſed, the Blacks have ſaid in his Hearing, "If we can't ſell him, ſuch a Man is going to be buried, and he will do for that." In One Inſtance Mr. Miles remembers, upon the Death of a Chief, that a great many Slaves were ſacrificed; he uſed all the Influence he had acquired with the Natives to prevent it; but his Succeſſor told Mr. Miles, that was impoſſible; but that the Ceremony ſhould be performed out of his Sight. He however ſaw ſeveral Bodies, and took care to have them buried. On Occaſion of the Funerals of great Men, the neighbouring Chiefs, among other Preſents, ſend a Slave or Two in Proportion to their Abilities, and the Rank of the Deceaſed, for this Purpoſe. Mr. Miles has now and then, but rarely, met with an Inſtance of a Slave ſhewing Signs of Terror on being ſold. Nine out of Ten rejoice at falling into our Hands. They ſeem to be aware that they are bought for Labour, and by their Geſtures wiſh to convince the Purchaſers that they are fit for it.

The Slaves are purchaſed with almoſt every Article of Britiſh Manufacture; with Brandy, Rum, Powder, Arms, Mancheſter Goods, &c. &c. which Goods are carried to the next Market, and ſo on into the interior Country from Market to Market.

Mr. Miles being aſked, whether there are not Slaves belonging to the Company's Forts, and in what Manner they are employed? replied, The Company have about 400 Slaves, of which there are Ten or a Dozen at each of the Out Forts, and the Reſt at Cape Coaſt Caſtle. They conſiſt of Bricklayers, Carpenters, and other Artificers. They work for the Benefit of the Company, and to keep the Forts in Repair. We are obliged to be very ſtrict with them; and Mr. Miles is perſuaded they would not work but from Compulſion. They are however very uſeful to us on Occa-

Gold Coaſt.
Mr. Miles.

ſions of Diſpute with the Natives. The Natives deſpiſe them as being Slaves, and they, as the Slaves of White Men, conſider themſelves as ſuperior to the other Natives. They were very uſeful to Mr. Miles in the laſt War. If a ſtrict Hand is not held over them, they grow idle and mutinous, and have ſometimes withdrawn themſelves, but have been brought back by the Influence of the Caboceer, or Chief of the Place.

Being aſked, Whether any of the free Natives are ever employed in working at the Company's Forts, and with what Succeſs? he replied, They have frequently been employed as Labourers, but in general ſo little are they diſpoſed to Labour, their Service has not been adequate to the Pay they receive. The general Pay is Twenty Shillings per Month to the Males, and Ten or Fifteen to the Females, according to the Mode of Payment in that Country, which is about adequate to the Half in Sterling Money.

Gold Coaſt.
Mr. Weuves.

Mr. WEUVES cannot abſolutely ſay what Number of Slaves is exported annually on an Average from this Coaſt, by the different Nations of Europe; but ſhould imagine from 6,000 to 8,000.

The Engliſh have about Two Thirds of this Trade, the Dutch and Danes the Remainder. The French have not any Share in it, except ſometimes by Interlopers. The Natives give the Preference to our Britiſh Aſſortments.

Very few of theſe Slaves are Natives of this Country, not One Fourth of the Whole; the Reſt are brought from the interior Countries. Thoſe who are Natives of this Country, become Slaves in conſequence of their Crimes; ſuch as Theft, Witchcraft, and Adultery: And they alſo become ſo by Gaming. Mr. Weuves does not believe that Murder is one of the Crimes for which they are made Slaves, but that it is puniſhed with Death, to which the Criminal is ſentenced by the Pynims. He never ſaw himſelf an Inſtance, but has heard of it; and the Puniſhment is by cutting off the Head. Neither the King nor the Pynims ſell Slaves themſelves, but their Dependants or Slaves do for them.

Mr. Weuves being aſked, Whether any of the Slaves upon the Gold Coaſt are Priſoners made in War? replied, No: They all of them become Slaves in the Manner before mentioned by him. There never was a War in that Country, during all the Time he reſided there.—Being aſked, Whether any are made Slaves by Kidnapping? he replied, No: It would be impoſſible. The Inhabitants of the Country are univerſally known, and if ſuch a Thing was attempted, there would be a Hue and Cry, from one End of the Country to the other, after the Man that was miſſing.

The Age at which they are in general ſold as Slaves, is from Fourteen up to the Age of Forty; but Mr. Weuves has ſeen whole Families ſold at once—the Grandfather, Father, Mother, and Children at the Breaſt. This happens for the Crime of Witchcraft, which involves the whole Family.—Being aſked, What the People underſtood by the Crime of Witchcraft? he replied, They underſtand a Power of doing Miſchief by ſupernatural Means, and ſometimes a Power of killing their Neighbours, or even a whole Community. The Pynims, and the whole Town, are the Perſons who determine whether thoſe accuſed of Witchcraft are Witches or not, and drive them away accordingly.

Mr. Weuves believes that theſe Slaves are ſold for the Benefit of the Town at large; but particularly for that of the principal People of the Place.

There are not very apparent Marks of great Diſtreſs, either in a Family, or in Individuals, when they are ſo ſold. Mr. Weuves believes that in this Situation they are very glad to get away. This applies not only to the Perſons accuſed of Witchcraft, but to thoſe who are ſold for the other Crimes before-mentioned. The Slaves are not always chained when they are carried down to the Ships; but the Gold Coaſt Negroes, being the moſt turbulent of any, have a Log of Wood, of the Length of Three or Four Feet, and weighing Eighteen Pounds or more, faſtened to their Arm; and when they walk, they carry it either on their Head or their Shoulders. The Inland Negroes are allowed to walk about freely, with a Man before, and a Man behind, to prevent them from running away.

There is a Number of domeſtic Slaves upon the Gold Coaſt: Some of them are employed in planting Yams, &c. others in Fiſhing, and ſome are hired of their Maſters by the Europeans. If the Maſter has purchaſed them, he has a Right to ſell them; but if he inherits them, or they are born in the Country, he cannot ſell them, unleſs convicted of Crimes.—Mr. Weuves does not know that they breed Slaves on the Gold Coaſt with a View to ſelling them.

With reſpect to the Manner in which the Slaves brought from the interior Country are made ſo, it is hardly poſſible to be known, they paſs through ſo many Hands. The Slave Brokers themſelves do not know; but Mr. Weuves conjectures, that in the interior Country they become Slaves in the ſame Manner as thoſe on the Gold Coaſt do. The Gold Coaſt Brokers go from 100 to 150 Miles up the Country to purchaſe them; from what further Diſtance they may be brought,

Gold Coaſt.
Mr. Weuves.

it is impoſſible to ſay; but it is probable they come from a very great Diſtance, and from different Countries, for they talk different Languages. Their Colour is yellower than that of the Gold Coaſt Negroes, though their Hair is the ſame, and they have Marks, ſome on their Hands, and ſome on their Arms, and different Parts of their Body, and ſome have their Teeth filed like Saws; all which Diſtinctions Mr. Weuves conſiders as Proofs of their being of different Tribes. They are in general not ſo robuſt as the Negroes of the Gold Coaſt, but much more tractable. The Slaves ſhew no Signs of Apprehenſion or Concern, when brought to be ſold: They are purchaſed by the Europeans with various Britiſh Manufactures, Eaſt-India Goods, and Britiſh Spirits: Theſe Manufactures are ſent up into the Country, where there is no other Supply, as the Natives have no Manufactures of their own. In Caſe any of the Slaves offered for Sale are not purchaſed by the Europeans, they are ſet aſide for Sacrifices.—Mr. Weuves underſtood the Language very well, and has heard them talk to this Effect among themſelves.

Being aſked, Whether he had ever known an Inſtance of a Slave deſtroyed becauſe he was not ſold? replied, He knew an Inſtance of a Woman being deſtroyed, who was accuſed of Witchcraft, and could not be ſold. In order to ſave her Life, Mr. Weuves offered to give an Anker of Brandy for her; but her Head was cut off before his Meſſenger arrived.

Gold Coaſt.
Mr. Dalzell.

Mr. DALZELL cannot exactly ſtate the Number of Slaves which are exported annually from the Gold Coaſt, nor in what Proportion they are exported by the ſeveral Nations of Europe; but the Number is very conſiderable, and the Engliſh have conſiderably the largeſt Share in this Trade. The Slaves are purchaſed of the Black Traders, who reſide in the Towns on the Coaſt, and carry on this Buſineſs.

With reſpect to the Manner in which they become Slaves, the Natives of the Country become ſo from having committed ſome Offences, for which they are tried, and condemned to be ſold. The moſt uſual Crimes for which they are ſo ſold, are Adultery, Witchcraft, and Theft; and the Criminal is ſold in general for the Advantage of the Perſon injured, though it ſometimes happens that the Expences of the Proſecution exceed the Amount of the Compenſation. The Proportion which the Native Slaves make of the whole Number ſold on this Coaſt, is very various; ſometimes as much as One Half. The Slaves brought into the Country are procured from Markets in the inland Parts, and the Brokers ſay that they are Slaves made in War. They paſs from Market to Market. The Traders of the Coaſt do not go above 200 Miles up the Country, to the Places where theſe Slaves are brought for Sale. Mr. Dalzell is informed, that there is generally a Duty paid to the Princes of the Country through which they paſs. Of the Slaves brought down to the Coaſt for Sale, the Fantees and the Aſhantees are beſt eſteemed, as the moſt hardy. The Slaves from the inland Country are more tractable, but not ſo robuſt.

Mr. Dalzell being aſked, Whether any of theſe Slaves are procured by Kidnapping? replied, He does not believe that among themſelves they ever procure them in this Manner, though the Fantees have been charged, when acting as Auxiliaries in War, with having poſſeſſed themſelves with ſome of the Stragglers from both Parties, and having ſold them as Slaves.—If they had been found out, they would have been puniſhed by the Sovereigns of both:—Such Acts are as reproachful there, as Theft or Robbery.

Mr. Dalzell being aſked, What, in his Opinion, would become of thoſe Slaves, if they were not diſpoſed of to Europeans? replied, They would ſometimes incorporate among themſelves the Slaves made in War: They ſometimes do ſo now; but thoſe of a higher Rank would, he believes, from Motives of Policy, generally be put to Death; and Delinquents, probably, would always be puniſhed with Death.

Mr. Dalzell, ſpeaking of the Diſpoſition of the Slaves in general, in the Courſe of the Voyage from the Coaſt of Africa, ſays, that in general they grow to be in good Spirits, and to be ſo attached to the Ship, that it is often a diſtreſſing Scene to part with them in the Weſt-Indies. The old Men are ſometimes ſullen and dejected; the young Men are ſoon reconciled to their Situation, and do not appear to regret their Country. Delinquents, who know their Lives are forfeited, of Courſe do not wiſh to return. It has been reported, that Guinea Traders have often torn Children from their Parents: This is not ſo. Mr. Dalzell once, indeed, purchaſed a Son, when preſſed by the Father to buy him, as the Son had committed a Theft, for which he would have been ſent to the King of Dahomey, and his Life would have been forfeited, if he had continued in the Country, as his Crime was ſtealing from a White Man; which, as far as Mr. Dalzell knows, is never pardoned. Parents ſometimes pawn their Children, or near Relations, to Captains of Ships for Goods; and though their Liberty in ſuch Caſe, if not redeemed, is forfeited, yet it is the Practice of the Captains to transfer them, when they leave the Coaſt, to ſome other Ship; and in this Condition they ſometimes remain a Twelvemonth, to give Opportunities for Redemption; and though in the End they are ſometimes carried off, it is but rarely.

Gold Coaſt.

Admiral Edwards.

N. B. No Part of this Evidence refers to the Government or Religion of the Country.

Vice Admiral **RICHARD EDWARDS** ſerved upon the Coaſt of Africa, in the Years 1752, 3, 4 and 5. In the Year 1752, was at Cape Coaſt and Annamaboe; and in the Years 1754 and 1755, he commanded the annual Ship, and cruiſed from the Cape de Verd to the Bite of Benin.

Admiral Edwards was on Shore conſtantly during the whole Time he was at Cape Coaſt Caſtle, which was Seven Months; and when he commanded the annual Ship, was frequently on Shore at the Forts, as his Duty required.

Being deſired to give the Committee any Information he had to offer, reſpecting the Manner in which the Slaves purchaſed on the Gold Coaſt, became ſo? he gave the following Account:—There are very few Wars on the Gold Coaſt, though they are frequent to the Northward, and in the King of Dahomey's Country. The Slaves upon the Gold Coaſt are made ſo in conſequence of their Crimes. Adultery is the Crime for which they are moſt uſually ſold. In this Caſe, the Perſon offended has a Claim, not only to the Man and Woman offending, but to all their Property, all their Family and Slaves. Admiral Edwards ſaw the Heads of Seven of the Wives of a Chief at Annamaboe, upon a Drum, which he had ordered to be cut off for Adultery. The Pynims or Elders likewiſe condemn to be ſold as Slaves, Perſons accuſed of other Crimes, ſuch as Theft, and other Injuries.

Fathers pawn their Children, for they rely on the Deſcendants of the Female Branches of the Family for Heirs, as in that Caſe they are ſure of the Blood; and they have much leſs Conſideration for their own Children.

Admiral Edwards being aſked, Whether he conceived that the Europeans, to whom Children are ſo pawned, are guilty of Fraud and Abuſes in this Reſpect, and ſell them before the Time for which they are pawned is expired? replied, He never knew an Inſtance of their doing ſo. They are uſually pawned for a certain Number of Months, and were formerly kept during that Time in what was called the Floating Factory, but now they are kept in the Forts.

Admiral Edwards remembers a Story of Two Princes, who had been pawned by their Parents, and were ſuppoſed to have been kidnapped, and carried away by Force. They were called Prince Frederick and Prince William, and the Admiral knows that they were regularly ſold. They were carried firſt to Jamaica, where they were taken from the Merchants who brought them there, by Governor Trelawney, upon a Suppoſition that they had been kidnapped: They were then brought to England as oppreſſed Princes, and were treated with great Diſtinction. They returned afterwards to their own Country, where they had an Allowance from the Factories of £.80 *per Annum*, which was for the Advantage of their reſpective Fathers, who were principal Men upon the Coaſt, and ſold Slaves themſelves.

Admiral Edwards does not think that many of the Slaves ſold on the Gold Coaſt are brought from the interior Parts of the Country: The Fantees prevent their coming, and will not, as they term it, open the Paths, as they have an Horror of the Sea.

With reſpect to the Manner in which Slaves are made on other Parts of the Coaſt, Admiral Edwards cannot give any Account, not being ſo well acquainted with the other Parts of the Coaſt.

Admiral Edwards being aſked, Whether he could form any Judgment what would become of theſe Slaves, if the Europeans did not purchaſe them? replied, He hardly knew what Opinion to give, but he verily believes many of them would be deſtroyed. A Boy was once offered to be ſold in his Ship, and on being refuſed, the Perſon who had him to ſell, daſhed him with the greateſt Violence into the Canoe.—Being aſked, Whether, if this Country were to relinquiſh the Trade in Slaves, the Number ſold to Europeans would, in his Opinion, be much diminiſhed? replied, Moſt certainly it would not be diminiſhed: The French and Dutch would immediately get Poſſeſſion of this Trade. He does not believe that the Natives of Africa would be much pleaſed with ſuch a Reſolution, as they would be equally Slaves in their own Country; and when once they have quitted it, they do not ſhew any Deſire to return to it.

Gold Coaſt.

John Anderſon, Eſq.

N. B. No Part of this Evidence refers to the Government or Religion of the Country.

JOHN ANDERSON, Eſq. formerly employed in the Trade to Africa and the Weſt-Indies, as Captain of an African Ship, and One of the Gentlemen deputed from the City of Briſtol to ſupport the Allegations of the Memorial preſented from the Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Society of Merchants Venturers of that City, relative to the Trade to Africa.

Mr. Anderſon traded to the Windward and Gold Coaſt only, from the Year 1751 to 1763. He went out firſt as Surgeon, and after a few Voyages became Maſter of a Ship.

Mr. Anderſon cannot give any Information reſpecting the Government or the Religious Inſtitutions upon either of theſe Parts of the Coaſt, becauſe his Buſineſs was confined to the Ship; and he obſerved in the Courſe of his Evidence, that he could not ſpeak preciſely with reſpect to the Windward Coaſt, as he only touched there going down.

Gold Coaſt.
Mr. Anderſon.

With reſpect to the Manner in which the Slaves carried from theſe two Parts of the Coaſt become ſo, Mr. Anderſon ſays there are very few of them Priſoners of War, becauſe when a War exiſts in the Country, all Trade is put a ſtop to.

From the Year 1764 to 1766, there was a War in that Country; by Reaſon of which, Mr. Anderſon knows that a Briſtol Ship, which went there to purchaſe Slaves, was out Two Years upon her Voyage, becauſe ſhe could not purchaſe her Slaves.

Mr. Anderſon being aſked, whether, when a War is at an End, there is not a Glut of Slaves at Market, in conſequence of ſuch War? replied, He believed not.

Being aſked if he knew what becomes of the Priſoners of War upon this Part of the Coaſt? he replied, He has heard that they are often put to Death?

Being aſked, by what other Methods theſe People become Slaves? Mr. Anderſon ſays, that for all Crimes which they commit, the Puniſhment is to be ſold for a Slave. He conceives this makes a conſiderable Part of the Number of Slaves, but the largeſt Part are thoſe bought in the Inland Countries, at regular Markets, to which they are brought by thoſe who have them as their Property. They are born Slaves, and are inherited by their Owners from Father to Son.

Mr. Anderſon being aſked, whether he had any Reaſon to ſuppoſe that any of them are made Slaves by being kidnapped? replied, He believes very ſeldom.

Speaking of the Proportion of Male and Female Slaves, and Children in general, taken on board the Ships he belonged to; he ſaid, the Proportion varied in almoſt every Voyage, becauſe it is not in the Power of the Captain to have an Option in his Purchaſe, as the Slaves do not come in that Abundance to Market upon the Gold Coaſt, and they muſt take them as they come. The general Proportion is Two Thirds Male, to One Third Females:—They take as few Children as poſſible.

Being aſked, Of whom the Slaves are purchaſed on this Part of the Coaſt? Mr. Anderſon replied, On the Gold Coaſt there are Trading Men who are ſtiled Gold Takers, and who bring them off to the Ships.

Being aſked, whether he purchaſed all the Slaves that were offered to him? Mr. Anderſon ſaid, He rejected a great many for various Infirmities. Theſe were taken on ſhore again, and he believes were chiefly purchaſed by the Dutch, who buy Slaves of an inferior Quality; but he has always obſerved, that thoſe who were rejected ſeemed to be much diſappointed at going on ſhore again.

Gold Coaſt.
Mr. Bowen.

Mr. JAMES BOWEN has been at Old Calabar, and on the Gold Coaſt, but was ſo young when he was at Old Calabar, that he has very little Recollection of any thing that paſſed there. He was a Maſter of a Ship when he was on the Gold Coaſt, which was in the Year 1776, but did not remain there long; it might be between Two and Three Months.

N B. No Part of this Evidence refers to the Government or Religion of the Country.

Mr. Bowen being aſked, what he obſerved of the Manner in which Slaves were made on the Gold Coaſt? replied, He knew nothing of the Manner in which they were made Slaves in the Country. Some of them have told him, that they were made Slaves for Debts and Crimes, ſuch as Adultery. And a Boy whom he had, told him, he was taken by Surpriſe, while he was in a Garden. Mr. Bowen has heard from the Traders on the Coaſt, that the Caboceers breed Slaves for the Purpoſe of Trading, whom they ſell occaſionally, as they may be in Want of European Commodities. He has ſeen the Slaves brought down into the Slave Yards, from whence they were carried in Canoes on board the Ships, and there offered for Sale by the Black Traders.

Whydah and Dahomey.
Mr. Dalzell.

The Country of Dahomey is populous, but not ſo much ſo as it was. Whydah alſo is not ſo populous as it was. Since theſe Countries have been governed by a warlike Prince, who does not underſtand Trade, they are not reſorted to ſo much as formerly.

Mr. Dalzell ſuppoſes that the Number of Slaves exported from the Dominions of the King of Dahomey amounts to 10,000 or 12,000 in a Year. Of theſe, the Engliſh may export from 700 to 800, the Portugueſe about 3,000, and the French the Remainder. Being aſked, whether the French Trade to theſe Parts is carried on by themſelves, for their own Account, or by Engliſh Traders for them? Mr. Dalzell replied, By themſelves, as far as he knows. They may carry it on by Means of Engliſh Factors at other Ports, but here, and at Angola, they are competent to carry it on by themſelves, and are gaining ground on us daily.

The Slaves are purchaſed on this Part of the Coaſt, of Black Merchants, appointed to trade by the King, for nobody trades there but by his Permiſſion. With reſpect to the Manner of their becoming Slaves, Mr. Dalzell ſays, there are Slaves of every Sort, ſome of them born in the Country. The King orders any body to be ſold whom he or his Miniſters think proper to be ſent

Whydah and Dahomey.

Mr. Dalzell.

out of the Country. Others are Priſoners of War; others become Slaves for their Crimes. The procuring Slaves may ſometimes be a Motive for making War; but Mr. Dalzell believes not commonly. He has heard from Tradition, that Wars were as frequent before they had any Knowledge of the Europeans.

Part of the Priſoners made in War, if not ſold, are incorporated among the Slaves belonging to the King, and Part are put to Death. The Crimes for which they are condemned to be ſold, are principally Adultery (for which they condemn to be ſold, ſometimes the offending Party only, and ſometimes the whole Family), Theft, and Witchcraft, by Means of which latter, People are ſuppoſed to be put to Death. In theſe Caſes there is no Form of Trial that Mr. Dalzell knows of, but every thing is done by the Command of the King. If a Theft is committed upon an European, the Thief is puniſhed with Death; for which Reaſon we ſeldom make Complaint of it.

Some of the Slaves are brought from the interior Country, beyond the Kingdom of Dahomey, and from very diſtant Parts: There are Markets to which the Traders go. The Slaves are known to be of different Countries by the Marks on their Bodies, and by the Difference of their Language. Mr. Dalzell once bought a Slave who could talk and write Arabick; he called himſelf a Malaye, but they did not underſtand his Language ſufficiently to collect from what Country he came, but underſtood that he had been paſſed from Hand to Hand from a diſtant Country.

Mr. Dalzell being aſked, whether he had ever heard of Perſons being made Slaves in thoſe Parts of the Country by kidnapping?—replied, If the Queſtion relates to White People, the Thing is impoſſible. With reſpect to the Black, he knows of no ſuch Thing, and in this Part of the Country it muſt be detected: Every one that ſells a Slave pays a Duty to the King, whoſe Officers would ſoon detect any thing of this Sort, and the Man would be puniſhed, poſſibly by being ſold for a Slave himſelf.

Mr. Dalzell laid before the Committee the following Account of the Expences attending the Purchaſe of a Cargo of Slaves at Whydah, viz.

To the King of Dahomey for Permiſſion to trade:

For a Ship	14½ Slaves	3	The King gives in Return Boys of 7 or 8 Years.
A Snow or Brig	7	2	
A Sloop	3½	1	

Theſe Slaves are valued at about 5 Oz. or £.10 each, as follows:

6 Ankers of Spirits
4½ Barrels of Gunpowder
40 Bars of Iron
20 Cabeſs Cowries
25 Guns
6 Braſs or 12 Iron Blunderbuſſes.
40 Sileſias.
10 Pieces of Cloth.
Other Goods in Proportion.

Say Expences for a Ship.	Oz.
To the King 14½ Slaves, at 5 Oz. each	72 : 8
For the Factory Houſe 2 Slaves	10
Canoe and Canoe Men's Hire	35

After paying the Cuſtoms, which ought to be done as ſoon as poſſible, for the Traders dare not receive Goods till the King has got his Dues, the Viceroy gives the following Servants, viz.

One Conductor, whoſe Office is to take Care of Goods coming from, and Slaves going to the Beach, and ought to be anſwerable for Deficiencies; he is paid Two Galinas Cowries, equal to One Shilling, every Time he takes Charge of any Thing going or coming; and a Flaſk of Brandy every Sunday. His Pay may be valued at	7 : 8
Two Brokers or Interpreters, at Two Tokies per Day (3d.) each, and at the End of the Trade, One Anker of Brandy, and One Piece of Cloth each; all which may amount to	5 : 0
Two Boys for Servants, at Two Tokies and a Piece of Cloth between them	3 : 0
One Door Keeper, and a Boy to ſerve at the Tent at the ſame	3 : 0
To a Meſſenger for carrying the News of the Ship's Arrival, and the Captain's Compliments to the King, Ten Galinas and One Flaſk of Brandy	0 : 3
To the Gong Gong Beater, for announcing the Opening of Trade, Ten Galinas and One Flaſk	0 : 3
To the Trunk Keeper, who takes Care of the Slaves while on Shore, a Bottle every Sunday, and a Cloth at the End of the Trade: This may amount to about	1 : 0

Whydah and Dahomey.

Mr. Dalzell.

	Oz.
To the Captain of the Water-ſide, at the Ship's Departure, One Piece of Cloth and One Anker of Brandy - - - - - - - -	1 : 8
To Six Water Rollers, at Two Tokies per Day each, beſides which they have Two Tokies for each Caſk they roll, and at the End of the Purchaſe Two Pieces of Cloth and One Anker of Brandy. The whole may be about -	10 : 0
One Woman to bring Water, and One Waſherwoman, at Two Tokies per Day each, and a Cloth at the End of the Trade. The Waſherwoman has Six Tokies to buy Soap each Time ſhe waſhes. Their Pay may amount to - -	5 : 0
To the Viceroy, who goes with his People to receive the Captain and conduct him to the Fort, One Anker and Two Flaſks Brandy - - - -	1 : 2
To the ſaid Viceroy for his particular Cuſtoms.	
One Point d'Eſpagne Hat, One Piece of Silk, One Caſk Flour, and One Caſk of Beef or Pork;—valued at - - - - - - - -	7 : 0
The cuſtomary Allowance for making a Tent on the Beach, one Anker of Brandy and One Ounce Cowries - - - - - - -	2 : 0
Porters are paid at the Rate of Three Tokies per Load, unleſs very heavy, in which Caſe they have more in Proportion, as Ten Galinas for a Puncheon of Liquor or a Cheſt of Pipes. The whole of their Pay may be about -	20 : 0
Equal to 368 *l.* Sterling. Total Ounces	184 : 0

40 Cowries	make	1 Tokie.
5 Tokies	make	1 Galina.
20 Galinas	make	1 Cabeſs.
4 Cabels	make	1 Ounce Trade, or 40 *s.* Sterling.

Bonny, New Calabar, and Countries adjoining.

Mr. Penny.

From Bonny and New Calabar about 14,000 Slaves are exported annually; 3,000 are purchaſed by the French, the Remainder by the Engliſh. No other Country trades there. Much the greateſt Part of the Slaves are of the interior Conntry, and a few of Andomey, and the Creek and Braſpan Country; and a very few indeed Natives of Bonny and New Calabar. The Europeans are very little acquainted with the interior Part of the Country; but from the beſt Information Mr. Penny has been able to procure from the Traders, and from the Slaves themſelves, the greateſt Part of the Slaves become ſo by Delinquency; the reſt are Priſoners of War.

Mr. Penny believes that ſome of the Slaves are brought from Countries ſtill more diſtant in the interior Parts of Africa. They ſometimes find from the Slaves that they have travelled Two Moons (or Months) before they arrived at the Sea Coaſt. They may travel at the Rate of from Twenty to Twenty-five Miles a Day.

With reſpect to Wars being made in theſe Countries for the Purpoſe of obtaining Slaves, Mr. Penny does not in general believe they are. The States are ſmall, independent, and numerous, and the People of a vindictive Nature. There are traditional Accounts of Wars, and very bloody ones, before the Europeans traded there. The Memory of Africans is wonderful. He could mention the moſt ſurpriſing Inſtances of it. Mr. Penny does not believe in general that many Delinquencies are imputed for the Purpoſe of making Slaves. With reſpect to their being kidnapped, he can ſay nothing as to this Part of the Coaſt.

There are domeſtic Slaves in Bonny and New Calabar, who are never ſold by their Maſters except for Crimes, for which they are tried by the Twelve old Men mentioned in his Evidence reſpecting the Government of Bonny.

At Bonny the Slaves are purchaſed of the King, who is the principal Trader, and of other Traders; at New Calabar, of the before-mentioned Amachree, and of other Traders. Theſe Traders go up into the Country to purchaſe Slaves. They go up the Rivers to the Diſtance of about Eighty Miles from Bonny, and the ſame from New Calabar, in large Canoes, with Two or Three principal Perſons, and about Forty Men in each. The Canoes go in a Body all together to defend themſelves if attacked. At the Head of theſe Two Rivers there is a Mart for Trade, where the Black Traders purchaſe theſe Slaves of other Black Traders, who bring them from the interior Country. Mr. Penny being aſked, if he had ever obſerved that theſe Slaves had Marks of any freſh Wounds? replied, Not often; but he has ſometimes obſerved ſuch Marks.

The Slaves are purchaſed with the Manufactures of this Country, India Goods, Spirits, Braſs Pans, Arms, &c. &c. and with a Sort of Copper Wreath or Bandage, which are called Manilles, and are conſidered as the Money of that Country. The People hoard them in great Quantities againſt Times of Diſtreſs. They always carry the Goods up the Country, and a few of the Manilles.

Bonny.

Mr. Falconbridge.

Mr. **FALCONBRIDGE**, in his Firſt Voyage to Bonny, got 380 Slaves, in the laſt 420. The Slaves taken on board at Bonny were procured of the Black Traders, who go up to Fairs in the Country to purchaſe and bring them down to the Coaſt. They paſs through ſeveral Hands, and come from a great Diſtance. They bring them in a miſerable Condition from the Fairs, half-ſtarved, and expoſed to the Wet, in Boats, with hardly any Covering. He does not know whether the Slave Traders pay for the Slaves they purchaſe, in Manufactures, or in Gold Duſt; but we pay for them in Manufactures and in Gold Duſt. We purchaſe the Gold Duſt firſt in order to pay for the Slaves therewith. Mr. Falconbridge believes that none of the Slaves they had on board were Inhabitants of the Coaſt. A Woman, big with Child, told him, that ſhe was caught as ſhe was returning from a Neighbour's Houſe, and paſſed through many Hands before ſhe came to them. And an old Man and his Son told him, that they were kidnapped as they were planting Yams. Mr. Falconbridge ſaw himſelf a Man who was invited to come and look at the Ship, and was ſeized, brought on board and ſold. Being aſked, whether in addition to what he had before ſaid, he had any other Facts to prove that Kidnapping was a common Practice? He replied, On the Windward Coaſt they are afraid of ſtirring out at Night; and a Slave in Grenada ſaid to another Perſon, in the Hearing of Mr. Falconbridge, that he had been employed in kidnapping others, and was afterwards kidnapped himſelf. Mr. Falconbridge has often ſeen Slaves go mad.

Being aſked how he accounted in his own Mind for the Number of People he imagines to have been kidnapped, and whether this Practice could poſſibly go to ſuch Extent as he ſtates in his Pamphlet, wherein he ſays, that Slaves are ſometimes brought down to the Amount of Fifteen hundred together? He replied, it was his Opinion, from ſeveral Circumſtances, that this Practice prevails.

The Slaves brought down from the interior Parts of the Country ſpeak different Languages. They had one Woman whom none of the other Slaves could underſtand. There is much Difference in the Appearance of theſe Slaves; they have different Marks, and ſome are much blacker than others. The Ebo Negroes have their Teeth filed like a Saw.

It often happens that the Slaves offered for Sale are refuſed. Mr. Falconbridge cannot ſay what they do with ſuch as are refuſed; but he has ſeen them cruelly beaten. He made particular Enquiry whether the People breed Slaves for Sale, and could not find the leaſt Reaſon to believe it. In the Enquiries he made, he never received any other Account than what he has given of the Mode in which Slaves are made, and never heard of any Wars made for that Purpoſe.

The following Evidence of Mr. WILLIAM JAMES, a Maſter in the Royal Navy, and of One of the Diviſions in Ordinary at Chatham, was delivered by him in Writing to the Committee, Mr. James being brought to the Committee by Mr. Clarkſon while the Report was preparing, and a few Alterations were made in it upon Queſtions put to this Witneſs with his Conſent.

Bonny and Calabar.

Mr. W. James.

Mr. JAMES was Three Voyages to the Coaſt of Africa for Slaves; the firſt in the Juno, Captain Pinnell, in or about the Year 1764; the ſecond in the King George, Captain Knight, in or about the Year 1766; and the third in the Britannia, Captain Bruce, in or about the Year 1768. All theſe were from the Port of Briſtol, and were either to Bonny or Calabar. Whatever Mr. James can clearly recollect of the firſt Two Voyages he will mention, though he wiſhes to confine himſelf to the laſt, from which he returned as Third Mate to Lucie Harbour in Jamaica.

Par. 1. Some of the Slaves ſold to the Europeans are ſuch as are termed Priſoners of War. When the Juno was lying, in the Year 1764, in Bonny River, ſeveral of the large War Canoes came from the inland Country with Captives. Some Heads, which had been cut off from the ſlain, were ſtuck upon Poles, as Trophies. They came in Triumph by the Side of the Engliſh Veſſels, and afterwards landed their Priſoners, to prepare them for Sale. Whether the People that returned with Slaves had gone out for the ſake of revenging an Injury, or on purpoſe to rob, Mr. James is not able to ſay; he has heard from the Negroes, that at Times the Way of procuring Slaves by the poorer Traders at Bonny and Calabar, was to go into the inland Country, and take off private Families by Surpriſe.

That Fraud and Treachery conſtitute one of the Means of obtaining Slaves, is a Fact which Mr. James can teſtify of his own Knowledge. The White Traders give the Kings, in whoſe Territories they intend to ſlave, what is called a Daſh, (i. e.) a Preſent, for Permiſſion to break Trade. The Black Traders, on the other Hand, pay for every Slave they ſhip on board, a certain Tax. It ſo happened, while the Britannia was on the Coaſt, that a trading Man at Calabar had brought from the inland Country Two Slaves. Theſe he wanted to ſell, but was deſirous of avoiding, if poſſible, to pay the before-mentioned Duty to the King. Another Trader,

who

Bonny and Calabar.

Mr. William James.

who became acquainted with his Wiſhes, undertook to manage the Buſineſs for him. He deſired him to bring his Two Slaves down to the Water-ſide at Night, that he might get them on board unſeen, and to attend them himſelf to the Veſſel, that he might receive their Value. His Advice was embraced and followed; they were all conveyed to the Britannia, when the Trader, who undertook to ſmuggle the Two Slaves on board, pulled off the Maſk, and not only ſold them, but their Maſter alſo. Theſe, and other Frauds of a ſimilar Nature, are conſtantly practiſed to make Slaves; and Mr. James has heard from the Guinea Captains, that the Europeans make no Scruple to receive ſuch as they know to have been trepanned in this Manner.

Mr. James is the more confirmed in his Opinion, that Fraud and Surpriſe are the Foundation of Slavery, becauſe he has repeatedly converſed with the Negroes in the Weſt Indies, who have told him that they were taken away from their Country in this Manner. One Girl in particular, when he was in Jamaica in the Year 1778 or 1779, informed him, that ſhe, and her Father and Mother, had been thieved by the Inland Traders; and that her Father had been ſold on board a Ship different from that to which ſhe and her Mother had been conſigned.

Par. 2. Mr. James has heard from the Traders and Canoe Boys of Bonny and Calabar, that ſome of the Slaves ſold to the Europeans are ſuch as have become ſo in conſequence of Debt, and others in conſequence of Crimes. The great Bulk of them, however, by the Confeſſion of the ſame People, were ſuch as had been taken in piratical Excurſions, or by Treachery and Surpriſe; and from what he knows of the Trade, he believes their Aſſertions to be true.

Par. 3. Though Mr. James is not able of his own Knowledge to ſay that the Whites are guilty of ſimilar Depredations, yet he believes it to be true; for he has repeatedly heard the Officers of Guineamen boaſt of having been dexterous in performing ſuch Exploits while running down the Windward Coaſt.

Par. 4. The Black Traders of Bonny and Calabar, who are very expert at reckoning and talking the different Languages of their own Country and thoſe of the Europeans, come down about once a Fortnight with Slaves; Thurſday or Friday is generally their Trading Day. Twenty or Thirty Canoes, ſometimes more and ſometimes leſs, come down at a Time. In each Canoe may be Twenty or Thirty Slaves. The Arms of ſome of them are tied behind their Backs with Twigs, Canes, Graſs Rope, or other Ligaments of the Country; and if they happen to be ſtronger than common, they are pinioned above the Knee alſo. In this Situation they are thrown into the Bottom of the Canoe, where they lie in great Pain, and often almoſt covered with Water. On their landing, they are taken to the Traders Houſes, where they are oiled, fed, and made up for Sale.

When they have been ſufficiently prepared, the Captain and Doctor generally go together to examine them, and to make their Purchaſes there. No ſickly Slave is ever purchaſed; at leaſt in the Three Voyages which Mr. James made it was never done. When the Bargain is made they are brought away. This is generally in the Cloſe of the Evening. Forty or Fifty of them are brought away at a Time; ſometimes in the Canoes of the Traders, and at other Times in the Ships Boats. They appear to be very dejected when brought on board. The Men are put into Irons, in which Situation they remain during the whole of the Middle Paſſage, unleſs when they are ſick; but not the Boys and Women.

Mr. James was aſked the following Queſtions:

Q. Have you been in the African Trade ſince the Year 1768?
A. I have not.

Q. How old were you when you went theſe Voyages?
A. To the beſt of my Recollection, about Fourteen the firſt, Sixteen the ſecond, and Eighteen the third.

Q. Was you ever on ſhore on the Coaſt of Africa?
A. Yes; at the trading Towns, and to cut Wood and get Water, but never up the Country.

River del Rey, and Calabar.

Captain Hall.

CAPTAIN HALL purchaſed 280 Slaves in each Voyage, which were bought of the Black Traders, Natives of the Country. He believes theſe Slaves to have been Captives made in War, and ſome of them kidnapped, having heard this from ſome of the Slave Brokers who ſpeak broken Engliſh, but does not believe the Number of Slaves who had been kidnapped was near ſo many as thoſe taken in War. The Kings and their Relations at each Place were the greateſt Traders, but there were a Number of others. Being aſked, whether he imagined that theſe Slaves were Priſoners of War made by the Kings, or People kidnapped by them? he replied, None of them were made Priſoners by the Kings, or other Merchants. Captain Hall imagines they were procured by them from other Traders who live higher up the Country, and were probably People of the ſame Deſcription. Captain Hall ſuppoſes that the Food on which the Negroes live in their own Country is Rice, Yams, and Poultry, and now and then a ſalted Tyger or Elephant.

Captain Hall believes the Africans to be as capable of Attachments, and as virtuous in all Reſpects as Europeans; and imputes their Deſpondency on being ſold, to their being taken from their Friends, Relations, and Country.

River del Rey, and Calabar.
Captain Hall.

Captain Hall has ſeen Canoes, in which Sixty or Seventy Perſons were paddling, come down the River with Thirty or Forty Slaves, who were generally with their Hands tied behind them, and ſome of them in Irons. Captain Hall believes that none of the Slaves he bought were People of the Coaſt. And being aſked, What Age the Slaves were who were offered to him? replied, From Children up to Thirty. Sometimes they offered an old Man or Woman; but they were ſo invariably rejected, that they ſeldom brought them.

The following Evidence of Mr. James Arnold was delivered by him in Writing to the Committee, Mr. Arnold being brought to the Committee by Mr. Clarkſon, while the Report was preparing, and a few Alterations were made in it upon Queſtions put to this Witneſs with his Conſent.

Cameroons.
Mr. J. Arnold.

MR. JAMES ARNOLD ſerved Five Years in his Majeſty's Navy, as Surgeon and Surgeon's Mate. He quitted the King's Service at the Concluſion of the laſt War, and has ſince made Three Voyages to the Coaſt of Africa, as Surgeon and Surgeon's Mate, on board Two different Veſſels belonging to the Port of Briſtol.

The firſt Voyage was to the River of Bonny, on board the Alexander, Captain Mactaggart, in Quality of Surgeon's Mate, under Mr. Alexander Falconbridge, Surgeon of the ſaid Veſſel.

The ſecond Voyage was on board the Little Pearl, Captain Joſeph Williams.

And the third Voyage (to which his preſent Evidence entirely applies) was in the ſame Veſſel (the Name of which was changed to that of the Ruby), commanded by the ſaid Captain Williams. This Voyage was to the Iſland of Bimbe, a ſmall Iſland ſituated oppoſite to that Part of the Continent of Africa diſtinguiſhed by the Name of the High Lands of the Cameroons.—Mr. Arnold having mentioned that he made his firſt Voyage to the River of Bonny in the ſame Ship with Mr. Falconbridge, was aſked, Whether the Circumſtances ſtated in the Pamphlet publiſhed by Mr. Falconbridge were, according to his Judgment, founded in Fact?—and confirmed the ſame.

He then delivered in a Paper, intitled, "Some Particulars of a Voyage to Guinea, by James "Arnold;" being a Copy of what he had ſworn to before Edward Montague, Eſq; and certified to be a true Copy, examined with the Original by the Reverend Mr. Clarkſon: Which Paper is as follows:

A.

Some Particulars of a Voyage to Guinea by James Arnold.

On the 9th of Auguſt 1787 Mr. Arnold ſailed from King-road, on board the Brig Ruby (late Little Pearl), Joſeph Williams Maſter, for Africa, as Surgeon of the ſaid Veſſel. The whole Crew, including the Captain, Men, and Boys, amounted to Nineteen. On the 25th of September following we arrived at the Iſland of Bimbe, the Place of our Deſtination. This Iſland, which is a very ſmall one, is ſituated oppoſite to that Part of the Continent of Africa which is diſtinguiſhed by the Name of the High Lands of the Cameroons.

The firſt Perſon who was purchaſed at this Iſland for the Ship was a young Girl of about Fifteen Years of Age, whom we called Eve; for it is uſual on board the Slave Ships to give the Appellation of Adam and Eve to the firſt Man and Woman that are brought on board. This Girl, who was extremely clever and intelligent, told Mr. Arnold the following Tale: "That a Goat had been found in her Father's Garden, which, ſhe ſaid, had been purpoſely put there: That one of the Traders and great Men of the Place came in the Morning, and finding the Goat there, charged her Father with having ſtolen it, and ſaid, moreover, that nothing leſs would ſatisfy him for the Offence than One of his Daughters as a Slave. In conſequence of this, he was obliged to produce them, or abide by the Conſequences himſelf. They were Three in Number, and the great Man, liking her the beſt whom we called Eve, took her and ſold her to thoſe Traders, who afterwards brought her to the Veſſel." She came from a Place called Bunje, which is on the oppoſite Continent of the Cameroons.

About Three Months afterwards, a young Girl of about Eight Years old was brought on board. On being placed on the Quarter-deck, ſhe either ſaw, or attracted the Notice of the other young Girl juſt mentioned. They very ſoon embraced each other, and went below. Their Features were much alike, and it appeared, upon Inquiry, that they were Siſters. Mr. Arnold had never the Curioſity to inquire how ſhe came into the Situation of a Slave.

It repeatedly happens, that Relations are brought on board, ſuch as Brothers and Siſters, Wives and Huſbands, and theſe at ſeparate Times. The Scenes exhibited between them are often very affecting.

Cameroons.

Mr. J. Arnold.

To proceed with this Narrative: About Three Weeks after the Ruby had arrived at Bimbe, a black Trader brought another on board. They drank together, and were ſociable in the Veſſel; when, on a Signal being given by the Captain to ſome of the Ship's Company, the Perſon brought on board was immediately ſeized and put in Irons. He was afterwards carried to the Weſt Indies.

In this Manner Five others were taken. They were brought to the Veſſel at Five ſeparate Times by the Traders. They were conducted to the Cabin, where they refreſhed themſelves and appeared merry, but on their coming out, were ſeized by the Sailors, who had received Orders from the Captain for that Purpoſe. For Mr. Arnold has heard the Captain ſay, in all theſe Inſtances, to the Sailors, "Mind, ſuch an one is intended for us; ſtand by and ſeize him;" or Words to that Meaning.

Three Males and One Female were alſo on board the Ruby, who were ſaid to have been ſold for Debt. One of theſe was a Trader: He had borrowed a Gun of another Trader to complete his Aſſortment; he was unable, however, to return it on Demand: In conſequence of this, he was ſeized and ſold. The Hiſtory of this Man Mr. Arnold learned from the Perſon who brought him on board the Veſſel.

There were alſo among the Slaves, as far as Mr. Arnold could learn from Inquiry, ſome who had been ſold for Adultery; One of theſe confeſſed that he had been guilty, but others that they were innocent, this Crime having been purpoſely laid to their Charge that they might be taken and ſold.

On board the Ruby were alſo Five or Six who had received Wounds, which Wounds had been ſeemingly made either by a Cutlaſs or a Knife; for they appeared, except One, to be clean cut. One Man had a Wound on his right Ancle, and another had a Wound on one Side of the Head: The Fore-finger of a Third was nearly cut off. Theſe Wounds muſt have been given them while the Ruby lay at Bimbe; for they came under Mr. Arnold's Care, and did not appear to have been more than of a Week's Date.

Mr. Arnold did not inquire of theſe how they became Slaves, but ſet them down in his own Mind as having been taken either by Stratagem or Force; that they had been reſiſting the Efforts of their Captors, and that during their Reſiſtance they had met with the above Wounds.

Mr. Arnold was the more confirmed in this Opinion, becauſe there were ſeveral Boys on board from the Age of Seven to Twelve, who had no Relations on board. Theſe Boys could never have come to the Ship either for Adultery or Debt; but muſt, Mr. Arnold thinks, have been ſtolen or taken by Fraud or by Force; which Cuſtom he believes to be much in force.

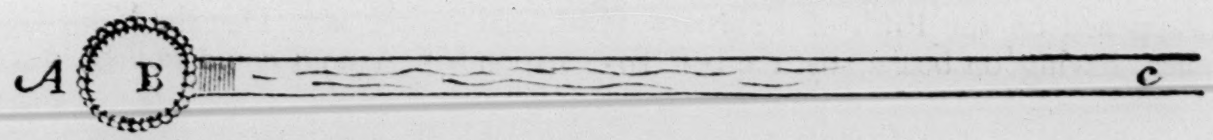
If there is any other Circumſtance to ſtrengthen his Opinion more, it is, that he has heard Captain Williams often ſay, who had been long in the Slave Trade, that People watch in the long Graſs at Angola, and make Slaves of all thoſe who chance to be paſſing that Way.

By theſe Means, viz. by means of Charges (either feigned or real) of Adultery or Debt, by enticing People on board and detaining them forcibly, and by means of Treachery of other Kinds (as Mr. Arnold verily believes), many of theſe Slaves who were on board the Ruby were obtained.

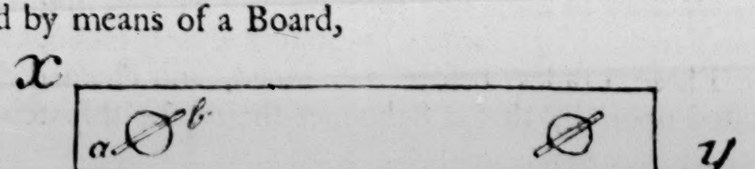
Manner of bringing the Slaves to the Veſſel, and examining them there.

The Slaves who thus came into our Power (Mr. Arnold obſerved) were all of them brought from the oppoſite Continent. The Traders of Bimbe were accuſtomed to go for them in their Canoes. They attended Fairs that were held at Bunje; and it is worthy of Remark, that more were univerſally brought down at the full Moon than at any other Time.

When the Traders had bargained for their Slaves on the Continent, they led or drove them down to their Canoes. This was done in the following Manner: The Arms of ſome of the Slaves were tied behind them, and made faſt with a Kind of Ivy, which is uſed there as a Rope; round their Necks was a Collar made of Roots or Twigs, and to this was faſtened a Pole of about Three Inches in Diameter, and Three Yards long, of the following Form:



The Circle A B repreſents the Collar, and B *c* the Pole or Handle with which they are led along. This was the Situation of ſome, while others were ſecured in a different Manner. The Arms of thoſe to whom Mr. Arnold alludes were not tied behind their Backs, as in the former Caſe, but were confined by means of a Board,



X Y repreſents ſuch a Board. The Two Circles are the Two Holes through which their Hands are put, and *a b* is a Pin of Wood which is fixed tight upon the Wriſt.

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Confined in this Manner, they were placed in the Bottom of the Canoes, generally about Five in each, and conveyed to Bimbe. The Traders, having firſt prepared them there for Sale, brought them on board the Ruby; many of them were in a ſhocking Situation, but particularly thoſe whoſe Arms were tied behind them; for the twiſted Ropes before mentioned had been drawn ſo tight acroſs the Wriſt and other Parts, that their Arms were much ſwelled, and the deep Marks occaſioned by them were not eraſed for ſome Time.

The Slaves who are thus brought down by the Traders from Bunje, and other Places on the Continent, are not all of them Natives of thoſe Parts; for a Female on board the Ruby had come a conſiderable Way from the interior Country; no one on board could underſtand her Language. Having learnt a little Engliſh in the courſe of her Voyage, ſhe gave them to underſtand that ſhe had been purchaſed for a few Beads: That in travelling down, ſhe was ſold to a Trader for ſome Beads and Manilloes; who, conducting her ſtill farther, ſold her for Beads, Manilloes, and ſome Cloth. In this Way ſhe travelled on, increaſing her Value, and came at laſt to the Veſſel; ſhe was much frightened on the Firing of a Gun, and ſaid that ſhe had ſeen no ſuch Inſtrument in her Country; ſhe ſaid alſo, that ſhe had travelled Six Moons.

In the Manner then before mentioned the Slaves were received on board the Ruby. It was Mr. Arnold's Buſineſs to examine them before they were purchaſed for the Veſſel. If a Man was ruptured, or a Woman had a fallen Breaſt, they never bought them. If they did not exceed Four Feet, they were refuſed; much alſo depended on the Goodneſs of their Eyes and Teeth. Mr. Arnold believes that they refuſed full as many as they bought.

Manner of the Trade.

It was uſual in thoſe Parts where the Ruby lay (Mr. Arnold obſerved), to truſt ſuch of the principal Traders as were People of Character with Goods from the Ship. Thoſe to whom we were particularly known, were, King George, King Peter, and Quon, a very capital Trader, all from the Cameroons; King Maſon, his Son Captain Dick, Peter, Bimbe Tom, Bimbe Jack, and Great and Little Tim, from the Iſland of Bimbe.

But though, as obſerved before, we intruſt the Traders with Goods, with which they go to the Fairs, yet we expect that they ſhould leave us ſomething as a Pledge for their Return. To ſatisfy us in this Particular, they leave their Children and Relations in our Cuſtody, whom we diſtinguiſh by the Name of Pawns. As the Traders bring us Slaves, or, in other Words, as they pay their Debts, ſo theſe are releaſed. But if they are unable to diſcharge them at an appointed Day (which Day is fixed for the ſailing of the Ship), they are taken to the Weſt Indies and ſold.

The following is an Inſtance of what Mr. Arnold has been now relating: While they were lying at the Iſland of Bimbe *, Captain Bibby, of the Molly of Liverpool, came out of the River Cameroons to the Cape of the ſame Name, having ſeveral Pawns on board belonging to Three of the Traders before mentioned, viz. King George, King Peter, and Quon; Captain Bibby had given them notice that he ſhould ſail to the Cape, and that he would wait there Three Days before he went to Sea, and that if the Pawns were not redeemed by that Time, he ſhould carry them to the Weſt Indies and ſell them there.

*Vide detached Pieces of Evidence annexed to the Information received from the Iſland of Barbadoes, N° 3, 4, and 5.

In conſequence of this Declaration, the Three Cameroon Traders before mentioned came to the Iſland of Bimbe, and begged of Captain Williams of the Ruby to ſpare them ſome Slaves and Ivory, that they might redeem thoſe Pawns which the before-mentioned Captain Bibby had threatened to take away.

Captain Williams did not wholly comply with their Requeſt; however, he ſpared them Eleven Slaves and Five Teeth, which they immediately carried on board the Molly; in conſequence of which, Six or Seven of their Pawns were releaſed. All theſe were brought to the Ruby, and were there kept as Pawns for thoſe Goods which Captain Williams had advanced to the Traders before mentioned.

This happened on the Fifth of February 1788, and on the next Day the Molly ſailed for the Weſt Indies, having on board, by the beſt Information Mr. Arnold could collect, about Thirty Pawns.

The Tranſaction of which Mr. Arnold has been now ſpeaking was attended with bad Conſequences; for the Traders, when they found that Bibby had actually ſailed, were ſo incenſed, that they immediately left us, and returned to the Cameroons, with a Determination to ſeize and ſtop all the Captains of every Deſcription, whether in the Ivory or Slave Trade, who might be there; Five of them (as Mr. Arnold was afterwards repeatedly informed) were accordingly taken, carried into the Country to the different Towns of the Three Traders before mentioned, and chained down to Trees. In this Situation the Traders inſiſted upon it, that a Schooner ſhould be diſpatched after Bibby to bring

back

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back the Pawns, and that they ſhould remain in Confinement till her Return. A Schooner was accordingly diſpatched, with Slaves on board to give in Exchange for the ſaid Pawns. In the Interim, however, and before the Return of the ſaid Schooner, the Officers of the different Veſſels, aided by the Seamen, who were armed, went to releaſe the above Captains from their Confinement. One Sailor was wounded and One Black Man was killed, and others wounded in the Scuffle. By theſe Means Four of the Captains were releaſed, but the Fifth, named Bean, Captain of a large Ship belonging to London, being farther inland, could not be reſcued, and he was ſtill in Confinement when the Ruby left the Coaſt.

By means then of theſe Pawns, which Mr. Arnold has now ſufficiently deſcribed, the Trade of Bimbe and the Cameroons is carried on. The Medium of Exchange at theſe Places is called a Bar; this Bar is worth about Four Shillings in our Money. A Gun is, generally ſpeaking, ſold to the Natives for Three Bars, and a prime Slave in theſe Parts does not, Mr. Arnold believes, coſt us more than Ten or Twelve Pounds per Head.

Mr. Arnold added, he was ſorry to be obliged to confeſs that the Slave Trade at Bimbe and the Cameroons, as far as his Obſervations went, was conducted on the Principle of Force.

Of this he gave ſome Inſtances which had fallen under his own Knowledge.

A Day or Two before we arrived at Bimbe, he obſerves, the Comet, Captain Wilding, of Liverpool, was lying there. It is to be obſerved that the Natives of Bimbe ſubſiſt principally upon Fiſh. It ſo happened that they were employed in this Occupation at this Time; Captain Wilding, conſidering that the more there were employed in this Way, the leſs there would be to go for Slaves, and the longer he would be in completing his Cargo, determined to force them to be employed in the Slave Trade. He accordingly fired among them, while they were attending their Fiſh Pots in their Canoes, and endeavoured by theſe Means to ſtrike ſuch a Terror into them, as to make them leave their Employment. This Mr. Arnold heard from Captain Wilding's own Mouth, when he viſited on board the Ruby: The Ruby fired upon them alſo.

Captain Williams alſo was equally well known for forcing Trade, and for forcing the Natives to trade upon his own Terms; Mr. Arnold has ſeen different Black Traders come on board to diſpoſe of their Ivory, and has ſeen them repeatedly beaten by the Captain and put into Irons, becauſe they would not comply with his Terms in taking inferior Goods in Exchange for their Commodities. Of this he will give the following Inſtance, as it will ſhew the bad Effects which may reſult from ſuch bad Proceedings.

On the Iſland of Bimbe the moſt conſiderable Trader, and a Man of the greateſt Conſequence, was called Bimbe Jack. One Morning he came on board with Ivory to trade. The Captain having reſerved his beſt Guns for the Purchaſe of Slaves, offered him others of an inferior Sort: Theſe he refuſed to take, ſaying, that he ſhould never be able to diſpoſe of them to the other Traders; upon this the Captain immediately ſeized him, and with ſome Aſſiſtance confined him. He put a Collar round his Neck, to which was faſtened a large Chain; the End of this Chain was put through Two Ring Bolts on the Deck, and locked to the farthermoſt Bolt with a Key, which Key was afterwards kept in the Captain's Cabin. The Captain however pretended, that he did not ſtop him for refuſing the Guns, but for the Debts contracted by the Three Cameroon Traders before mentioned, whoſe Pawns he had releaſed from Bibby.

Bimbe Jack, aſtoniſhed at this Treatment, aſked him how he could poſſibly ſtop him for another Man's Debts; that he was not a Cameroon Man; that the Cameroons were not Bimbe, nor Bimbe the Cameroons; that if he had had any Share in the Tranſaction, or if he had ever paſſed his Word for the Cameroon Traders, the Caſe would have been quite altered, but that he had never done ſo, and that he had therefore been very unjuſtly ſeized and detained.

At this Juncture, and while this Act of Violence was taking place, Bimbe Jack's Canoe was along-ſide of the Veſſel, and ſome of his Canoe-boys in it. Little Tim, however, a Black Trader who had come with him, was on board the Brig, and, ſeeing the Tranſaction, jumped immediately into the Canoe, and pulled away for the Iſland. The Captain immediately upon this ordered the Two Top-ſails to be bent, and went over the Bar with the Schooner Saint Andrew, Captain Martin (belonging to Mr. Teaſt of Briſtol, in the Wood and Ivory Trade); fearing leſt his Veſſel, in conſequence of ſeizing and confining Bimbe Jack, who was a Man of the firſt Conſequence in the Iſland, might be cut off.

The Ruby continued over the Bar for about Three or Four Days; when, on account of the very heavy Tornadoes, and Inclemency of the Weather, as well as Want of Water for the Middle Paſſage, ſhe came in again with the Schooner St. Andrew, Bimbe Jack having been all this Time in Confinement.

When the Ruby had croſſed the Bar again, her Boat was ſent for Water in company with the St. Andrew's Boat, and the Men were armed. They completed the Ruby's Water, but, during the Time of watering, ſeveral Canoes were ſeen hovering about from different Parts, which gave the Captain reaſon to ſuppoſe that they intended to take the Boats; but they were deterred at that Time on account of the Ship's Guns.

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About Three days afterwards Captain Williams, having now completed his own Water, hailed Captain Martin to know if he had gotten Water enough for his own Veſſel, and that if he had not completed it, he had better do it now, and that he would aſſiſt him. Captain Martin made a Reply, in conſequence of which the Ruby's Boat with the Second Mate and Four Men well armed, was ſent off, and was joined by that of the St. Andrew, whoſe People were armed in the ſame Manner. In conſequence of the Mate and Four Seamen having gone off in the Boat (as now deſcribed), and Four others having died before, there were left on board the Ruby, including the Captain, himſelf, Men and Boys, but Ten White Perſons.

Such was the Situation of Affairs on board the Ruby, when the Natives made an Attempt to retaliate upon us for our Conduct to Bimbe Jack, the whole Proceſs and Succeſs of which will be found in the following Deſcription:

A Trader from Bimbe came on board us, and demanded a Debt of Salt. One or Two People came with him into the Ship, but his Canoe-men remained in his Canoe, which was lying by the Bows of the Veſſel. In a little Time the Chief Mate and ſome of the Crew were employed in meaſuring and keeping a Reckoning of the Salt.

While they were ſo employed, a ſecond Canoe was diſcovered to be coming to the Ship with a Slave on board, and a third with Two; upon which the Chief Mate went to the Captain, and expreſſed his Alarm on the Occaſion. But the Captain deſiring him to mind his own Buſineſs, and meaſure out the Salt, the Two Traders, with their Slaves, were accordingly admitted on board the Veſſel.

Being now on board, they proceeded to the Captain's Cabin, with whom they were bargaining for their Slaves, when a fourth Canoe coming along-ſide, the Captain left them, to purchaſe Fiſh. They immediately took advantage of his Abſence, and got Poſſeſſion of the Key, that was hanging up in the Cabin, and that belonged to the Chain which confined their Countryman, Bimbe Jack. This was immediately conveyed to him, and while the Captain was buſy in purchaſing his Fiſh, he endeavoured to unlock his Chain.

The Carpenter, however, perceiving the Attempt that was now making, informed the Captain, when he was inſtantly ſeized by Bimbe Jack, and, by the Aſſiſtance of another black Man, was confined. At the ſame Inſtant the Two Traders before mentioned ſeized the Captain, while thoſe who overlooked the meaſuring of the Salt, puſhed the Chief Mate, Cooper, and others, overboard into the Canoe that was then lying at the Bows of the Veſſel. By this Time ſome of the Canoe-men had jumped into the Brig, and the Canoes that were fiſhing at no great Diſtance from the Veſſel joined them immediately, and great Numbers of the Natives were ſoon on board.

They took care as ſpeedily as poſſible to ſecure us, and to put us into their Canoes: When this was done, they releaſed Bimbe Jack, and Three Cameroon Traders who had been detained in the ſame Manner. They releaſed alſo the Cameroon and Bimbe Pawns, together with Eight Men-boy Slaves, who were then upon the Deck. This being effected, they left the Veſſel, carrying their Priſoners, Pawns, Slaves, and every Thing, on ſhore.

The black People, on our landing, were very riotous, but particularly the Women, who began to pelt us with Stones, Fiſh, Sand, and whatever they could collect, as well as to tear by main Force the very Clothes from our Backs. The Captain was ſtripped ſtark naked, and the ſame Collar (Mr. Arnold believes) was put upon his Neck which he had put upon Bimbe Jack's. He was chained with the ſame Chain to a Tree; and at the ſame Tree were confined the Carpenter and the Chief Mate, in the ſame Manner, where they remained during the whole of the Night, ſeveral of the Natives walking round them with their Lances and Muſkets, and guarding them. The reſt of us were diſpoſed of at the different Traders Houſes, and treated well.

Bimbe Jack, however, though he had been ſo ill uſed, took compaſſion on his Oppreſſor, the Captain, and brought him a Coat to ſhelter him, and gave him ſome Rum and Water to drink. The next Morning he was releaſed from the Tree, though he ſtill walked about in the Chain and Collar, and was properly guarded and ſecured. As for the Mate and Carpenter, they ſtill remained at the Tree. The Captain was detained in the Iſland from May 7th, 1788, to May the 10th.

During this Time, it had been ſettled at a Palaver or Council of the Iſland, that the Captain, on account of his violent Behaviour, ſhould give up to the Natives *all the Articles of Trade that then remained* in his Veſſel*; that the Pawns and Slaves that had been releaſed ſhould be forfeited to them; and that every Debt then due to the Ship ſhould be cancelled; and that upon no other Terms ſhould he and his People be releaſed. In conſequence of this, all the Articles of Trade that *remained**, which were ſufficient for the Purchaſe of Thirty-ſix Slaves, were brought on ſhore, and we were all happily releaſed.

Such were the Conſequences of the Captain's raſh Conduct to Bimbe Jack, and of his Endeavours to force a Trade; and ſuch, Mr. Arnold believes, have ever been, and will be, the Effects of ſuch Treatment. A Boat belonging to the Comet, of Liverpool, was cut off by the Natives of Fernandipo, while on Trade for Yams, and but One Perſon was ſaved. Another Boat, belong-

* Thirty-ſix Slaves Goods. J. A.

* had been agreed for. J. A.

Apr. 1, 1789

N. B. Mr. Arnold's Evidence was received by

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ing to the John of London, on her Paſſage from the Windward Coaſt to the Cameroons, ſhared the ſame Fate, and the whole Crew, amounting to Five, were killed. All this happened while we were at Bimbe; and ſo long as we continue to trade as we do, ſo long (Mr. Arnold believes) ſimilar Inſtances will be found.

To proceed: Beſides the Inſtance of Captain Wilding's firing among the People of Bimbe, to make them purſue the Slave Trade, and Captain Williams's Conduct to Bimbe Jack, to make him trade upon his own Terms, Mr. Arnold will mention One or Two Inſtances more.

the Committee on 21ſt March, and recorded; and the above Alterations in the Margin were made by Mr. Arnold on the 1ſt of April following at his own Deſire, and are inſerted in the original Evidence in his own Hand-writing.

Three Cameroon Traders came one Night on board of us with their Ivory, to trade; the Captain, for the ſame Reaſon as he had confined Bimbe Jack, ſeized them, and put them in Irons, and exactly on the ſame Pretence. They happened to be in Confinement when the Natives of Bimbe took the Ship, as before related; and Mr. Arnold verily believes, that if they had not been releaſed at that Time, we ſhould have taken them to the Weſt Indies, and ſold them for Slaves.

At another Time Captain Williams had intruſted a Bimbe Trader with as many Goods as were equivalent to the Purchaſe of a Slave; the Trader, having been at Bunje and other Places, returned with Two, One of which he ſold to Captain Williams, and the other to Captain Wilding of the Comet, before mentioned. One Day afterwards he came on board of us with his Two Brothers, when all the Three were ſeized and put in Irons by the Order of Captain Williams, becauſe he had dared to ſell a Slave to Captain Wilding; nor was One of them releaſed till the King (whoſe Sons they were) had brought ſome Slave or Slaves to the Ship, and by theſe Means given him the Preference to the other. In this Manner did Captain Williams force a Trade, doing many arbitrary Things, nor did he ever conſider in what Way a Slave was taken, ſo long as he could get him into his Poſſeſſion; having often ſaid, that if he had had a Ship of ſufficient Force, he would have laid ſiege to the Iſland and have taken away all he could; which even now he threatens to do if he can get another Ship.

The Ruby lying at Bimbe, a Woman was one Day brought to us to be ſold; ſhe came with a Child in her Arms. The Captain refuſed to purchaſe her on that Account, not wiſhing to be plagued with a Child on board; in conſequence of this ſhe was taken back to the Shore. On the following Morning, however, ſhe was again brought to us, but without the Child, and ſhe was apparently in great Sorrow. The Black Trader who brought her on board informed Mr. Arnold that the Child had been killed in the Night to accommodate us in the Sale.

The following Evidence of Mr. DAVID HENDERSON, Gunner of his Majeſty's Ship Centurion at Chatham, was delivered by him in Writing to the Committee, Mr. Henderſon being brought to the Committee by Mr. Clarkſon, while the Report was preparing, and a few Alterations were made in it upon Queſtions put to this Witneſs with his Conſent.

Mr. HENDERSON was Two Voyages in the African Trade from the Port of Liverpool; one in the Brig Trial, Captain Price, and one in the Snow Richey, Captain Richey, about the Years 1767, 1768, 1769, but he does not exactly know; and another to the ſame Coaſt for Wood and other Articles, in the Year 1770, from New York to Gaboon River. In thoſe Voyages he was before the Maſt.

Slaves.

Gaboon River.

Mr. D. Henderſon.

Art. 1. Mr. Henderſon is of opinion, that many of the Negroes who are ſold as Slaves become ſo by means of Treachery and Force. His Opinion in this reſpect is founded upon the following Circumſtances; he never was on ſhore during the Time he was in the Slave Trade.

When Mr. Henderſon was up the River Gaboon, about Twenty-five Miles above Parrot Iſland, he has ſeen King Abraham's People, with their War Dreſſes on, go out in Bodies of Eight, Ten, and Fourteen at a Time, for the Purpoſe, as he was then informed, and as every body underſtood, to waylay and take the Negroes in another Quarter. Theſe People were accuſtomed to go out with Muſkets and Lances; but they had no Goods by which they could purchaſe Slaves. They were often abſent for Ten Days or a Fortnight at a Time; ſometimes they would bring in Five or Six Captives, at other Times more, and at others leſs. The People ſo brought down ſhewed Marks of the greateſt Grief.

All this he has ſeen, and he has moreover been informed by the Traders themſelves that the Natives were made Slaves of in this Manner.

When Mr. Henderſon failed from New York to Gaboon, there was on board the Son of one of the Kings of a Diſtrict on that River. This young Man had been Twelve Months at New York for Education, and was then returning home. He was conſtantly ſaying how they obtained the Negroes for Slaves in his Part of the Country; and that if he ſhould be ſo fortunate as to find a Veſſel in that River trading for Slaves, he would become a great Man, for he would arm his Father's People, and ſend them on ſuch an Errand.

Gaboon River.

Mr. D. Henderſon.

Mr. Henderſon has alſo heard from the Slaves on board, that they were taken by Surpriſe in the Night, and brought down to the Ship.

As a farther Proof of the Truth of Mr. Henderſon's Aſſertion, he ſays, that in a former Voyage on board the Trial, was a young Lad of the Name of Coffee, who had been put on board as a Pawn. This young Lad ſpoke the Engliſh Language, ſo as eaſily to be underſtood. He informed Mr. Henderſon, that the People of the Shore were accuſtomed to go to the inland Country with Muſkets and Lances, and catch all they could, and bring them afterwards down for Sale.

Art. 2. Mr. Henderſon has reaſon to believe, from the following Fact, that the White People put the ſame Practices in force upon the Blacks, as the Blacks do upon one another. While he was lying in Gaboon River, a Liverpool Snow came in; Three Canoes immediately went on board her to trade; but as the Captain was not going to ſlave there, but further to Leeward, he confined the People who came in them, to the Number of Twenty-five, and ſailed off with them. Their Canoes he afterwards turned adrift; One of theſe came on ſhore where Mr. Henderſon and a Party were cutting Wood, and they broke it up, at the Captain's Requeſt, for Firewood. There happened to be at this Time in Gaboon River a large Dutch Frigate-built Veſſel, trading for Slaves; this Veſſel, in conſequence of the Interruption of the Trade by means of the Act of Treachery mentioned, went in Purſuit of the Liverpool Snow, but without Succeſs.

In the Trial, Captain Price took from the Coaſt Four Hoſtages or Pawns, who had not been redeemed, and ſold them in Jamaica.

Congo to Angola; Loango, Melimba, and Cabenda.

Mr. Penny.

The Number of Slaves that, on an Average, are annually exported from theſe Three Kingdoms, may be from 13,000 to 14,000. They are all exported by the French at preſent, except at Amberiſs, which is to the Southward of Cabenda, where Mr. Penny trades with Two ſmall Veſſels, and gets about 400 Slaves per Annum. He believes there are no other Engliſh Veſſels which trade there. He excepts alſo that Part of Angola which is in Poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe, where they have a large Town, called Loango St. Paul's. The Portugueſe Settlements extend to the Southward from Loango St. Paul's to Fort St. Philip, being an Extent of Coaſt of about 100 Leagues, from whence they annually export, according to the beſt Information he can collect, to the Number of about 8000 Slaves.

The French have been in the ſole Poſſeſſion of this Trade only Two Years. They have not acquired it by Force, but by giving ſuperior Prices for the Slaves, and by greater Encouragement to the Trade in other Reſpects; namely, a Bounty to the Ships that trade in Slaves, and a Bounty per Head upon Slaves imported into their Colonies in their own Bottoms.

Mr. Penny being aſked, Whether the Engliſh or any other European Nation had any Share in this Trade formerly? replied, Only in Time of War, when we had almoſt the ſole Poſſeſſion of it. During the Peace before the laſt War, the French drove us out of it in the ſame Manner as they have done now. Being aſked, From what Cauſes it had happened that the French have ſucceeded by their Encouragements in turning us out of the Trade on this Part of the Coaſt of Africa, and not on the other Part of it? he ſaid, He believes it proceeds from the greater Facility with which the Trade on this Part of the Coaſt is carried on, from the Manners of the Inhabitants, which more reſemble thoſe of Aſiatics, from the Beauty and better Accommodation of the Country, and the ſuperior Healthineſs of the Climate. In Places where the Trade is carried on with more Difficulty, and under greater Hardſhips, the French have not equal Spirit in meeting us; beſides, this Part of the Coaſt being neareſt to the Iſles of Mauritius and Bourbon, the French Ships chartered by Government to carry out Stores to theſe Iſlands, return from thence to this Part of the Coaſt with India Goods for the Purpoſe of this Trade, and bring with them the Europeon Goods with which they were laden in Europe, in order to complete their Aſſortment. The Angola Slaves are preferred in the Iſland of St. Domingo, as they are of a milder Diſpoſition, and make the beſt Houſe Slaves and Mechanics. Mr. Penny obſerved, that the French by means of their Bounties are making a great Progreſs in this Trade in other Parts, particularly at Whydah, Lagos, Benin, New Calabar, and Bonny, &c, and have raiſed the Price of Slaves, though our Trade has not yet greatly ſuffered by it, except in the Courſe of laſt Year, in ſome Degree, at Whydah, Lagos, and Bony.

The Slaves procured on this Part of the Coaſt, are either Delinquents, or Captives made in War. Many of them are brought from a Diſtance in the interior Part of Africa; Mr. Penny believes from the very Centre of Africa, for he remembers when he was on this Coaſt in the Year 1783, he was told by One of the Princes, who was a conſiderable Trader, that he had been up the Country, where he had met with other Traders, who ſaid they had been at the oppoſite Sea, where they had ſeen White Men. Mr. Penny conceives this muſt have meant Mozambique.

Mr. Penny does not conceive that their Wars are made principally for the Purpoſe of acquiring Slaves; but that they ariſe from Ambition and Reſentment, as in other Countries. He ſpeaks only as Matter of Opinion, but believes there would not be fewer Wars if the Trade did not exiſt.

Being aſked, whether he did not believe that Crimes were imputed for the Purpoſe of bringing the People into a State of Slavery? he replied, That from the Experience he had had, he could

Congo to Angola; Loango, Melimba, and Cabenda.

not charge his Memory with any Thing of that Sort; but there may be bad and wicked Men in theſe Countries who may charge People with Crimes with this View.

Mr. Penny.

About Three Fourths of the Natives of theſe Kingdoms are in a State of Slavery, but the Maſters ſell theſe Native Slaves to Europeans, *only* when they are guilty of Crimes; nor do they ſell them to one another, as he believes, when they have not been guilty of Crimes.

Being aſked, who is the Judge of the Crime when they are ſold to Europeans on account of Delinquencies? Mr. Penny replied, That he could ſpeak only of what paſſed on the Sea Coaſt. There the Judicature conſiſts of a Prince of the Blood, and of other Counſellors, who examine Witneſſes, and after Evidence taken, decide on the Fate of the Delinquent. He believes the Prince, or the chief Governor of the Town, appoints theſe Judges. He has been preſent at Two or Three of theſe Trials, and has ſeen the Perſons accuſed acquitted, and great Demonſtrations of Joy expreſſed on ſuch Occaſions.

The Crimes they are in ſuch Caſes accuſed of, are Murder, Adultery, Witchcraft, and Theft.

Mr. Penny does not know, that either upon this Coaſt, or any other Part of the Coaſt of Africa, the Natives breed Slaves for the Purpoſe of ſelling them; but the Head Men of this Country are accounted more or leſs rich in proportion to the Number of Slaves they poſſeſs.

Being aſked, if there is any Period of the Year in which it is more eaſy to purchaſe Slaves in greater Numbers than at others? Mr. Penny ſaid, That on this Coaſt they may be equally purchaſed at any Time of the Year, except when there are Wars in the interior Part of the Country, which put a Stop to the Trade for ſome Time, but afterwards they come in greater Numbers. The greateſt Traders from whom the Slaves are purchaſed on this Part of the Coaſt are the Princes, but there are other inferior Traders beſides, who either go themſelves, or ſend up into the Country for them, and are ſometimes abſent from Three to Six Weeks. Sometimes the Traders of the interior Part of the Country, who come from a great Diſtance, come down to the Sea Coaſt, and bring their Slaves; and in ſuch Caſes, the Traders reſident on the Coaſt act as Brokers. The Slaves that come from a Diſtance do not ſpeak the ſame Language.

The Slaves are purchaſed with Britiſh Manufactures and India Goods, principally Cotton and Linen Cloths, and are never paid for with Money. With reſpect to the Manner of purchaſing the Slaves, Mr. Penny does not think that any Regulations could be made for their Benefit.

Mr. Penny being aſked, whether he conceives this Trade to be a profitable one in general to the Merchant? replied, He thinks it, upon the whole, an advantageous Trade; and added, he would beg leave to obſerve, that ſhould this Trade be aboliſhed, it would not only greatly affect the Commercial Intereſt, but alſo the Landed Property of the County of Lancaſter, and more particularly the Town of Liverpool; whoſe Fall, in that Caſe, would be as rapid as its Riſe has been aſtoniſhing.

Being aſked, if this Trade is profitable to the Captains employed therein? he ſaid, Several of the preſent Merchants were originally Captains in the Trade. They reckon at Liverpool, that the Profits of the Captains, the Mates, and the Surgeons, amount to about 55,000l. per Annum.

Captain Domett, of His Majeſty's Ship Pomona.

Captain DOMETT, in a Letter to the Admiralty, dated 31ſt January laſt, after referring to his Preceedings during his Run down the Coaſt of Africa to the Southern Place of Trade on the Coaſt of Angola, ſays, that he ſpoke with only One Engliſh Ship on the whole of the Coaſt of Angola, and the Coaſt of Loango, which, with One ſmall Veſſel near 30 Leagues up the River Zaire, he was certain were all the Engliſh Veſſels there.

The French and Portugueſe have all the Trade on that Part of the Coaſt of Africa.

Angola.

Mr Falconbridge.

Mr. FALCONBRIDGE got 150 Slaves in his Voyage to Angola, who were brought a great Way down the Country; he knows but of One who was an Inhabitant of the Coaſt. He cannot ſay how thoſe that were brought from a diſtant Part of the Country were got, but the Manner in which the Inhabitant of the Coaſt was got was thus:—One of the Magiſtrates of the Place wanted ſome of our Goods, and not knowing how to get them, he accuſed a Fiſherman of Extortion, and condemned him, and ordered him to be ſold immediately.

Mr. Falconbridge being aſked, whether the French have a great Trade at Angola and Bonny? replied, Since the Peace, they have driven us entirely out of the Trade at Angola; and at Bonny they have almoſt as great a Trade as we have. Being aſked, what was the Effect of the Suſpenſion of the Trade in Slaves during the War, and whether the Country appeared more cultivated in conſequence of the Suſpenſion of the Trade? he replied, He believed the Effect of the Suſpenſion was only to make the Inhabitants more induſtrious, and oblige them to cultivate their Lands, as he has ſtated in his Pamphlet.

This he has Reaſon to believe was the Caſe at Angola, where, when they firſt arrived, they found no Slaves ready for Sale; but he did not perceive any Difference in the Appearance of the Country, with reſpect to a greater Degree of Cultivation, in conſequence of the Suſpenſion of the Trade.

The following Evidence of the Rev. ISHAM BAGGS of Yarlington, near Wincanton, Somerſet, was delivered by him in Writing to the Committee, Mr. Baggs being brought to the Committee by Mr. Clarkſon, while the Report was preparing, and a few Alterations were made in it upon Queſtions put to this Witneſs with his Conſent.

Rev. Iſham Baggs.

Mr. BAGGS was with Commodore Thompſon Two Voyages in the Years 1783 and 1785 on board the Grampus to the Coaſt of Africa, as his Chaplain, Companion, and Friend. It was an Object with the Commodore to land whenever he could, and to inquire of the Black People into the Mode of obtaining Slaves: He never conſulted the Whites on the Subject, as not thinking them on that Continent worthy of any Credit. Mr. Baggs always attended him on Shore, and was always preſent at theſe Conferences with the Natives: It was impoſſible for Mr. Baggs to put down the ſeveral Inſtances and Relations then and there heard: He cannot therefore, from this Circumſtance, as well as that of a Want of Recollection, relate the Particulars; but as the Mind, when impreſſed by numerous Facts, imperceptibly diſcerns and comes to ſome general Deciſion, ſo what he has to offer with reſpect to the Mode of obtaining Slaves, as well as the Hiſtory of the Seamen in the Slave Trade, is the Reſult of thoſe particular Scenes and Narratives which were laid before Commodore Thompſon and himſelf in the Courſe of the Two Voyages above mentioned; and this Reſult may be looked upon as true as if he was in Poſſeſſion of all the particular Tranſactions that gradually co-operated in producing it.

Par. 7. Upon examining into the various Ways by which the Natives of Africa were reduced to a State of Slavery, Mr. Baggs was almoſt univerſally informed by the Black Brokers, that Crimes conſtituted One of the Ways by which they were doomed to Servitude; that the Revenue of the Kings of the Country depended on the Sale of Slaves, and that they therefore ſtrained every Nerve to accuſe and to condemn. In conſequence of which it was, that their Codes of Law were made wholly ſubſervient to the Slave Trade; that every Offence, however trivial, was puniſhed with Slavery, and that great Diſtinctions were made in Crimes, in order that more might ſuffer; for there were ſome of ſuch a Deſcription, ſuch as capital Crimes, or Crimes of State, that not only the Perpetrator of them was forced into Slavery, but his innocent Family and Relations.

Par. 8. A ſecond Source, from whence the Slave Trade derived its Continuance and Support, was univerſally ſaid to be War, which War appeared to be neither more or leſs than public Pillage or Robbery. Theſe Wars were generally made without any Provocation, and for no other Purpoſe than that of getting Slaves. The Inhabitants of the different Villages were perpetually making Inroads into the Territories of each other, and carrying off all they could meet with; and they were induced to do this, becauſe there were generally Ships upon the Coaſt to take off their Hands as many as they could catch and bring. This is all that Mr. Baggs knows upon this Subject. He has mentioned Crimes, and War or public Robbery, as the Two grand Sources of ſupplying the Europeans with Slaves; and this was the whole Reſult of his and Commodore Thompſon's Inquiries during the Two Voyages that they made to the Coaſt together.

Par. 9. It appeared during the Examination of the different Black Traders by Commodore Thompſon and Mr. Baggs, that it has happened, that when the marauding Parties have come down with their Booty to the Water-ſide, there has been no Ship to take them away, and that they have on ſuch an Occaſion killed their Captives. The Reaſon given for ſuch a Procedure was, that they would not be at the Expence of maintaining them, and that they were unwilling to ſend them back. Theſe Murders, in the Opinion of Mr. Baggs, are all chargeable to the Slave Trade; for, if that Trade had not exiſted, the unhappy Sufferers would have been unmoleſted in their ſeveral Habitations; they would never have been brought down to the Coaſt; and the Circumſtance of Inability, or a Diſlike to ſupport and maintain them, and of Unwillingneſs to ſend them back, would have never occurred.

Par. 10. It was formerly a Cuſtom with the Engliſh to prevail on the Natives to come on board under Pretence of Traffic, and then to weigh Anchor, and take them off. This Cuſtom has however become leſs frequent than formerly. Mr. Baggs remembers but One Inſtance of it while the Grampus was upon the Coaſt.

It appearing in ſeveral Parts of the above Evidence, that the Number of Male Slaves exported annually from the Coaſt of Africa, exceeded generally the Number of Females; the Committee were led to enquire into the probable Cauſe thereof, and thereupon directed the following Queſtion to be tranſmitted to the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, and to the ſeveral Perſons who had been examined with reſpect to the Trade in Slaves.

Q. To What Cauſe is the Difference in the Number of Male and Female Slaves exported from the Coaſt of Africa to be imputed? Whether it is that the European Traders prefer purchaſing Males rather than Females, or whether there is a greater Difficulty in obtaining Female Slaves than in obtaining Males?

State the Cauſes for the Preference in the Firſt Caſe, and for the Difficulty in the Second.

In Return to this Queſtion, the following Anſwers have been received.

Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa.

The Statutes under which the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa was conſtituted, having reſtrained them, as well as their Servants in Africa, from any Share in the Traffic of tranſporting Negro Slaves from any of their Settlements in that Country to the Weſt Indies, they have not had a ſufficient Acquaintance with the Subject referred, to enable them to inveſtigate the Queſtion put to them; but being deſirous to teſtify their Readineſs to obey their Lordſhips Commands, upon this and every other Occaſion, they were proceeding with every Degree of Attention and Aſſiduity to collect the moſt correct Information on the Queſtion of Reference they were able by Application to ſuch of their Servants, now in England, as have reſided any conſiderable Time in Africa. But underſtanding that the Queſtion had alſo been referred to thoſe Gentlemen individually, the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa did not proceed further in their Inveſtigation, apprehending the Information they could have ſo collected would be laid before this Committee by the Parties (from whom it muſt have been obtained) with more Advantage than by them, and therefore begging to refer thereto; eſpecially as any Thing they could offer on the Subject muſt be the Effect of Inquiries rather than of any local official Knowledge they can poſſibly poſſeſs of the Matter of Reference.

Mr. Barnes.

In obedience to the Directions of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, I have conſidered the Queſtion accompanying the Letter to me of the 19th May, and for the more perfect Satisfaction of their Lordſhips, I ſhall firſt examine the general Queſtion, as it is ſtated therein, and which I apprehend, if well anſwered, will leave very little to be ſaid to the ſubſequent Branches of it.

The general Queſtion is, To what Cauſes is the Difference of Male and Female Slaves exported from the Coaſt of Africa to be imputed?

To which I anſwer, that this Difference appears to me to be imputable to the Three following Cauſes. Firſt, to the Practice of Polygamy which prevails throughout Africa. In all Countries where there is a partial Appropriation of one Sex, there muſt be a proportional Redundancy of the other. In the Popiſh Countries of Europe, the Celibacy of the different religious Orders of Males muſt produce ſuch a Redundancy of Females, for whom the only Proviſion is a Convent, In all the different Nations of Polygamiſts, the unequal Diſtribution of the Females muſt on the contrary produce a ſtill greater Redundancy of Males; a Part of which may be diſpoſed of in the Levant, and in Barbary by the Plague, War, Caſtration, or a worſe Proſtitution. But the great and univerſal Remedy in all ſuch Countries is a Commerce in Slaves, which appears ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary, that I muſt queſtion, whether Polygamy could exiſt without it. Now in the Negro Countries of Africa, where they have no Women but of their own Stock, where the Plague is never felt, War but little deſtructive, Caſtration never practiſed, and unnatural Paſſions unknown, and where all the ſurrounding Nations reſort for Slaves, it is very natural to conclude, that the Redundancy of Males muſt neceſſarily fall into this Channel.

Secondly, To ſome of the very Cauſes of Slavery itſelf: Men are more expoſed to the Dangers of War than Women: They are more apt to commit civil Offences, and in all ſuch Caſes, where Males and Females are involved in the ſame Calamity, the firſt Cauſe ſtill has its Operation, the young Females are kept for Wives, and the Males are ſold for Slaves.

And thirdly, To the Unfitneſs of Females for the Slave Market at a much earlier Age than the Males.

A Woman, through Child-bearing, may appear a very exceptionable Slave at Twenty-two or Twenty-three Years of Age; whereas a healthy well-made Man will not be objected to at Four or Five and Thirty; conſequently, if an equal Number of Males and Females of like Ages were affixed for Sale, a much greater Proportion of the Females would be rejected, not for ſake of Aſſortment, but on account of Quality.

With regard to the firſt Diviſion of their Lordſhips Queſtion, viz. Whether the European Traders prefer purchaſing Males rather than Females, I have to obſerve, That though it is impoſſible to conduct the Buſineſs, either of a Houſe or of a Plantation, without a Number of Females, yet as the Nature of Slave Service in the Weſt Indies, being chiefly Field Labour, requires, for the immediate Intereſt of the Planter, a greater Number of Males, the European Trader would of courſe wiſh to purchaſe his Aſſortment according to the Proportion wanted; but the Fact is, he has not an Option, for the Reaſons already mentioned; and in moſt Parts of Africa, it is with great Difficulty he can get as many ſaleable Females as will form any tolerable Aſſortment, which ought to conſiſt of about One-third Part.

As for the latter Diviſion of the Queſtion, it is ſo fully anſwered in what I have already ſaid, that I do not think it neceſſary to trouble their Lordſhips with any Thing further upon it.

Mr. Poplett.

Male Slaves are more hardy, eaſier obtained, and of leſs Value in Africa, and more Value in the Weſt Indies than Females, who are more ſerviceable to their Owners in Africa than Men, from their Labour in the Field, domeſtic Uſe, Subordination, and breeding Slaves.

Prime Male Slves are generally ſold in the Weſt Indies for 36 *l.* per Head; Women from 25 *l.* to 30 *l.* and are more ſubject to Diſeaſe and Death at Sea than Men, and therefore leſs valuable to the Traders.

Captain Heatley.

I can only aſſign Two Reaſons for the Preference of Male to Female Slaves: Firſt, the Male is better able to ſtand the Fatigue of Paſſage: Secondly, the Male at particular Markets may fetch from 5 l. to 10 l. Sterling per Head more than a Female. This is no general Rule, for a good Angola or Ebo Female Slave will fetch as much Price as a Male.

The above are my Reaſons, had I my Choice; but I never knew an Inſtance in the Courſe of my Trade, where a good Female Slave, or Boy or Girl, was refuſed by the European Trader. I have known many Inſtances, and have often been under the Neceſſity of purchaſing very ordinary Female Slaves, and have exchanged prime Males for ſuch, in order to obtain a ſufficient Number of Females, to prepare the Proviſion for the Cargo. In the River Gambia the Corn is all pounded and reduced occaſionally to Flour in wooden Mortars.

The Reaſons I aſſign for the Diſproportion of Female to Male Slaves, are, Firſt, that Women in Africa are fully employed in domeſtic Cares, nay more, ſhe works in the Field while the Male is ſmoaking his Pipe, conſequently ſhe is not ſo much in the Way of Temptation, nor has ſhe the Opportunity for the Commiſſion of Crimes as the Male.

Secondly, The Natives, whoſe Riches conſiſt in Slaves, prefer purchaſing Females to Males for very ſubſtantial Reaſons; the Females (who are the labouring Part of the Community) are much more tractable than the Male; nor are they ſo ſubject to elope from their Maſters. It is cuſtomary for the Natives to bring prime Males to a Ship or Factory to exchange for an indifferent or ordinary Female, or for ſmall Boys and Girls, from Five to Ten Years of Age.

Thirdly, In the Wars few Women and Children are made Priſoners. If appriſed of an Attack, they remove the Women to Places of Security.

Mr. Eldrid.

The Difference in the Number of Male and Female Slaves, exported from the Coaſt of Africa, is occaſioned by the Demand in the Weſt Indies and America being greater for the former than the latter.

Female Slaves can be procured on the Coaſt with more Facility than Male Slaves.

Mr. Mathews, Mr. Dalzell, Mr. Norris.

The chief Cauſes, in our Opinion, that occaſion a greater Number of Male than Female Slaves being brought to Market, are,

Firſt, Polygamy univerſally prevails in Africa, and the Men of all Ranks, as often as their Circumſtances permit, increaſe the Number of their Women; the Fantees in particular ſeldom part with a handſome Female Slave.

Secondly, The retaining and incorporating Male Captives taken in War, is deemed dangerous and impolitic; they are therefore generally ſold or put to Death, whilſt the Females are reſerved for domeſtic Services.

Thirdly, We believe that, except in the Article of Gallantry, Men are oftener guilty of Crimes, by which they forfeit their Liberty, than Women.

Although the European Traders find a greater Demand for Males in the newly ſettled Iſlands, yet they take their Chance, and generally purchaſe every ſaleable Slave that offers of either Sex. At Annamaboe and Angola they ſometimes give even a ſuperior Price for Women to aſſort their Cargoes, although Women ſell in the Weſt Indies for Forty Shillings leſs than the Men.

Rev. Mr. Newton.

On the Windward Coaſt of Africa (the only Part I am acquainted with), and at the Time I was there, the Number of Male Slaves purchaſed uſually exceeded that of the Females in the Proportion of about Four to Three, and ſometimes of Three to Two. This Difference was not owing to any Preference given by the European Purchaſers; for though Males were in fact preferred to Females, becauſe they yielded a better Price in our Iſlands, yet all the Slaves that were offered (if judged ſaleable) were brought without a Diſcrimination, and the ſame Price given upon the Coaſt for a Woman, and even for a Girl, if taller than Four Feet Four Inches, as for a ſtout full grown young Man. I cannot with Certainty aſſign the Reaſons why fewer Females than Males are brought to the Ships and Boats for Sale; and it would be impertinent to take up Time with mere Conjectures; I ſhall therefore only obſerve, upon this Part of the Queſtion, that ſome Perſons think (and it ſeems not improbable) that a very conſiderable Part of the Slaves ſold to the Ships and Boats are kidnapped or ſtolen. If ſo, it may be ſuppoſed that Females, who abide chiefly in their Towns, are leſs expoſed to this Danger than the Males, whom the Purpoſes of Hunting or Traffic may lead further and more frequently from Home: And as Polygamy generally prevails in Africa, it is poſſible that ſome Female Captives may be reſerved in their Families, who would otherwiſe be ſold.

Mr. Falconbridge.

On the Coaſt of Africa, the Captains of Slave Ships never wiſh to purchaſe more than One-third Females. The Planters in the Weſt Indies in moſt Caſes prefer Males, becauſe they loſe the Labour of a Female in the latter End of Pregnancy, and for a little Time afterwards; the Child is ſome Years before it can be put to Labour. In my Opinion, if the Europeans were ſo diſpoſed, they could purchaſe in Africa (at leaſt) as many Females as Males.

Mr. Miles.

The Difference in the Number of Male and Female Slaves exported from Africa, ariſes from various Cauſes: As far as reſpects the Exportation from the Gold Coaſt, the following Reaſons may be aſſigned.

Firſt, That almoſt every Man in Africa keeps Two Wives, ſome Three, and many People of Conſequence from Twenty to Thirty; indeed, we now and then hear of a King, or other great Men, having One hundred or more in their Seraglio.

Secondly, That the Crimes which chiefly ſubject the People of that Country to Slavery, are ſuch as the Men are moſt ſubject to: They are great Gameſters; Gaming begets Debt, and Debt often tempts them to Theft. Again, Adultery is ſometimes pardoned in the Women, but never in the Men; the latter muſt pay the Forfeit, or be ſold; indeed, where the Connection has been with the Wives of great Men, no Ranſom is admitted.

Thirdly, It is the Cuſtom of the Country to employ Women in all domeſtic Stations, ſcarce ſuch a Thing being known on the Gold Coaſt as a Man Servant (One Boſſum, or confidential Slave, in great Families, excepted) but ſuch as ſerve Europeans.

To the above may be added the prevailing Opinion, that many of the Slaves ſent from Africa have been Captives taken in War: If this Opinion be well founded, (and I believe it may apply to certain Parts of Africa), it accounts alſo in ſome Meaſure for the Number of Males exceeding the Females, as it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed few of the latter take the Field.

European Traders generally prefer Two Thirds Males and One Third Females, if they can ſo aſſort them; but Women are ſometimes ſo ſcarce, that it is difficult to obtain even that Proportion. This Preference of Males to Females ariſes from the former being more eagerly ſought for by the Purchaſers in the Weſt Indies.

Mr. Weuves.

In Conformity with the Deſire of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, communicated to me by Letter of 19th of May, I have to anſwer, that the Women are much more difficult to be procured in Africa, from the following Cauſes.

Every Man in that Country (be he ever ſo poor) never keeps leſs than Two or Three Wives; thoſe in middling Circumſtances from Ten to Fifteen or Twenty. Theſe Women are generally employed, and act in every Reſpect as Servants, which Men in that Country (unleſs amongſt the Europeans) are never ſuffered to do; hence the Uſefulneſs of the Women renders them ſcarce; add to which, very few of them are ſold for any other Crime than Adultery, and that is very often forgiven them; whereas the Men being liable to Slavery from Theft, Adultery, Gambling, &c. their Number ſold muſt of Courſe bear no Proportion to the Women.

From the above Cauſe it being evident, that there is no Proportion between the Numbers of the former and the latter ſold, that muſt account for the preſent Mode of making African Purchaſes, which is Two Males to One Female, and even this Proportion it is very often hard to obtain.

Mr. Miles, Mr. Anderſon, Mr. Baillie, Delegates from the City of Briſtol.

The Reaſon why there are fewer Female than Male Slaves exported in the Ships from the Gold Coaſt is the Difficulty of procuring them on that Part of the Coaſt, the young Women being kept in the Country by the rich and powerful Natives. The ſame Reaſon operates in the Eboe Country; but a ſtill ſtronger Motive induces the Natives not to diſpoſe of them, which is, that it is the Cuſtom of the Country for the Women to work in the Field, and do other laborious Offices: Of courſe Captains of Ships have it not in their Power to purchaſe more young Female Slaves than are offered for Sale; and it certainly would be an Act of Inhumanity, as well as bad Policy, to bring off aged Women.

Captain T. Wilſon.

The Weſt India Iſlands being the great Mart for Slaves to the European Traders from the Coaſt of Africa, and the Culture of the Sugar Cane, and Management through all its laborious Stages, for which the Male Slaves are chiefly purchaſed and more peculiarly adapted, is evidently the Reaſon why the Preference is given to that Sex. A Boy of Twelve Years of Age will in general ſell for more than a Woman of Twenty, but full grown young Men are in higheſt Eſtimation; Health, Strength, and Bone having every Preference, and exactly in the ſame Proportion with a Planter at Jamaica or the Windward Iſlands, as it would in a Dray Horſe to a Carman in London: All Handicrafts of ſeaſoned Negroes excepted.

The Females are moſtly purchaſed for domeſtic Uſes, and conſequently (in Plantations) are not required in a Proportion of more than One to Four or Five. I eſtimate this Proportion, and at this Diſtance of Time, by Gueſs; but to the beſt of my Judgement, Experience, and Recollection, I never heard of any Difficulty in procuring Female Slaves on the Coaſt of Africa; on the contrary, they are frequently preſſed, if not forced on the European Trader, by the Black Merchant, who will not part with a Lot of Males alone, although at the ſame Time fewer in

Captain T. Wilſon.

Proportion are brought down to the Sea Side, deterred no Doubt by the Difficulty of ſelling them, for many of theſe come by Water down the Rivers, or in Droves, from Seven to Eight hundred Miles Inland on the Coaſt of Gambia, far beyond the Source of that River, which exceeds this Diſtance from the Sea.

In the Weſt India Sea Ports, and Inland Towns, the domeſtic Slaves cannot well be prevented from increaſing; but in the Plantations, Experience will convince every impartial Enquirer and Obſerver, it is quite the Reverſe, as much the larger Proportion of Planters would, and certainly do, yearly replace their Slaves at the Expence of from 40 l. to 60 l. a Head, as the Markets fluctuate, with what they term Healthy new Negroes, rather than breed them, and look forward from Sixteen to Eighteen Years for their full and actual Service.

PRODUCE.

Senegal and Goree, almoſt to Gambia.

Mr. Wadſtrom.

FROM Cape Blanco down almoſt to Senegal, the Soil is nothing but Sand; from Senegal to Cape Verd, the Country begins to be in ſome Places hilly and woody; and from Cape Verd down almoſt to Gambia, there are Woods and Mountains, ſome of the latter very high. The Valleys between are ſandy, but mixed with a great Number of Shells. Mr. Wadſtrom has obſerved that the Sugar Cane, Tobacco, and particularly Cotton and Indico of a good Quality, grow there.

Being aſked if any of theſe Articles are made Uſe of in the Country by way of Merchandize? he replied, The firſt Trial of this Sort was made laſt Year by a Frenchman, who carried from thence to France, ſome Dye Woods, Cotton, and Indico, to ſee whether they would anſwer. The Indico was not made into Cakes, but only boiled down a little for the Convenience of Carriage.

Dr. Spaarman.

The Nature of the Soil is Sand, and a little Clay and Marle, but it is very fruitful; it produces in great Plenty Two Sorts of Millet, ſome Sorts of Pulſe, and Fruits of various Kinds, Cotton and Indico wild. He never ſaw any Tobacco there; there are Canes of a great Height, and of a ſugary Taſte, which might produce Sugar; none of theſe Articles are cultivated for Exportation except Millet, which is ſold to the European Traders, for Food for the Slaves.

Mr. Wadſtrom.

The Queſtion being put to Mr. Wadſtrom and to Dr. Spaarman, whether they thought that by any and what Encouragement, the Natives of this Country might be induced to cultivate the above Articles, ſo as to make them Objects of Commerce? Mr. Wadſtrom gave it as his Opinion that the only Encouragement would be by ſettling a Colony of Europeans there, and though they would proceed by very ſlow Degrees, yet they would gradually reconcile the Princes and the Natives of the Country to it; and he added, that he ſhould himſelf be glad to be One of the Firſt to engage in ſuch an Undertaking.

Dr. Spaarman.

Dr. Spaarman thinks alſo this might be accompliſhed by planting Colonies among them, and paying them for their Labour. They have at preſent ſome Sort of Induſtry, which by Example might be increaſed. They would not at once be brought to regular and diurnal Labour, but by little and little they might be reconciled to it.

Goree, and Countries adjoining.

Mr. Dalrymple.

The Part of the Country Mr. Dalrymple has had Occaſion to ſee, was well inhabited. The Soil, which is a Mixture of Sand and Black Earth, is remarkably fertile, producing, with very little Labour, Two Species of the Millet, the large and the ſmall, in great Abundance. It produces alſo without Cultivation, the Sugar Cane, Indico, Tobacco, (which he believes to be a Plant indigenous to the Country, but cannot poſitively ſay), and Two Species of Cotton; the Tree which is Fifteen Feet in Height, and the Shrub never riſing above Two Feet. The laſt produces a Cotton of a very fine Staple, of which their Pagnes are made; a Plant which bears a Cotton of a Nankeen Colour, is cultivated in ſeveral Places near the Cape, but Mr. Dalrymple has Reaſon to think that this Plant has been imported from the Eaſt Indies by the French.

Mr. Dalrymple does not know that the Negroes cultivate the Sugar Cane, they are ignorant of the Art of extracting Sugar from it; but from the great Quantity they conſume, it would ſeem

Goree, and Countries adjoining.

Mr. Dalrymple.

that at particular Seaſons of the Year it conſtituted ſome Part of their Food. They have no Rice in this Part of the Country, but a great deal grows in Senegal, and on the River Gambia. All the Tobacco that grows here is the Effect of Cultivation. They prefer ours as ſtronger. It does not conſiſt with his own Knowledge that they prefer our Tobacco to their own, but Mr. Dalrymple has been told it by ſome Captains in the Trade of that Country. Indigo grows without Cultivation in moſt Parts of this Coaſt, is ſuperior in Quality to the beſt produced in our Weſt India Iſlands, and is ſcarcely inferior to that which grows in the Province of Guatimala. The Negroes uſe it to dye their Pagnes, or Cotton Cloths, which are commonly ſtriped blue and white. They gather the Leaves at all Seaſons indifferently, which they pound in wooden Trays, and make up in Balls; theſe Balls, when uſed, are infuſed in cold Water, in which Wood Aſhes have been diſſolved. Mr. Dalrymple does not know whether any of this Indigo has been exported.

Tobacco grows in conſiderable Quantities on this Part of the Coaſt, but the Negroes are ignorant of the Mode of curing it. He cannot ſpeak as to the Quality of it, but remembers that for ſmoaking our Soldiers preferred it to that of America.

Beſides the above mentioned Plants, this Country produces ſome Ginger, and a conſiderable Quantity of that Species of Pepper known by the Name of Malaguetta, or Grains of Paradiſe, much uſed by Diſtillers of Spirits in this Country.

Here alſo are found Groves of Ebony, the Tree called Koſs by the Natives, ſeveral Species of the Acaſia, and on the high Lands about the Cape, the Gum Dragon, beſides many other Trees, all of which would anſwer for Cabinet Work.

This Country produces ſome Slaves, though not in great Numbers, ſome Ivory, and a conſiderable Quantity of Wax.

The Trade in Ivory and Wax is not carried on to any great Amount. There is a great deal of Cabinet Wood, but it is not exported.

Mr. Dalrymple has heard that this Country extends inwards about 200 Miles, but believes no Engliſhman ever went near ſo far within Land. They have many Villages diſperſed over the Country.

Mr. Dalrymple has ſeen a Town containing near 3,000 Inhabitants. The Houſes are made with Reeds, and finiſhed in the Inſide with a conſiderable Degree of Taſte and Neatneſs, and are kept extremely clean. The uſual Food of the People is Millet, which is produced with little Labour. They have Peaſe, Beans, Cucumbers, and Melons. They ſometimes eat Meat, but ſeldom. They have great Herds of Cattle, Cows, Goats, and Horſes; but the latter not in great Numbers.

Mr. Dalrymple has heard that the Country is leſs populous ſince the Introduction of the Slave Trade, though he never ſaw any ruined Villages. The Villages are entirely built with Reeds; ſo that a whole Town, in caſe of being deſtroyed by Fire, can be rebuilt in a few Days; but if it ſhould not be rebuilt, Vegetation is ſo vigorous, that the Spot where the Town ſtood, is in the courſe of a few Weeks covered with long Graſs and Buſhes.

Mr. Dalrymple being aſked, what Encouragement would, in his Opinion, contribute to extend the Trade in the above Articles of Produce? replied, He did not pretend to give any Anſwer to that Queſtion.

Mr. Poplett.

The People in theſe Countries have an Idea of Property in Land, beyond that which ariſes from immediate Occupancy. The Property of all Land is ſuppoſed to be in the King, which he diſtributes out to the Village, and takes away again at his Pleaſure. The Alcaide of the Village diſtributes it among the ſeveral Inhabitants thereof, in proportion to their Wealth, and in conformity to his, the Alcaide's, Pleaſure. On this Land they raiſe Two Species of Guinea Corn, and the Indian Corn, the Manyoc, which is a Species of Yam, and great Abundance of the large Water Melon; as alſo great Quantities of Rice, which is very cheap there, and with which they feed themſelves and the Slaves they breed there. There are Europeans, Engliſh and French, ſettled on the Side of the River Gambia, and alſo in the Kingdom of Demel, who have purchaſed Land for very inconſiderable Quantities of Brandy and other Articles of Traffic, on which they raiſe, in Addition to the abovementioned Articles, Bananas, Plantains, Oranges, (which alſo grow wild) Indigo, Cotton, and the Palmetto Tree, from whence they draw the Palm Oil and Wine; from the Root of this Tree they draw the Oil, and from the upper Part, under the Branches, they draw the Wine, by Means of Inciſions made in the Bark. The Cotton is the fineſt in the World: There are Three Sorts of it, fine White, coarſe White, and Cotton Rouge; there is alſo another Species of a Pink Colour, but this is very little uſed. The French live in greater Familiarity and have conſiderably greater Intereſt with the People than we have.

The Natives cultivate a great Number of theſe laſt mentioned Articles; but neither the Europeans nor the Natives grow any of them for Exportation; they grow them merely for their own Conſumption;

Goree, and Countries adjoining.

Mr. Poplett.

Conſumption; they do not export any; there is no Encouragement given, for there are none to purchaſe them. If Encouragement was given, Mr. Poplett is of Opinion they might be brought to cultivate a great deal of them, by which the Country would be much benefited. The People of theſe Countries have very little Perſonal Property, for they have no Security for it, but are forced to hide in the Earth what they have: It is not that the Government takes away their Property, but they would ſteal it from one another.

The Natives make uſe of their Cotton in ſpinning Pagnes, which are their Covering both by Day and Night. The Men wear One Págne, which they fling over their Shoulders. The Women Two. This applies only to People of ſuperior Ranks; the inferior Ranks wear only a Clout. They tear the Cotton from the Seed, either with Cards they buy from the Europeans, or with Fiſh Teeth in Imitation of them. Their Art of weaving does not extend to a Cloth of more than Five Inches in Breadth, and the Operation is very tedious, for it will take a Man and a Woman near a Twelvemonth to make a Pair of Pagnes, that is, what a Woman wears.

The Queſtion being aſked, Whether there are great Quantities of unappropriated and uncultivated Land in theſe Countries? Mr. Poplet replied, There are vaſt Quantities. Taking theſe Four Kingdoms together, not One Fiftieth Part is appropriated or cultivated. Being aſked, Whether Europeans live in Security there? he ſaid, They live in great Security there. The King protects them, becauſe it is his Intereſt. There are Two Engliſhmen, of the Name of Sewel and Perkins, who have lived in this Country about Sixteen or Seventeen Years. One of them lives at Vintagn, which is the upper Part of the Dominions of the King of Barra: The other at Barrachonda and Yanamaroo, the Two uppermoſt Settlements that the Engliſh viſit on the Gambia, about 400 Miles from the Sea. Theſe Two Men are Merchants, and trade in Slaves, Ivory, Gold, and Wax, and they bring theſe Commodities to our Factories, down the River. They ſecure their Property from Theft by keeping it on board their Veſſels. If Europeans travel in this Country, they are ſecured in their Journey, from one Village to another, as being Strangers, each Village taking them, as ſuch, under their Protection. Theſe People are very hoſpitable, but at the ſame Time they are Thieves.

Mr. Poplett being aſked, Whether he conceived the People of theſe Countries could, by any Encouragement, be rendered induſtrious, ſo as to raiſe or produce Articles of Trade for Exportation? replied, This Country is rich and capable of producing any Thing. The Men have Strength and Ability to work, but their natural Indolence, and their Love of Intoxication, is ſuch, that it would be very difficult, and a Work of Time, to render them induſtrious. Some however of the King's Slaves, purchaſed for the Uſe of the Garriſon, were as induſtrious, as zealous, and as faithful as any Men Mr. Poplett ever met with, and when the Garriſon was attacked fought with as much Bravery.

Mr. Poplett being aſked, Whether he thought it poſſible to eſtabliſh a Colony of Europeans in theſe Countries, and what Security ſuch Colony would have from the Natives? replied, He thought it very poſſible. That they muſt firſt build a Town, with a Ditch round it, as a Security; for, if they had not ſome Security in the Beginning, they would be put to Death by the Natives for the Sake of their Tools; but by afterwards forming Connexions with the Natives, they might extend themſelves, and at length obtain Security, by teaching the Natives the Arts, and convincing them of the Benefit of Civilization. The Place he ſhould recommend for forming ſuch a Colony is Bunyon Point, on the Southern Side of the Mouth of the River Gambia, in the Dominions of the Emperor of Phonio, who is a great Friend to the Engliſh, and whoſe Country is the moſt fertile of any Mr. Poplett ever ſaw on the Coaſt of Africa. Bunyon Point is almoſt an Iſland, or at leaſt a Peninſula, which gives it great Advantage in point of Situation. It has an Eminence alſo in the Centre, which commands, in a great Degree, the Entrance into the Gambia.

Being aſked, Whether the Principles of the Mahometan Religion would not prevent the Settlement of a Chriſtian Colony in that Country? He gave it as his Opinion, that it would not: And being aſked, Whether the Climate is ſuch that Europeans could exiſt there? he replied, The Climate is the ſame as in the Weſt Indies, and he thinks they might be able to labour early in the Morning; but Cotton and Indigo might be manufactured any Hour of the Day, becauſe the Work is carried on under Cover. Mr. Poplett has ſeen Cane Slips brought from St. Jago planted on the Gambia and grow very luxuriantly, but the People are ignorant of the Art of making Sugar.

Goree and Gambia.

Captain Wilſon.

CAPTAIN WILSON being aſked if he had obſerved any Thing of the Produce of the Country? replied, They are very ingenious People. They cultivate Cotton, weave it, and make very fine Manufactures for their own Uſe. They grow Rice, Indian Corn, and Tobacco, ſufficient for their own Conſumption, but not for Exportation. The Climate is fit for all Tropical Articles. They have ſome Implements of Huſbandry; he cannot ſay that they are induſtrious, they have no Spur to Induſtry. Captain Wilſon has no Doubt if we had a Demand for their Articles of Produce, they would increaſe the Cultivation of their Lands. They are very handy in whatever they attempt.

Their

Goree and Gambia.
Captain Wilſon.

Their Houſehold Utenſils and Inſtruments of War are neatly made. They import Iron from us, which they manufacture themſelves, and they import ſome Inſtruments ready made. Captain Wilſon does not ſuppoſe One fiftieth Part of their Land is in Cultivation.

Goree and RiverGambia.
Captain Hills.

This Part of Africa produces Cotton in great Abundance, ſome Tobacco, and a little Indigo, with the common Corn of the Country, which the Natives eat. They have likewiſe great Quantities of Cattle, and Poultry of all Sorts, and ſome Deer. Captain Hills thinks that the Cotton, Tobacco, and Indigo, grow ſpontaneouſly, but not the Corn. Being aſked, Whether the Natives underſtand how to manage or ſpin their Cotton, or to make their Indigo? he replied, They manufacture the Cotton and make Cloths of it, which they wear, but they do not prepare it in a Manner to make it fit for an Object of Exportation. The Indigo they do not manufacture at all; and it was only here and there that Captain Hills ſaw the Plant growing.

Being aſked, Whether, in his Opinion, the Natives could be induced by any Encouragement to manufacture theſe Articles in ſuch a Way as to become Articles of Commerce? Captain Hills gave it as his Opinion they could not; and added, They are in general exceedingly indolent.

River Gambia and Sierra Leone.
Mr. Gandy.

The Country on the River Gambia is not well cultivated. It is fertile, but more woody, and leſs cultivated than Sierra Leone. There are Towns that contain 2,000 or 3,000 Inhabitants. They are a gentle and humane People, indolent, and mind nothing but getting enough to eat, and Slaves to ſell. Mr. Gandy has been perhaps further than any European ever went up the Country in ſearch of ſome of his Crew, and was every where treated with the greateſt Kindneſs and Hoſpitality. They have Millet in Abundance, and Cattle and Poultry.

The Country on the River Sierra Leone is very rich, but thinly inhabited, and not more cultivated than to produce Subſiſtence for the Inhabitants. Their Food is chiefly Rice. The Climate is not hotter than in the Weſt Indies. They have Indigo and Cotton, but he does not know that they cultivate theſe Articles. They cultivate them more to Leeward, and he has ſeen Cotton Cloths that have been manufactured there, and dyed in other Parts of Africa.

RiverGambia.
Captain Heatley.

CAPTAIN HEATLEY being aſked what other Trade beſides Slaves could be carried on in the River Gambia? replied, The Trade in Wax could not exceed Forty Tons. That in Ivory might be from Five to Ten Tons. Gold is rated ſo high by the Natives that it is not an advantageous Object of Commerce to us. They have Indigo and Cotton, and Rice enough for their own Conſumption; but none of theſe Articles in Quantity ſufficient for Exportation. Captain Heatley does not think the Natives, by any Encouragement, could be induced to cultivate theſe Articles in Quantity ſufficient for Exportation; their Indolence would prevent it; for even for their own Conſumption they never cultivate more than is abſolutely wanted for the Year. They have no Property in Land beyond that which ariſes from immediate Occupancy.

Captain Heatley being aſked, if he thought it would be poſſible to eſtabliſh an European Colony on the Banks of the Gambia for the Purpoſe of cultivating Plantations there? replied, The Country is extremely fit for it, but the Climate is very unhealthy, and the Settlers would be expoſed to Danger from the Natives. In ſome Iſlands they might be ſecure. Captain Heatley's Health in Africa was as good as he ever enjoyed; but he has ſeen great Mortality there.

Senegal, Gambia, and other Parts of the Coaſt to Prampram.
Sir George Yonge.

Sir GEORGE YONGE has obſerved very little Cultivation indeed on any Parts of the Coaſt, except near Sierra Leone, a few Acres (perhaps One hundred) cleared by ſetting Fire to the Woods, and ſown with Rice on the Sides of the Hills. He has heard of the Cultivation of Land, particularly with Rice and Millet, up the River Gambia. He has ſeen great Quantities of Cotton of Two Sorts growing, viz. the White and the Nankeen Colour. At Sierra Leone there is a great Quantity of Iron Ore. Indigo and the Sugar Cane grow wild there. The Indigo he takes to be of a ſuperior Quality. In Point of Fertility this Part of the Coaſt is equal, if not ſuperior to any Part of the World, and, if cultivated, would produce all the tropical Commodities in the greateſt Perfection and Abundance. The Field Labours are uſually performed by Women. The Men hunt, and we never can get them to work for us. The Country abounds in beautiful and valuable Woods that are full of Gum and Honey. There are alſo great Quantities of Game.

Sir George Yonge being aſked, whether he conceived the Inhabitants of this Country could be induced to cultivate the above ſeveral Articles, ſo as to make them Objects of Commerce, and what Inducements he thought ſhould be held out to them for that Purpoſe? replied, It could only be done by ſettling a Colony there, and inducing the Natives to come and ſettle under our Protection. This he thinks in Time, and by proper Management, might be accompliſhed.

Senegal, Gambia, and other Parts of the Coaſt to Prampram.
Sir George Yonge.

He is ſenſible of the Mortality to which Europeans there are expoſed; but thinks, that by Attention, and clearing the Country, the Unhealthineſs would be much diminiſhed. He does not believe that the Climate is more unhealthy than in the Weſt Indies; on the contrary, he believes ſome Parts of the hilly Country, near Sierra Leone, are as healthy as any Part of the World.

Iſles De Los, and River Kiſſey.
Mr. Penny.

Rice is the ſtaple Commodity of this Part of the Coaſt; there is Ivory in ſmall Quantity, ſome Gum Copal, Indigo (which grows ſpontaneouſly), Cotton, Tobacco (but very little of it), the Sugar Cane, and all the Tropical Fruits.

Mr. PENNY being aſked, Whether he thought that Commerce in any of theſe Articles could be carried on to a greater Extent than at preſent? replied, He apprehends not, from the Indolence of the Inhabitants. They make here ſome ſmall Quantity of coarſe Cotton Cloth, but the Proceſs is ſo tedious, that we can ſupply them cheaper than they can make it. Their Dye of Blue is ſingularly fine; the Proceſs of dying it is very ſimple, but our Manufacturers could not afford to dye it in that Way.

Being aſked, if the Diſpoſition of the Natives is ſo indolent that no Encouragement could induce them to labour more than they do at preſent, either in cultivating their Lands, or in any Article of Commerce? Mr. Penny gave it as his Opinion, that it would be difficult, if not impoſſible. They are certainly more induſtrious on this Part of the Coaſt than on the other; in conſequence of which, they ſupply a certain Quantity of Rice for the Uſe of the Ships.

Mr. Penny does not know that any of the European Settlements ever endeavoured to make the People induſtrious.

Sierra Leone.
Mr. Mathews.

Rice is the principal Article of Produce on this Part of the Coaſt, and Camwood and ſome Ivory. The Trade in Camwood and Ivory is carried at preſent as far as it can be, till the Natives are poſſeſſed of more Induſtry. The Quality of the Rice is very good, and particularly that which grows on the Hills and ſloping Ground. The Quantity purchaſed annually for the Conſumption of the Ships and Factories may be from 700 to 1,000 Tons; the Average Price he takes to be from 6 l. 10 s. to 7 l. per Ton, and it is ſometimes as high as 10 l.; but Mr. Mathews has bought it ſo low as 2 l. but then he paid for it in Tobacco *only*, and it was an extraordinary Year of Plenty. Their Seaſons vary much in different Years. The Cotton is cultivated with leſs Labour than the Rice, not more than in the Weſt Indies. It grows very abundantly, but they cannot be tempted, by any Rewards that have been offered, to cultivate it to greater Extent than what is ſufficient for their own Uſe. There are Three Sorts of Cotton; White, Brown, and Pale Pink; the Firſt is of a good Staple, the Two others very indifferent.

Mr. Mathews being aſked, What Rewards had been offered to tempt the Natives to cultivate Cotton to a greater Extent? replied, He had offered them as much as he thought the Cloth to be produced from a given Quantity of Cotton would be worth when made, and it would have ſtood him in about 9d. per lb. uncleaned, and with the Seeds in; he has made this Offer frequently, but never could get any; and knows a very intelligent Man, a Trader, who reſides on the Coaſt, who has made the ſame Offer, (and Mr. Mathews believes ſomething higher), but could only get a few Pounds.

The Soil on this Coaſt does not produce any other Articles of Trade at preſent, but for Food a great Variety. Indigo grows there wild, in great Perfection and large Quantity. The Portugueſe had formerly Two Indigo Works eſtabliſhed there; One at the Rio Pongeos, and the other upon the Iſland of Jaſſa, in the River Sierra Leone. The Natives uſe the Indigo in dying. Mr. Mathews does not know how the Indigo is prepared, but it gives their Cloths a bright indelible Blue.

There is Timber fit for every Purpoſe: It does not bear any Affinity to ours, but would make beautiful Furniture; it does not grow in great Abundance, eſpecially near the Sea Coaſt, where the Europeans have cut it moſtly down for their own Uſe: They have always had Permiſſion to cut it without paying any Thing but a Preſent of a Jar of Liquor, or ſome ſuch trifling Thing, as an Acknowledgement for the Liberty given them. The Natives are very tenacious of their Rights, but the Timber is of no Uſe to them, who have no Inſtruments to work it, nor would they be at the Trouble if they had.

Pepper grows there, and of the ſame Sort as in the Weſt-Indies; and there are alſo ſome Aromatics. Tobacco grows in ſome Parts, but for Want of proper Cultivation, the Quality is ſo bad, that the Natives themſelves never uſe it unleſs in Times of Scarcity, or when they cannot get it from us. Mr. Mathews believes this may be owing to the Want of proper Cultivation, and to their Ignorance of the Mode of drying it.

Mr. Mathews does not know of any Drugs; but there is ſome Gum Copal, though not in great Abundance.

Palm

Sierra Leone.
Mr. Mathews.

Palm Oil is purchaſed for the Uſe of the Slaves, but not for Exportation to England; further to Leeward, Three Gallons of Palm Oil might be purchaſed for the Price of One at Sierra Leone. There are ſome Skins of Tygers and Leopards, but not ſufficient to become an Object of Trade; they are generally diſpoſed of as Preſents.

The Natives are very fond of our Manufactures; and having now been uſed to them ſo long, they would certainly find it very uncomfortable to be deprived of them.

Sherbro River.
Mr. Newton.

The Country is a fine Soil, generally woody, but ſome Savannahs. They have little Cattle except Goats; but they have Poultry. They grow Rice, and have Bees-wax, and a dying Wood, called Camwood. They might cultivate Rice to ſome Extent, if they had the Means of ſelling it. They have Pepper; alſo a Sort of Cardamum. They have alſo Tobacco in ſmall Quantities, which they grow merely for their own Uſe.

They have Cotton in Plenty, and might have more if they had a Vent for it. They make Cotton Cloths, which are rather coarſe, but coſtly. Their Cloths are generally Nine Inches in Width, and Two Yards and a Half in Length. Six of the beſt of theſe ſewed together ſell from 2 l. to 6 l. or 7 l.; they dye them of a beautiful Blue, which Mr. Newton concludes is produced from Indigo.

The People are gentle, when they have no Communication with the Europeans; they are naturally induſtrious, and might be eaſily managed if they thought the Europeans had their Intereſt at Heart; but the Slave Trade naturally has a Tendency to make both the Natives and the People employed in it ferocious.

Mr. Newton being aſked, Whether the Engliſh are more cruel and more ſevere than other Nations? replied, They carry on a greater Trade, and Mr. Newton thinks are more ſevere and cruel, and get into more Quarrels with the Natives.

Windward Coaſt.
Mr. Falconbridge.

The Country upon the Windward Coaſt is a fine Soil, but overgrown with Wood. They have Rice enough for their own Conſumption, and of the Firſt Quality. They have Cotton alſo and Indigo in great Plenty, with which they dye a beautiful Blue.

Gold Coaſt.
Mr. Norris.

Mr. NORRIS being aſked, What other Branches of Commerce beſides Slaves are carried on from the Gold Coaſt? replied, Gold and Ivory, but to no great Amount. Being aſked, Whether he conceived the Trade in Gold, Ivory, and other Articles of Produce in theſe Countries, could be augmented? he replied, There is but a certain Quantity of Ivory, and that Quantity therefore cannot be augmented. Gold is purchaſed ſo dear on the Coaſt that it is not worth buying, but as a Medium for the Purchaſe of Slaves; an Ounce of Gold is worth Four Pounds Sterling on the Invoice Price of our Goods.

Being aſked, Whether there are any other Commodities to be purchaſed there? he replied, The Dutch have obliged the Slaves in their Settlements to cultivate Cotton, but the Natives do not cultivate it on the Gold Coaſt much. At Whydah and Eyo they cultivate it more, and many Cloths are made from it for the Uſe of the Inhabitants of the Country.

With reſpect to the Cultivation of Cotton to Advantage in any Part of theſe Countries, Mr. Norris cannot pretend to ſay what might be done; but at preſent a Bag of Cotton could not be procured for any Conſideration.

Being aſked, Whether he conceived that any Encouragement would induce the Inhabitants to employ themſelves in the Cultivation of Cotton? Mr. Norris replied, He has no doubt, that if encouraged, they would cultivate it, for they will naturally endeavour to procure Articles with which to purchaſe the Commodities they want. The Soil at Whydah is as good as any in the World, and would certainly produce Cotton. On the Gold Coaſt the Soil is rocky.—Mr. Norris has ſeen a little Cotton on the Windward Coaſt, and has no Doubt it will grow on any Part of the Coaſt. He is not particularly enough acquainted with the Nature of the Cultivation of Cotton to ſay what Soil produces it the beſt. The Bahamas, which produce the beſt Cotton in His Majeſty's Dominions, are of a rocky Soil, therefore from Analogy Mr. Norris concludes the Gold Coaſt might produce it too. He has heard it ſaid in Africa, by Perſons who underſtand Cotton better than himſelf, that they had not the beſt Sort of Plants. The long Staple is coarſe, the finer Quality is of a ſhort Staple; but if better Plants were introduced, there is no Doubt but they would grow. He ſuppoſes all Tropical Commodities would grow there. Indico grows every where near Whydah, but the Natives have neither Art nor Diſpoſition to prepare it for Market. Tobacco grows in many Places. The interior Part of the Country where he has been is as capable of producing theſe Articles as the Sea Coaſt. From the Country of Eyo they ſend down a Quantity of Cotton and Graſs Manufactures. Being aſked, Whether he ſuppoſes, that if Orders were given to the Captains of Britiſh Veſſels to take theſe Articles in Return for Manufactures, and the

Gold Coaſt.
Mr. Norris.

the Natives were apprized thereof, great Quantities of them would be produced? he replied, Of Cotton, the Natives might certainly produce great Quantities; but Tobacco and Indigo require the Management of Europeans to put them in a State fit for Sale. Rice they might cultivate to a much greater Extent; but they could hardly be able to fit it for an European Market; it would do for the Weſt Indies. The African Rice is of the beſt Quality in the World. The Sale of African Dying Woods cannot be much extended, becauſe the few Ships now employed in the Wood Trade, already have overſtocked the Market, particularly with Angola Bar Wood or Red Wood. The Sale of Cabinet Woods might be extended. He cannot judge how far the Market would take off a greater Quantity of Gums, but more might certainly be ſupplied. He never ſaw Mahogany on the Coaſt, but there is a Tree called a Doom Tree, which is an inferior Sort of it. Mr. Norris thinks that in ſo extenſive a Country, there muſt be many Articles with which we are unacquainted. He once ſaw a Quantity of Pepper of the Quality of that brought from the Eaſt Indies; it was ſo good that the Eaſt India Company objected to its Importation. He has ſeen a Variety of Spices and Plants of which he does not know the Engliſh Names; he has met with a little Berry that ſerves the Natives of Whydah as a Subſtitute for Sugar; it has no Taſte in itſelf, but every thing that is taken after it, receives a Sweetneſs from it. Palm Oil, which is an Article brought Home for the Wool-combers in Yorkſhire, and Soap-boilers, is at preſent imported in large Quantities, and might probably be had in a greater Abundance. Some Peltry is at preſent procured, ſuch as Tyger and Leopard Skins, &c. &c. The People in general are extreamly indolent. The Men ſleep and ſmoak, and the Women Once a Year put a little Corn in the Ground, the Taſk of Agriculture being chiefly conſigned to them.

Mr. Devaynes.

There is no Property in Land in theſe Countries, but what ariſes from immediate Occupancy. Mr. Devaynes never heard of Land being ſold there.

The Produce on the Gold Coaſt is Indian Corn, Millet of ſeveral Sorts, Yams, Potatoes, Tropical Fruits, and Rice, which on the Grain Coaſt is of an excellent Quality, and might be procured very cheap. As far South as the River Volta, there is Gold Duſt, beyond it none. There is likewiſe Ivory. They have remarkably fine Indigo, and dye blue well; and, from a Crimſon Colour they dye, Mr. Devaynes concludes they have Cochineal. Tobacco grows wild. The Gold Coaſt and Whydah is the fineſt Country in the World; he never ſaw a finer in Europe. It would produce all theſe Articles in the greateſt Quantity, and of the beſt Kinds. Cotton grows there, but it is at preſent of ſo little Value that the ſmall Quantity that grows is to be bought for almoſt nothing. It is of an excellent Quality, and never ſubject to a Blight or Worm. Sugar might be cultivated there of a very good Quality.

Mr. Devaynes being aſked, Whether he thought that by proper Encouragement a Quantity of theſe Articles might be ſupplied for Exportation? replied, He imagined they certainly might. The King values himſelf on the Number of his Subjects, and if he could procure European Commodities by their Labour, he would certainly prefer employing them in that Way to ſelling them. They might be brought to Labour; they have Capacity and natural Parts enough to learn whatever might be taught them, and would become induſtrious if properly encouraged. They have many Virtues, and great Courage and Attachment to their Maſters and Benefactors. They are healthy and robuſt People. It has been an Object of European Policy to prevent the Africans from arriving at Perfection in theſe Articles, from a Fear of interfering with eſtabliſhed Branches of Commerce elſewhere.

Being aſked if he could ſuggeſt what Encouragement it might be proper to give, in order to induce the Natives to cultivate all the above Articles of Produce in ſufficient Quantities for an Export Trade? he replied, It muſt be by the Europeans ſetting them the Example. At preſent the Africans could not do it of themſelves, as they have no Knowledge of the Methods of preparing Cotton, Tobacco, Sugar, Indigo, and other dying Plants, ſo as to make them fit for Exportation. If the African Company were to give Directions to their Servants there, and give them a little Encouragement, they might certainly induce them to undertake the preparing ſome of theſe Articles for Exportation, particularly Cotton and Indigo.

Mr. Devaynes being aſked, What he conceived to be the Reaſon why, if this Plan was likely to ſucceed in the Manner he has ſuggeſted, no European Government has hitherto attempted to ſettle a Colony there? he replied, He believed the Reaſon to be, that the Climate is very prejudicial to the Health of the Europeans, and that they would not be induced to remain there; beſides, as he had ſaid before, Europeans may have been averſe to open new Branches of Commerce, that might interfere with an eſtabliſhed Commerce elſewhere.

Vide Report of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, with the Account hereafter inſerted.

Mr. Devaynes cannot exactly ſay what is the Proportion of Deaths among the Perſons ſent to the different Parts of the Coaſt, but the Climate is fatal to Europeans. *An Account* of the Proportion of Deaths might be had from the African Company.

Being aſked, whether the Unhealthineſs of the Climate would not prevent a ſufficient Number of Europeans from reſiding amongſt them to ſet the Natives the Example, and teach them to cultivate the Articles above mentioned? Mr. Devaynes gave it as his Opinion, that the Number of Europeans now there is ſufficient.

Gold Coaſt.

Mr. Miles.

Gold and Ivory in ſmall Quantities are the only Articles this Country produces for Exportation. A Trade ſolely confined to Gold and Ivory would probably be a loſing one; at leaſt Mr. Miles has found it ſo: A ſufficient Cargo could not be procured in any reaſonable Time. There are no Dyeing Woods in this Part. No Rice, and but very little Tobacco. Mr. Miles never ſaw more than a Plant or Two as a Curioſity. Indigo grows wild about Accra, with which the Inhabitants dye their own Cloths. Between Accra and the River Volta it is a fine low, level, rich, Country, the Reſt is mountainous. They cultivate as much Indian Corn and Grain as will ſupply their own Wants and the Demand of the Shipping. They cut likewiſe great Quantities of Firewood for the Ships.

With reſpect to the Poſſibility of inducing the People of this Part of the Coaſt by any Encouragement we could give them to cultivate any Article for Exportation, Mr. Miles ſaid, He thought it could not be done, becauſe you could not excite Habits of Induſtry in them.

Mr. Weuves.

There is a little Trade for Ivory and Gold upon this Coaſt, but it is very inconſiderable, ſo that it would not be worth any Man's while to engage in that alone. Mr. WEUVES does not apprehend it could be poſſible to encreaſe the Trade in Ivory and Gold; believes there have been Endeavours to extend it; but it has been found that the Veſſels already employed in it are too numerous. Being aſked, Whether the People upon the Gold Coaſt are honeſt and fair in their Dealings? he replied, As Negroes he thought them in general fair Dealers. With reſpect to the Europeans dealing fairly with them, he ſaid he never knew an Inſtance to the contrary, nor would the Natives ſuffer it. They are ſharp in their Dealings; and he has known them impoſe baſe Gold, particularly in the Inſtance of the Captain of a Briſtol Ship, who was induced to take the Value of about 1,500 *l.* of it to his Ruin.

Mr. Weuves being aſked, Whether it would be poſſible to induce the Natives to grow other Articles of Commerce for the Purpoſe of Exportation? replied, Sugar, Indigo, Cotton, and Dyeing Woods grow there already ſpontaneouſly. They have alſo Rice; but he does not think that the Natives have any Idea of cultivating or preparing theſe Articles for Exportation. Example has been ſet them by the Dutch at Axim in the Article of Cotton, but they have not been able to induce the Natives to work or to follow the Example. The Dutch cultivate the Cotton by their own Slaves, but not in great Quantity; but the Governor is obliged to ſend home to the Dutch Weſt India Company a certain Quantity of Cotton every Year, or to pay a Fine.

Mr. Weuves being aſked, Whether they among themſelves have any Property in Land? replied, We pay a Ground Rent to the King of the Country for our Settlement; but among themſelves, the ſole Right to any Piece of Land is the preſent Occupancy. If there is a vacant Piece of Land any Man may occupy it, and it is conſidered ſo much his own, that if any Negro ſteals an Ear of Corn growing upon it he is liable to be tried and ſold. Mr. Weuves never heard of any Land being ſold from Negro to Negro. This Country is very populous.

Mr. Dalzell.

The Gold Coaſt produces, as Objects of Commerce, beſides Slaves, Gold and Ivory: Gold ſells for £.4 per Ounce, and is therefore ſeldom carried off, except by the Dutch. The Quantity of Ivory obtained here is not conſiderable.

The Country would produce Sugar, Cotton, Tobacco, Indigo, Dying Woods, and other valuable Articles of Produce, but very little of any of theſe Articles is actually raiſed. Mr. Dalzell has heard that Governor Melville planted Cotton at Cape Coaſt, which ſucceeded; but he abandoned his Project, and Mr. Dalzell has underſtood it was diſcouraged, in Conſequence of the Opinion of the late Board of Trade.

Mr. Dalzell being aſked, Whether he thought that by proper Encouragement any of theſe Articles would become Objects of Exportation? replied, The Soil is very prolific, and the Natives might be induced to work for Hire; but Property and Plantations would be no where ſecure, except under the Guns of our Forts.

Being aſked, Whether he conceived that an European Colony could be eſtabliſhed on the Coaſt of Africa? he replied, By no Means; it would be a wild Project. Free White Traders, of which he has known ſeveral at a Diſtance from the Engliſh Forts, are often ſo harraſſed with Diſputes with the Natives, and Depredations on their Property, that they have been obliged to abandon their Settlements.

Being aſked, Whether he thought an European Colony could not protect itſelf? he replied, By Force, perhaps, and at a great Expence of Lives, it might. Mr. Dalzell believes they have not any Idea in that Country of Property in Land, beyond immediate Occupancy.

Produce.

Whydah and Dahomey.

Mr. Dalzell.

The Produce of this Part of the Country is Calavancies, Indian and Guinea Corn, Potatoes, and Yams; the Sugar Cane, which generally grows wild; Cotton, of which they manufacture a great deal for their own Uſe; and Indigo, or a Plant that dyes a very good Blue like it. There is little or no Tobacco, for there is a great Conſumption of Portugueſe Tobacco; ſome few Dying Woods, but not ſufficient to be an Object of Commerce; a ſmall Quantity of Ivory, ſome Spices, Cayenne Pepper, and, as Mr. Dalzell believes, the real Black Pepper. There are no Gums, that he knows of, in any Quantity for Trade.

Mr. Dalzell being aſked, Whether he thought that any of the above Articles could be made an Object of Exportation; and being deſired to ſtate the Grounds of his Opinion? replied, No. He looks upon the Obſtacles to be inſuperable. Ivory, which is one of the primary Objects, cannot be increaſed in Quantity. Cotton might be raiſed in any Quantity, provided the Planter's Property could be ſecured; but Mr. Dalzell thinks, that not only in the Kingdom of Dahomey, but all over the Coaſt, this Object is not to be attained, on account of the frequent Revolutions in their Governments.—Being aſked, Whether he believes there is Induſtry enough in the Natives, ſuppoſing other Obſtacles were removed and proper Encouragement given, to induce them to cultivate theſe Articles for the Purpoſe of Commerce? Mr. Dalzell replied, No.—He thought they would revolt at any Thing that required great Labour or Ingenuity. As a Proof, during his Stay at Whydah, there happened to be a very ſcarce Seaſon of Corn, which induced the Natives to plant more than the ordinary Quantity the enſuing Year, which reduced the Price to One Fifth Part; but Mr. Dalzell believes, if this Scarcity had not ſpurred them on, they would never have undertaken the Labour of Cultivation to that Extent; and the Proof is, the Neceſſity ceaſing, they ceaſed the extraordinary Cultivation. A further Proof of their Want of Exertion is, that though we introduce, in the Buſineſs of the Forts, European Tools and Arts, and oblige the Natives employed by us there to make Uſe of them, yet, out of the Fort, the Natives practiſe only their own Arts and Methods, which are much ſlower than ours: They will, nevertheleſs, ſometimes produce Specimens of conſiderable Ingenuity:—He does not think the Defect is in their Underſtanding, but it conſiſts in their Want of Exertion when not forced to work.

Mr. Dalzell believes they have not any Idea of private Property in Land, beyond immediate Occupancy: Every Perſon poſſeſſes quietly whatever he has once cleared and cultivated. There is, however, more than Half the Country remaining uncleared and uncultivated.

Mr. Dalzell being aſked, Whether he ſuppoſes it poſſible that an European Colony could be eſtabliſhed in this Country; and being deſired to ſtate the Grounds of his Opinion? replied, It would be exceedingly difficult to eſtabliſh a Colony there, from the Inſecurity, which could only be removed by the Conqueſt of the Country; and though all the high Lands, ſuch as the Gold Coaſt, and Parts about Angola, are as healthy as the Weſt-India Iſlands, all the low Lands, and the Banks of the Rivers, are exceedingly fatal to Europeans.

Bonny, New Calabar, and Countries adjoining.

Mr. Penny.

At Bonny the Country produces a few Yams, &c. but not ſufficient for their Subſiſtence. A great Quantity of Yams are produced at Andomey and Creek, which ſupply the Town of Bonny, and are brought in Canoes for the Supply of the Ships in the Trade. At New Calabar the Produce is much the ſame, and the Inhabitants are obliged to be ſupplied with their Proviſions from the neighbouring Countries.

Yams are not the ſole, but the principal Proviſion of theſe People: They have likewiſe a few Plantains, great Quantities of Fiſh, and a few Goats and Fowls. In the interior Part of the Country they grow ſome Tobacco, but no Rice. We do not import Tobacco there for Sale, the Natives get it from the interior Country, but do not uſe much of it.

There is no Gold Duſt, but ſome Ivory: About Two or Three Tons of Ivory are exported annually. Mr. Penny is of Opinion, that the Export Trade, in Ivory and other Articles, could not be increaſed, and that the Inhabitants of this Country could not be induced to cultivate any Object of Commerce, by any Encouragement we could give them.

Mr. Penny has never ſeen any Cotton grow in this Country:—He has ſeen ſome Cotton Cloths of a remarkable coarſe Quality, but never any Cotton in the Wool.

They have no Dying Woods in this Part, but Palm Oil in great Plenty, and ſome few Skins of Leopards and Tygers, which they get as Preſents.

Mr. Penny has been told, that the interior Country is a fine one; but the Coaſt, for above Thirty Leagues inland, is all ſwampy. The Country, at Bonny and New Calabar, is not ſo populous as the interior Country, owing to the Swampineſs of the Ground.

Mr. Falconbridge.

At Bonny they have little Trade but Slaves, and ſome Ivory.

River Del Rey and Calabar.

Capt. Hall.

The Country was well inhabited as far as Captain Hall went up the Rivers, which was Fifteen Leagues up the River Del Rey, and Ten Leagues up the River Calabar. The Banks of the Rivers, till you come near the Towns, are covered with Mangrove Woods: Near the Towns, the Land is cultivated, and produces Rice and Guinea Corn; and there appeared to be a great Quantity of Cattle. None of theſe were Objects of Commerce:—But Captain Hall is of Opinion, that if their Attention was not ſo much engaged on the Slave Trade, the People would employ themſelves more in Agriculture.

Captain Hall paid coarſe Cotton Cloths in Exchange for the Rice he bought on the Windward Coaſt, and for the Slaves. The Rice he purchaſed was of a good Quality, and he bought it very cheap: It is much better and cheaper than the Carolina Rice, and Captain Hall ſuppoſes, might be afforded here cheaper than the American Rice: It is in greater Abundance on the Grain Coaſt. In Africa, Rice grows in a dry Soil; in America, in a Soil that is wet, and therefore we think the African Rice the more hearty. On the River Calabar they have neither Gum nor Woods, but on the River Gaboon, which is near it, they have Woods. In the Bight, Captain Hall obſerved they ſmoaked Tobacco, which was chiefly their own Growth. He never heard they had any Cotton; has ſeen them bring fine freſh Sugar Canes alongſide the Ship, but never ſaw any Canes growing in the Country.

Congo to Angola, Loango, Melimba, and Cabenda.

Mr. Penny.

In the northern Part of the Coaſt, that is, Majumba, the Country produces a Dying Wood, called Bar Wood, and a ſmall Quantity of Ivory; in which Two or Three Ships of about 600 Tons Burthen are employed by us annually. All along this Part of the Coaſt, the Country produces Pulſe, Caſſada, a few Yams, Cayenne Pepper, a little Ginger, ſome Caſſia, of an inferior Sort, and ſome Tobacco in the interior Part of the Country, and the common Tropical Fruits. Mr. Penny ſaw no Indigo nor Cotton, but the Sugar Cane grows in Places ſpontaneouſly.

Mr. Penny being aſked, Whether he conceived the Inhabitants on this Part of the Coaſt could be induced, by any proper Encouragement, to cultivate the Sugar Cane, or any other Species of Produce abovementioned, ſo as to make them Articles of Commerce? replied, He did not, and for this Reaſon: Though the Country is beautiful and prolific, beyond any other Part of the Coaſt he had viſited, yet the Natives are ſo indolent that they will not cultivate it. They do not produce even Proviſions for Suſtenance for the Slaves we purchaſe of them in the Voyage to the Weſt-Indies; and it is the eſtabliſhed Cuſtom, both of the French and Engliſh, to bring to this Part of the Coaſt, from Europe, all the Proviſion they may want in the Voyage. Mr. Penny added, That he obſerved, all along the Coaſt of Africa, that, in Proportion as the Country is fruitful, the Inhabitants are naturally more indolent.

Mr. Penny being aſked, Whether he imagined the Commerce between this Country and this Part of the Coaſt could be increaſed in any of theſe Articles? he anſwered, No: For, as to the Bar Wood, which conſtitutes the principal Commerce, we already import as much as we can conſume: There is now a great Quantity of it lying at Liverpool: And as the Inhabitants are ſo indolent, that they do not even cultivate Proviſions beyond what Neceſſity requires, it is not likely they would labour to produce Articles merely commercial.

The following Evidence of the Reverend ISHAM BAGGS of Yarlington, near Wincanton, Somerſet, was delivered by him to the Committee; Mr. Baggs being brought to the Committee by Mr. Clarkſon while the Report was preparing; and a few Alterations were made in it upon Queſtions put to this Witneſs, with his Conſent.

Par. 1. The Coaſt of Africa, if the Value of it ſhould be drawn from its many and various Productions, would be almoſt ineſtimable. The very Woods of the Country are ſufficient of themſelves to render it of Importance; but its many other valuable Commodities taken into the Account, That Continent will ſtand unrivalled by any other on the Globe.

The Woods that are moſt common, or rather the moſt known, are Camwood, Barwood, Lignum Vitæ, and Ebony; when Mr. Baggs was at the Iſland of St. Thomas under the Line, a Portugueſe Officer ſhewed him a ſmall Collection of Woods which he had made from the different

Rev. Iſham Baggs.

Guineamen that touched there. He had taken ſome Pains to poliſh, and afterwards to arrange them in a ſmall Cabinet. There were ſeveral different Shades of the Sattin Wood, and as many from a pale Pink to a Crimſon, which in ſeveral Sorts of ornamental Work would have been conſidered as ineſtimable in this Country. Mr. Baggs has alſo ſeen ſome beautiful Mahogany upon the Coaſt; but the Gentleman at the Iſland of St. Thomas, now alluded to, aſſured him that he had frequently ſeen very fine and large Pieces of that valuable Wood in the Ships before mentioned. Mr. Baggs brought home ſome Caſſia or wild Cinnamon from the Coaſt, which he gave to an Apothecary for Trial. The Apothecary uſed it in his Practice, and pronounced it to be as good as any he had ever in his Shop. Mr. Baggs ſays, that there are various other Woods of medicinal Virtue, and has no Doubt but that a Botaniſt might make a very valuable Acquiſition for the Materia Medica, by a Collection of Barks and Plants.

Par. 2. The Coaſts to Windward produce various Sorts of valuable Gums, of the great Advantage of which Merchandize the French are ſo ſenſible, that a Company of Merchants had it in Contemplation to build Storehouſes at Goree (for ſo the Governor of that Place informed Mr. Baggs), and that they might avoid the Bar of the River Senegal, to bring it over Land from Senegal to the former Place, though the Diſtance is eſtimated at One hundred and fifty Miles; a poſitive Proof of the immenſe Value of that Article, which would bear the Expence upon it of ſo conſiderable an inland Carriage.

Par. 3. The Land up the Rivers Gambia and Sierra Leone is particularly fertile in Rice, Corn, and Cotton, eſpecially the Silk Cotton Tree, which grows very large, and produces Pods of Nine Inches long, and Three round. This Cotton is uncommonly fine, and, if properly managed, would be little inferior to the Production of the Silk Worm. Mr. Baggs ſaw alſo another Species of Cotton, which was of a pale Pink. He brought home with him a Pod of it. The Staple was ſufficiently long for the Manufacturer, and the Cotton was of a beautiful Colour.

Par. 4. The Indigo Plant is another of the Productions of Africa, that deſerves Mention. The Blue of it much exceeds that of the ſame Plant in other Parts. It is of ſo lively a Colour, that Mr. Baggs can compare it to nothing elſe but the beautiful Blue which is found in the real China.

Par. 5. The Country to Cape Three Points and Appollonia has been but little explored, though it produces Ivory and ſome Gold. Cape Appollonia is wonderfully rich, and productive in Gold Duſt, Ivory, a Variety of Grains, Rice, Millet, Indian Corn, Spices, and Peppers of various Sorts (of which latter Mr. Baggs brought home the Black), and Fruits and Vegetables, and is equally ſo, as far as Mr. Baggs has ſeen, to Cape Lopez de Gonſalvez. In this Deſcription he cannot omit to mention the Country about Accra, it being ſo fine and open, like the large Corn Fields in Wilts and Dorſet, and is particularly fertile. The ſame in point of Fertility may be ſaid of Whidah, the Cloths of which are interwoven with ſuch Colours, as ſhew the Excellency of various Dyes that muſt undoubtedly be there.

Par. 6. Mr. Baggs is of opinion, that on the Coaſt of Africa there muſt be ample Field for the Naturaliſt in the Foſſil World. He has ſeen Spars that were perfectly tranſparent, and that would bear the engraving Tool as well as the beſt Cornelian. This ſhort Account of the Productions of Africa, not as founded upon Hearſay, but as having come under his own Knowledge; to mention every Article, and to deſcant upon the Properties and Value of each, would take a conſiderable Time, and it would require a Volume to contain them. Of the Natives it may be ſufficient to ſay, that many of them are inclined to be induſtrious; that they are excellent Workmen, particularly thoſe of Whidah, and have ſome Taſte; as a Proof of which Mr. Baggs would refer to their Cloths, which, for their Neatneſs of Texture, and the fanciful Manner of introducing and working different Animals in them, would not diſcredit any civilized European.

With reſpect to Culture on the Coaſt of Africa, the Lands about Accra were in as high a State of Cultivation as any he ever ſaw in any Quarter of the Globe.

Sydenham Teaſte, Eſq.

SYDENHAM TEASTE, Eſq. Merchant of Briſtol, trading to Africa, but not in the Article of Slaves, gives the following Account of the Articles of Produce imported from Africa, in the Courſe of his Trade there.

The principal Article is Ivory, which is the moſt valuable Return they have; but the Country is at preſent nearly exhauſted of that Commodity, but it may mend.

The next in Value is Camwood, which was worth from 28 l. to 30 l. per Ton, when Mr. Teaſte's laſt Ships ſailed, and is now fallen to 24 l.—The Market is over.

The next is Gum Copal. The greateſt Quantity Mr. Teaſte ever imported of this Article, is 24 Cwt.—Uncleaned, it is worth from 2 s. 6 d. to 3 s. per lb. when of good Quality.

Sydenham Teaſte, Eſq.

The next Article is Red Wood, which comes from Gaboon; and Bar Wood, which comes from Angola.—Bar Wood ſells from 6 l. 10 s. to 7 l. per Ton; the other at 5 l. per Ton. Neither of theſe Articles will bear a Freight at this Price.

There is another Article, Palm Oil, which Mr. Teaſte's Houſe has not as yet imported; but means, in the next Voyage, to purchaſe ſome of it.

Mr. Teaſte having given in a Liſt of Veſſels, with their Tonnage, employed from the Port of Briſtol, in the Ivory and Wood Trade, to Africa, was aſked, Whether theſe Ships are employed to Profit in this Trade? and replied, That with reſpect to his own Ships, he did not make more than 5 *per Cent.* beyond legal Intereſt. His Houſe is in the Trade, and therefore goes on with it; but if his Capital was out of it, he would not now go into it. With reſpect to other People, they may have done better; but it has been owing to their having ſmall Wages to pay, in conſequence of the Mortality on board their Ships. Being aſked, Whether this Trade has ever been more profitable, and when? Mr. Teaſte ſaid, The Trade has not been tried more than Five Years and a Half; and during that Time, as far as he has been concerned in it, has been much upon the preſent Footing. How it may turn out this Year, he cannot ſay, but fears not well.

Mr. Teaſte being aſked, Whether from his Knowledge of the Trade, he conceived that a greater Quantity of theſe Articles might be imported to Advantage? replied, He thinks a greater Quantity cannot be imported to Advantage, as there is already as much imported as there is a Demand for. About half the Quantity of Ivory now imported is brought home in the Slave Ships, and could not be imported in any other Way to Profit, as there is no Demand for the bulky Articles which muſt make up the Cargo.

Mr. Teaſte being deſired to inform the Committee whether any other Articles beſides thoſe he had mentioned, could by proper Encouragement be procured from Africa? replied, A Quantity of Bees Wax is already imported, as much as can be procured. Ebony may be had in any Quantity, but there is no Demand for it in this Market. Gold in greater Quantities may be had, but it cannot be bought to Profit.

Large Quantities of Cotton grow in the Country; Mr. Teaſte never imported any, but has heard, that One Pack has been imported. It is difficult to know at what Price it may be got, as the Experiment has not yet been much tried. Mr. Teaſte has directed the Captains employed by him, to bring home all the Information they can on the Subject of new Articles for Trade.

Mr. Teaſte being aſked, Whether, from Information he has received, he imagines that the Natives could by proper Encouragement be induced to cultivate Cotton, or any other Article for Exportation? replied, The Climate is much againſt Labour. The Land newly turned up produces noxious Exhalations, as he has been told. The Natives are generally indolent, but towards the Rio Pongeos near the Arab Country they are more induſtrious.

Rev. Thomas Clarkſon.

The Reverend THOMAS CLARKSON, a Clergyman of the Church of England, reſiding in London, informed the Committee, That he had never been in Africa, but had made a Tour laſt Year through England, in the View of collecting Information on the Subject of the Trade to Africa; and in this Tour had paſſed Two Months at Liverpool, and Two at Briſtol, and in thoſe Places had collected Specimens of the Productions of Africa; viz.

Indigo,
Rice,
Cotton,
Malaguetta Pepper, or
 Grains of Paradiſe,
Cayenne Pepper,
Long Pepper,
Black Pepper,

Tulip Wood,
Yellow Wood,
Muſk,
Gum Copal,
Gum Senega,
Gum Rub. Aſtringens,
Mahogany,
Cotton Cloths.

Mr. Clarkſon cannot exactly ſay from what Part of the Coaſt of Africa theſe Articles were brought. The Black Pepper was brought from Whydah.—The Cotton from the River Gambia. They were in general given to him by the Importers. The Indigo and Muſk were given to him by Dr. Turner of Liverpool, who received them from a Gentleman who brought them from the Coaſt of Africa.

At a ſubſequent Attendance upon the Committee on the 24th January laſt, Mr. Clarkſon delivered in further Specimens of African Productions, viz. A Specimen of Cotton-Wool, the Growth of Senegal, which was tranſmitted by their Lordſhips Order to Mr. John Hilton, for the Opinion of the Cotton Spinners and the Manufacturers of Mancheſter.

A Spe-

A Specimen of Yellow dying Wood, which was ſent to Mr. Chamberlayne Goodwin, for his Opinion, whether a good Dye can be extracted therefrom.

And Specimens of other Sorts of Wood (the Growth of Africa) which were ſent by their Lordſhips Order to Meſſrs. Haig and Chippendale, Upholſterers, to know whether ſuch Woods are already in Uſe; and if not, whether they would in their Opinion prove uſeful for Cabinet Work, or for the Purpoſes of Fineering.

Mr. HILTON, Delegate from the Fuſtian Manufacturers of Mancheſter, to whom the above mentioned Specimen of Cotton-Wool was tranſmitted for Examination, has made a Report thereupon in the following Words.

“ I am very happy in tranſmitting your Lordſhips a very favourable Report from the Fuſtian Committee, which I have juſt received from Mr. Frodſham, my Colleague, and which exceeds my Expectations.

“ The Sample of Cotton from Senegal is very good and fine, as your Lordſhips will ſee by the Specimen incloſed, which is ſpun after the Rate of One hundred and forty Hanks, Twiſt Cotton Yarn, to the Pound, and it is thought ſuperior in Quality to *any* of the Brazil Cotton, and *nearly equal* to Eaſt India.

“ The Sample of Cotton from Bermuda is by no Means equal to that from Senegal, but from the good Properties of its Staple, ſilky Appearance, even in its Colour, and clean, promiſes to be a very uſeful Cotton in the Fuſtian Manufactory, which compriſes the ſtrong Goods dyed for Exportation, and in which there is *always* a great Conſumption, and has hitherto been principally manufactured of Tobago, Guadaloupe, Martinique, and San Domingo Cottons. But this Bermuda Cotton is eſteemed ſuperior to Guadaloupe and Martinique Cotton, for the Fuſtian dyed Trade for Exportation, which is very great from Cotton of this Staple.”

With reſpect to the Specimen of Yellow dying Wood, the following Account of an Experiment made therewith has been received from Mr. Samuel More, Secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. viz.

“ The Piece of Yellow Wood I received, and which the Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade wiſhed me to make ſome Trial of, appearing to me to bear the greateſt Reſemblance to that Kind of Wood called *Old Fuſtic*, I have confined my Experiments to a Compariſon between theſe Two; and as the principal Uſe of *Old Fuſtic* is the dying a Yellow on Woollen, I took Four Pieces of that Kind of Woollen Goods, known by the Name of Long Ells, and that they might be all equally prepared, I boiled them together in a ſtrong Solution of Alum and Argol, as is practiſed by the Woollen Dyers; then taking an Ounce of the Chips of Old Fuſtic, ſuch as you now receive a Specimen of, I boiled them 15 Minutes in a Pint and half of clean Water, in a Tin Veſſel; at the End of the 15 Minutes, I put into the Liquor the Two Pieces marked A. and continued the Boiling Twenty Minutes, then waſhed the Pieces in cold Water, and the Colour produced is as you ſee by the Samples.

N. B. The Pieces referred to, and marked A. and B. B. are in the Office for Trade to be produced when required.

“ Having procured a Part of the Wood ſent me to be cut into Chips, I boiled One Ounce of thoſe Chips in a Pint and half of Water 15 Minutes; at the End of that Time, I put into the Liquor the Two remaining Pieces of Long Ell, prepared as aforeſaid, by boiling with Alum and Argol; they were kept boiling with the Chips 20 Minutes, then taken out, rinced in cold Water, and are marked B. B.

“ The Colour produced on Woollen by boiling with this Wood, is ſo different from what might be expected from its Appearance, that I thought it proper to make Trial of it on Silk, and therefore having prepared a ſmall Piece of Silk with Alum, it was boiled with ſome Chips of the Wood, and the Sample will ſhew the Event.

“ From ſo ſmall a Sample it is not poſſible to make ſuch Trials as will prove the Value of this Wood to the Manufacturer; but as it yields a Colour of conſequence to the Dyer, there is every Reaſon to believe it may prove of conſiderable Utility, if it can be imported at ſuch Price as will enable the Workmen to make Uſe of it.

“ With reſpect to the Specimens of Cabinet Woods ſent to Meſſrs. Haig and Chippendaile, Mr. Haig reports, that upon Enquiry after Two of the ſaid Samples, he finds the Purple Wood, on an Average, ſells for about £.4 or £.5 per Cwt. but that the Conſumption of it is very ſmall: A trifling Ship's Cargo would laſt this Town Twenty or Thirty Years.

“ The other Sample of Wood he was entirely unacquainted with, but finds it called Camwood. It has been imported from Africa many Years, is uſed as a Dye Wood, and ſells (if he is rightly informed) for about £.16 per Ton.”

Windward Coaſt, from Iſles de Los to Cape Le Hou.
Capt. Deane.

Captain **DEANE**, Commander of a Veſſel in the Wood and Ivory Trade, being aſked, whether his Employers found the Trade in Wood and Ivory (in which he ſtates himſelf to have been principally employed) a profitable Trade? replied, He believes they did; he has known them to make a conſiderable Profit, but the Trade is much hurt from the Slave Ships purchaſing the ſaid Articles, which the Perſons in his Branch of the African Trade go ſolely to bring home. Being aſked, in what Wood he principally traded? replied, In Camwood, which is a Wood uſed principally in Dyeing, and is of the ſame Nature with the Red Sanders Wood, imported from the Eaſt Indies.

The Camwood was not cut by his own People, but by the Natives, who bring it in Canoes to the White Factors ſettled on the Coaſt, of whom Captain Deane bought it. This Trade is carried on by Barter, and the Commanders of Ships give in Exchange all Sorts of Merchandiſe, particularly Britiſh and Eaſt India Goods.

Captain Deane being aſked, how it came to be neceſſary for him to remain ſo long on the Coaſt, as the Woods are cut by the Natives? replied, The Collection of Ivory requires ſome Time, being collected at different Places on the Coaſt, which makes it neceſſary for the Perſons in that Branch of the Trade to ſail up and down. Captain Deane took in his Cargo of Ivory principally at Sierra Leone, and the Iſland of Bananas; but the Manner of carrying on this Trade, as they are obliged to truſt their Goods to make the Purchaſes and to wait for the Return, occaſions much Delay. The Goods are ſent up into the Country, and it is ſometimes ſeveral Months before the Returns are made. The Ivory is bought of the Natives, who bring it off to the Ships in ſmall Canoes, and take our Goods in return. On the Part of the Coaſt where the Ivory is chiefly procured, there are not any White Factors reſiding, but where there are White Factors they collect a little.

Captain Deane being aſked, whether he traded at all in Gold Duſt? ſaid, He traded in it a little at Cape Le Hou, buying it of the Natives, who brought it off in ſmall Boxes. Being aſked, whether he ever knew, or had heard, in what Manner the Natives collect the Gold Duſt? he replied, He did not know with Certainty, but had heard, they collect it at the Foot of the Mountains, and principally under Water-falls, where it is brought down, mixed with Dirt, by the Violence of the Torrents. The Gold Duſt is paid for in Goods, as the Ivory is, and is bought by the Ounce. Captain Deane cannot ſtate generally the Price paid for the Gold Duſt, by the Price of the Goods paid for it; but being aſked, whether he could ſtate the Number of Birmingham Guns given in Exchange for an Ounce of Gold Duſt? he replied, A Gun ſells for Four Ackies, and Sixteen Ackies go to purchaſe an Ounce of Gold Duſt; ſo that Four Birmingham Guns, of the better Sort, go to the Purchaſe of an Ounce of Gold. Being aſked the Price at Birmingham of ſuch a Gun? replied, The Average Value would be about Eleven Shillings and Sixpence. And being aſked, what a Merchant, in computing the Proceeds of ſuch Voyage, would charge for Freight and Inſurance, ſo as to find the Value of ſuch a Gun upon the Coaſt? Captain Deane replied, He could not anſwer with Accuracy, but ſhould ſuppoſe, a Merchant would add about Sixpence to the Price of the Gun before mentioned. Captain Deane being aſked, whether in making up the homeward Cargo, the Captains buy the Goods according to any Aſſortment preſcribed by their Employers, or take them as they are able to meet with them? replied, They take them as they are able to meet with them. And being aſked, what he conſiders as the moſt valuable Article for a homeward Cargo? He gave the following Enumeration:

1ſt. Ivory, which is the great Object of the Voyage.
2d. Camwood.
3d. Guinea Grains, or Maliguetta Pepper.
4th. Rice.
And Laſtly, Gold Duſt.

And gave as the Reaſon why he reckoned Gold Duſt the laſt, that the Slave Ships being obliged to have a Quantity of it for carrying on their Trade on the Leeward Coaſt, give a higher Price for it than thoſe employed in his Branch of Trade can afford, for which Reaſon the latter get very little of it.

Captain Deane being aſked, What Number of Ships were employed in the Ivory and Wood Trade, as far as he knew, in the Courſe of the laſt Two Years? ſaid, He was not ſure; but ſhould imagine about Twelve or Fourteen Ships in each Year.

SPECIAL INFORMATION.

PART I.

Mr. Wadſtrom.

Mr. WADSTROM, after his Examination was cloſed, expreſſed a Deſire of himſelf to inform the Committee, that the Captains of the French Veſſels in this Trade, very commonly carry out with them a certain Quantity of Mercury; and when their Ships are becalmed, and, in conſequence thereof, their Proviſions begin to fail, ſo that they are under Apprehenſions of not having enough, they put Mercury into the Proviſions given to the Slaves, in conſequence of which a great Number die, and are thrown overboard. This they do likewiſe when any contagious Sickneſs breaks out among the Slaves; and the Mercury is carried out confeſſedly for theſe Purpoſes. Being aſked, From whom he received this Information? he replied, From the French Captains themſelves, who make no Secret of it. They conſider it as an Act of Humanity, becauſe the Negroes die without knowing what is to happen to them, whereas the Engliſh Captains treat them with leſs Ceremony, and throw them overboard at once.

Being aſked what Proportion of the Slaves taken on board by the French Captains, they in general carry ſafe and land at the Port of Deſtination? Mr. Wadſtrom replied, That depends on Circumſtances; when the Slaves are ſickly, or when, from Apprehenſion of Proviſion falling ſhort, Mercury is given to them, there are Inſtances of not a Fourth Part of the Cargo reaching the Port of Deſtination. But he learnt from Converſation with the French Captains, and ſometimes with the Engliſh Mulattoes upon the Coaſt, that the French Captains treat their Slaves on board better than the Engliſh do.

Dr. Spaarman.

Dr. SPAARMAN being aſked, Whether he could give any Information of the Manner in which the French Captains of Slave Ships treat their Slaves on Board? ſaid, He had ſeen Men Slaves at Goree, who were to be tranſported to the Iſlands, in Chains, Two by Two, and ſome with their Legs ulcerated by the Chains. The Women are not chained. He concludes, from what he has ſeen of the Places where they lie, that they muſt ſuffer very much on their Paſſage. He ſaw One French Ship that was to carry Slaves to San Domingo in ſo bad a Condition, that a Captain of a French Man of War adviſed him by no means to take his Paſſage on board that Ship, though he was very impatient to get away.

The French Captains boaſt of their kind Treatment of the Slaves. He was told however, by One of them, that they carry Arſenic with them, in order to get rid of the Slaves during the Paſſage, by a leſs violent Way than throwing them overboard, in caſe by contrary Winds and Calms they ſhould run ſhort of Proviſions and Water.

Dr. Spaarman does not think that the French Ships are ſupplied with ſkilful Surgeons.

Captain Heatley.

CAPTAIN HEATLEY has had Opportunities of obſerving the French Ships in this Trade, and always thought them much worſe conſtructed for carrying it on than our own. The French Ships are not kept ſo clean as ours; and by the Accounts he has received of their Mode of Treatment, they certainly treat their Slaves worſe than we do. He has heard them ſay, that they ſeldom brought their Slaves upon Deck.

In the River Gambia there is a great Rivalſhip in Trade between the French and the Engliſh.

Captain Heatley being aſked, If he knew of the French endeavouring to carry on the Trade in our Ships, and by our Means? replied, He had known of Ships going from hence with Cargoes, touching at the Ports of France, and clearing out from thence for the Coaſt of Africa, where they purchaſed a Cargo of Slaves, and carried them to the French Iſlands; ſome of theſe Inſtances are of late Date.

Mr. Norris.

Mr. NORRIS being aſked, Whether the Engliſh have not a larger Share of the Trade, and do not carry it on to a greater Extent than any other Nation; and whether he conceived it in general to be a profitable Trade? replied, We carry it on to a greater Extent. With reſpect to its being a profitable Trade or not, Individuals alone can ſpeak to their reſpective Profits; but he conceives it to be a profitable Trade to the Merchant. This has always been his Opinion, and Ex-

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Captain Heatley being aſked, If he knew of the French endeavouring to carry on the Trade in our Ships, and by our Means? replied, He had known of Ships going from hence with Cargoes, touching at the Ports of France, and clearing out from thence for the Coaſt of Africa, where they purchaſed a Cargo of Slaves, and carried them to the French Iſlands; ſome of theſe Inſtances are of late Date.

Mr. Norris.

Mr. NORRIS being aſked, Whether the Engliſh have not a larger Share of the Trade, and do not carry it on to a greater Extent than any other Nation; and whether he conceived it in general to be a profitable Trade? replied, We carry it on to a greater Extent. With reſpect to its being a profitable Trade or not, Individuals alone can ſpeak to their reſpective Profits; but he conceives it to be a profitable Trade to the Merchant. This has always been his Opinion, and Ex-

Mr. Norris. perience has confirmed it. The Cauſe why the Engliſh have the largeſt Share of this Trade is to be imputed to the Credit which the Britiſh Merchant has with the Manufacturers, which no other Nation in Europe enjoys; and to a Spirit of Enterprize which is peculiar to the Britiſh Merchant.

Mr. Norris being aſked, Whether there is not a conſiderable Rivalſhip between the different European Nations in this Trade? replied, There is, inſomuch that the French have deprived us of the Trade in Slaves at Angola. And being aſked, Whether, if we were to relinquiſh the Trade, our former Share of it would ceaſe entirely, or fall into the Hands of other Nations? he replied, Into the Hands of other Nations moſt certainly; particularly into thoſe of the French, and next to them the Portugueſe.

Being aſked, Whether he knew of any Foreign Nation, that is at preſent endeavouring to employ even our Ships and People in this Trade? he replied, He did, both the French and Spaniards; but he was not acquainted with any particular Facts in confirmation thereof.

Mr. Miles. Mr. MILES being aſked his Opinion, Whether, if we were to relinquiſh the Slave Trade it would ceaſe, or fall into the Hands of other European Nations? replied, The Queſtion is eaſily anſwered; it would undoubtedly be eagerly caught at by other Nations. The French, it is known, are giving the greateſt Encouragement to this Trade; and he has ſeen ſeveral Letters from France on this Subject. Mr. Miles had himſelf an Offer from a French Houſe, to ſend out a Ship from Havre de Grace, and carry a Cargoe of 300 Slaves to be delivered in the French Weſt Indies, free of all other Expence to himſelf, except the original Price of the Slaves.

Mr. Weuves. The Queſtion being aſked Mr. Weuves, what would become of the Trade in Slaves if the Britiſh Merchants were to relinquiſh it? He replied, It would fall into the Hands of ſome other European Nation, and even if all the European Nations were to relinquiſh it, and no Slaves were to be exported from the Coaſt, Mr. Weuves is of Opinion, that the Trade would continue to be carried on by the Natives, and the Slaves would be ſent from Weſt to Eaſt by Means of the Caravans.

Mr. Penny. Mr. PENNY being aſked, whether the Engliſh have not a larger Share of the Slave Trade, and carry it on to greater Extent than other Nations? replied, In general we have; and he imputes it to Two Cauſes, viz. the enterpriſing Spirit of the Britiſh Merchants, and the longer Credit which our Merchants have from the Manufacturers. The Engliſh Manufacturers give Eighteen Months Credit; the French only Six: Beſides this, we can fit out our Ships with greater Diſpatch. We can, in the Space of Three Weeks or a Month, compleat our Lading with all the various Aſſortments required, from Two or Three Hands only. The French take Three or Four Months to collect from diſtant Places a Cargo of equal Aſſortment.

Mr. Penny being aſked, whether there is not a conſiderable Rivalſhip between the different European Nations in this Trade? replied, Very conſiderable, particularly between the Engliſh and the French, and more ſo ſince the French Government has eſtabliſhed their Bounties, which they have done not only for the Encouragement of their African Trade, but with a View of cultivating more Land in their Part of the Iſland of San Domingo, where a Fourth Part ſtill remains uncultivated. They mean by this to increaſe their Weſt India Trade, and thereby to improve their Navigation.

Being aſked, whether if the Engliſh were to relinquiſh this Trade, our Share thereof would ceaſe entirely, or would fall to other Nations? he replied, It would fall to other Nations; and added further, he is perſuaded our Merchants and Officers would go and carry it on from France, and that ſome, even of the Manufacturers of Mancheſter, would be induced on that Account to remove themſelves to France.

Mr. Penny being aſked, if he could ſay in what Manner, or with what Manufactures, the Portugueſe carry on their Trade upon the Coaſt of Africa? replied, He had but a ſlight Knowledge of the Portugueſe Trade upon the Coaſt of Africa, but underſtands they carry it on with Eaſt India Goods, which they bring from Goa. The Portugueſe Eaſt Indiamen touch, in their Return from the Eaſt Indies, at Loango St. Paul's, in like Manner as our Eaſt India Ships touch at St. Helena.

Being aſked, if he knew any Thing of the Trade which European Nations carry on from Mozambique in Slaves? he replied, The Portugueſe have a conſiderable Settlement at Mozambique, where they purchaſe Slaves; whom they carry to Goa. The French alſo carry on a Trade there in Slaves, which they carry to the Mauritius and the Iſle de Bourbon for the Purpoſe of cultivating their Plantations there.

The

Detached Pieces of Evidence relating to the Trade to Africa generally.

The following Papers, from N° 1 to N° 14 incluſive, treating of the Trade to Africa generally, and conſiſting wholly of written Evidence, the Committee have not thought proper to divide them for the Purpoſe of arranging them under any of the foregoing Heads; but have inſerted them at length in this Part of their Report.

(N° 1.)

African Office, the 19th of February 1788.

By the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa.

THE Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, having received a Letter dated Office of the Committee of Council for Trade, Whitehall, 12th of February 1788, ſigned W. Fawkener, acquainting them, that he was directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council, appointed for all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, to tranſmit for their Information a Copy, which he ſent incloſed, of an Order of Reference made by His Majeſty in Council; and that he had their Lordſhips Commands to acquaint them, that they are deſirous of receiving any Information which the Committee may wiſh to offer upon the ſeveral Matters contained in the ſaid Order of Reference; and this Committee having carefully conſidered the ſaid ſeveral Matters, they take the Liberty, in Obedience to their Lordſhips Deſire, to repreſent for their Information:

That the Trade from this Country to Africa was in a very flouriſhing State before the breaking out of the late War; that ſince the Peace it has again revived, and the Merchants concerned therein have, with much Spirit, endeavoured to carry it to an Extent equal to what it had formerly arrived at; but that the French, by uncommon Exertions to encourage and improve this Trade from their own Country, in granting very large Bounties, not only upon the Ships employed therein, but upon the Negro Slaves imported by them into their Colonies, have created ſuch a powerful Competition in Africa with the Britiſh Merchant as he is not well able to reſiſt, inſomuch that the Trade at preſent is rather in a languid State; and this Committee underſtand, that ſeveral of the Britiſh Merchants concerned therein have lately moved a conſiderable Share of their Capital to France, being tempted thereto by the ſuperior Encouragement from thence; a Practice which, if continued, muſt be attended with very ſerious Conſequences to the Commerce and naval Intereſts of this Country.

With regard to the Practice and Manner of purchaſing or obtaining Slaves on the Coaſt of Africa, this Committee beg Leave to inform their Lordſhips, that the eſtabliſhed Mode of Purchaſe is by fair Barter with the Native Proprietors; and though it muſt be admitted that ſome Irregularities will unavoidably happen in a Commerce of ſuch Magnitude, and in a Country of ſuch vaſt Extent, inhabited by an infinite Number of ſmall States, ſpeaking different Languages, which are very imperfectly underſtood by moſt of our Traders; yet it is a Matter worthy of Remark, that this Committee, in the Courſe of near Forty Years, recollect but Two Inſtances in which they had an Opportunity of puniſhing Delinquents for Abuſes committed in this Trade, under the Act of the 23d of His late Majeſty, though they have given every Encouragement to Ch. 31. Complaint, and though it is almoſt impoſſible for Perſons committing Abuſes to eſcape Detection, becauſe it is the invariable Practice of the Natives, in ſuch Caſes, to avenge themſelves or make Repriſals upon the next Trader, who will naturally ſue for Remedy againſt the Perſon who has been the Cauſe of his Suffering.

But if their Lordſhips wiſh to be informed by what Means the native Proprietor acquires a Property in his Fellow Creature: That is a Queſtion which this Committee cannot ſo perfectly anſwer. According to the beſt Information which they have been able to collect upon this Subject, they underſtand that Slaves have been always ſo univerſally allowed and admitted throughout Africa as perſonal Property, that they are a general Denomination of Wealth, it being uſual to ſay, a Man is worth ſo many Slaves, as we ſay he is worth ſo many Pounds. And that the Slaves ſold to our Shipping are either taken from the Proprietor's Stock, being Slaves from Generation to Generation, or Debtors unable to diſcharge their Engagements, or what is moſt frequent, that they are Perſons convicted of Crimes, and ſometimes Priſoners taken in War, whom their Friends have generally an Opportunity but are not able to redeem.

The Second Article in the Order of Reference to their Lordſhips, namely, the Importation and Sale of Slaves, either in the Britiſh Colonies and Settlements, or the Foreign Colonies and Settlements in America or the Weſt Indies, is a Matter which does not come directly within the Knowledge of this Committee, and therefore they beg Leave to refer their Lordſhips for more perfect Information to the Merchants, actual Importers, or to the Weſt India Planters, who are the

Purchaſers of ſuch Slaves. They underſtand however and believe it is the general Practice to provide every neceſſary, and to uſe every poſſible Precaution for the Health and Preſervation of thoſe Slaves in their Paſſage from Africa, and to treat them with every Indulgence which Prudence and Self-preſervation will warrant.

Under this Head, they think it worthy Remark, that ſince the laſt Peace they underſtand very conſiderable Numbers of Negro Slaves have been imported in our own Ships, by ſpecial Licences, into the Spaniſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, which have ſold to very good Account; the Returns for the ſame having been generally in Silver Bullion; but that our Dealings with the French, who have likewiſe bought great Numbers from us, have not been ſo beneficial, either in Point of Policy or of Profit, becauſe their Contracts are generally for Delivery upon the Coaſt of Africa, that their Ships may obtain the French Bounties, by which Means they not only deprive us of the Freights, but from their local Knowledge and ſuperior Encouragement, muſt in a little Time become Maſters of the Trade.

The laſt Article of Reference to their Lordſhips, being what relates to the Effects and Conſequences of this Trade, both in Africa and in the ſaid Colonies and Settlements, and to the general Commerce of this Kingdom, is a Queſtion of ſuch Magnitude and Importance, that, to do it Juſtice, it would require an Extent of Conſideration greatly beyond the Limits which this Committee mean at preſent to preſcribe to themſelves. It is a certain Fact, that Africa has not derived Advantages from this Trade in any Degree equal to ours; nor was it poſſible in her Situation to obtain ſuch Advantages, having no Manufactures to ſell, no Foreign Commerce to extend, or Navigation to improve. Her Benefits, however, are equal to her State, for her Wants are fully ſupplied at a very trifling Expence, the greateſt Part being paid for with what has been a Burthen to other Countries, the Refuſe and Off-ſcourings of her Population, without which ſhe would have little or no Exiſtence in Trade, her natural Products being very trifling compared to her Wants, and, notwithſtanding the greateſt Encouragements, have been hitherto incapable of Improvement.

But the Effects of this Trade to Great Britain are beneficial to an infinite Extent. In its immediate Effect it employs about 150 Sail of Shipping, which carry annually from this Country upwards of a Million of Property, the greateſt Part our own Manufactures; and in its more remote Effects, there is hardly any Branch of Commerce in which this Nation is concerned that does not derive ſome Advantage from it. But the beneficial Effects of this Trade have been no where ſo eminently ſtriking as in the Sugar Colonies in the Weſt Indies, where it has been proved by Experience, that Europeans cannot bear the Labour of the Field; ſo that thoſe valuable Poſſeſſions would moſt probably have remained to this Moment uncultivated and uſeleſs to a great Degree had they not been aſſiſted by the African Labourers; it is therefore fair to include every Advantage which this Country enjoys by Means of its Weſt India Colonies, among the Benefits of the African Trade, more particularly that for Slaves; and if their Lordſhips will take the Trouble to look back to the Condition of the Britiſh Nation at the Time of commencing this Trade, and obſerve its Progreſs in Navigation, in Commerce, in Manufactures, Opulence, and Power, they will find its Acquirements of thoſe great national Objects in pretty exact Proportion to its Purſuits in the African Trade, and the conſequent Improvement of the Britiſh Colonies and Settlements in America.

In Concluſion, this Committee make no Scruple to aſſert, that the African Trade is ſo blended with our Commerce, and ſo interwoven with our general Intereſts, that if at any Time, through Neglect, Miſmanagement, or Misfortune, this Nation ſhould be deprived of its Benefits, it will then ſuffer a very great and irreparable Loſs, a Maim in its Commerce, Dignity, and Power, of which it is impoſſible it can ever recover.

This Committee take the Liberty to acquaint the Lords, that they have wrote to Briſtol and to Liverpool upon the Subject of the ſaid Order of Reference; and if they ſhould be furniſhed with any further Matter worthy their Lordſhips Obſervation ſhall take the Liberty to communicate the ſame.

By Order of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa.

(Signed) JNº. SHOOLBRED,

Sec.

(N° 2.)

Second General Report of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa.

African Office, London, the 27th of February, 1788.

By the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa.

In Obedience to the Order of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council, appointed for the Conſideration of all Matters relative to Trade and Foreign Plantations, dated the 15th inſtant; this Committee beg Leave to inform their Lordſhips, that with every Degree of Attention, they have duly weighed and conſidered the ſeveral Matters contained therein, and lament they have it not in their Power to lay before their Lordſhips the Informations they require.

In the 23d Year of the Reign of His late Majeſty, an Act was paſſed, intituled, " An Act for " extending and improving the Trade to Africa," declaring the ſame to be free and open to all His Majeſty's Subjects, with Liberty to trade and traffick to and from any Port or Place between the Port of Sally, in South Barbary, and the Cape of Good Hope, when, and at ſuch Times, and in ſuch Manner, and in and with ſuch Goods and Merchandizes, as he or they ſhould think fit, without any Reſtraint whatſoever; veſting in the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, all ſuch Forts, Factories, and Settlements within thoſe Limits, on that Coaſt, as were then erected, and in Poſſeſſion of the Royal African Company of England, to be employed at all Times thereafter, for the Protection, Encouragement and Defence of the Trade *only*, and with ſufficient Powers by the ſaid Act, to enable the Committee of the ſaid Company of Merchants to make Orders for the governing, maintaining, preſerving, and improving the Forts and Factories already built, or which thereafter might be built; and for the Regulation and better Government of their Officers and Servants, ſo as no Orders or Regulations to be made by the ſaid Committee, ſhould tend to lay any Reſtraint whatſoever on the ſaid Trade or Traders to Africa.

The Recital of this Statute will ſhew their Lordſhips, this Committee are placed in no other Situation than that of mere Guardians and Protectors of the Trade; and therefore the Powers and Authorities by which they are required to act, being ſo conſtituted as to afford them no Opportunity of knowing the Number of Slaves annually exported from the Coaſt of Africa for any given Period, either by Britiſh or Foreign Subjects; the Parts of the Coaſt the ſame have been exported from; to what Iſlands they have been carried; the Number and Tonnage of the Ships in which they have been conveyed; the Proportion of Tonnage uſually allowed to each Negro; of Males and Females; of Adults and Children; nor the Proportion in which ſuch Slaves are ſuppoſed to periſh on the Paſſage from Africa to America or the Weſt-Indies.

This Committee beg to inform their Lordſhips, they have always ordered their Servants in Africa to tranſmit, for their Information, an annual Liſt of the Names of the Ships arriving on that Part of the Coaſt, comprehended within the Limits of their Government, together with the Names of the Ports to which they belonged, and the Time and Number of Slaves they depart with from Africa, as well as the Ports to which they are deſtined; but ſuch Liſts have been found at all Times extremely incorrect and imperfect, becauſe the Information required could not be officially or legally demanded, conſequently any Communications on this Subject muſt wholly depend on the Diſpoſition of the Commanders of the Ships, who have their Choice in giving or withholding it, or who may be induced (as they frequently are), from private Motives, to give it ſo partially, that no Dependance can be placed on its Rectitude.

But this Committee beg Leave, with all poſſible Deference and Reſpect, to ſuggeſt to the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee for Trade and Plantations, that Information, as to the Number of Slaves imported for any given Period into the different Iſlands in the Britiſh Weſt Indies, may be obtained from the Collectors inwards of ſuch Iſlands, who, from the Nature of their Office, muſt be poſſeſſed with perfect Information on that Point.

And from the like Deſcription of Officers outwards, in the reſpective Ports of London, Liverpool, Briſtol, Lancaſter, and Whitehaven, (from which this Commerce has been uſually carried on), correct Information may be obtained, both as to the Number of Veſſels, that have cleared out, for the Coaſt of Africa, from any of theſe Ports, for any given Period, as well as the exact regiſtered Tonnage thereof. But with regard to the Number of Slaves purchaſed by each Veſſel, that is a Piece of Information to be obtained only from the Traders themſelves.

And, in compliance with the Deſire expreſſed by Mr. Fawkener's Letter of the 23d inſtant, this Committee beg Leave further to inform their Lordſhips, that the following are the only Perſons, within their Knowledge, who have been Officers in the Chief, or any other Subordinate Command, in the Service of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, now in Great

Britain, on whom Reliance may be placed, as to the Information required, on the ſeveral Matters referred, by His Majeſty's Order in Council of the 11th Inſtant, to the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council, for the Conſideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, viz.

John Barnes Eſq. who was Governor during the Exiſtence of the Civil Government eſtabliſhed at Senegal, at preſent a Member of this Committee.
Reſidence, Little St. Helen's, Biſhopſgate Street.

Richard Miles Eſq. who reſided many Years on the Gold Coaſt, and who was twice Governor in Chief at Cape Coaſt Caſtle.
Reſidence, America Square, Minories.

Jerome Bernard Weuves Eſq. who alſo reſided many Years in Africa, was Governor at Cape Coaſt Caſtle, and at Annamaboe.
Reſidence, America Square, Minories.

William Devaynes Eſq. who reſided many Years in Africa, was Governor at Whydah.
Reſidence, Dover Street.

John Cockburn Eſq. who reſided many Years in Africa, was Chief at Tantumquerry Fort.
Reſidence, Briſtol.

Robert Collins Eſq. who reſided many Years in Africa, was Chief of James Fort Accra.
Reſidence, Carliſle.

Charles Bell Eſq. who reſided many Years in Africa, was Chief of Annamaboe Fort.
Reſidence, Roſe Street, New Town, Edinburgh.

Thomas Barnett, Nº 47, Queen Square, Briſtol,
Adam Bannerman, at Senegal Coffee Houſe, Cornhill,
Thomas Hodges, at Mr. Hartley's Counting Houſe, Swithin's Lane,
Subordinate Officers in the Service of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa.

By Order of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa.

JOHN SHOOLBRED, Secretary.

(Nº 3.)

Letter from the Secretary to the Society for Propagating the Goſpel in Foreign Parts.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

My Lords,

Your Lordſhips having required an Account from me of the Number of Miſſionaries ſent by the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, either to the Coaſt of Africa, or to the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands; I am to inform your Lordſhips, that the Society have never ſent any Miſſionaries to the Weſt India Iſlands, thoſe Iſlands having had a regular Eſtabliſhment of Parochial Miniſters, and therefore not being the proper Objects of the Society's Attention and Care; and it having been a Matter of great Doubt, if any had been ſent, whether the Planters themſelves would have admitted them to have interfered with the Inſtruction of their Negroes. One Exception however to this it may be neceſſary to mention to your Lordſhips, with regard to the Truſt Eſtate in Barbadoes, bequeathed to the Society by the Will of the late General Codrington, for particular deſcribed Purpoſes, that they have all along paid a Salary to a Catechiſt, whoſe Buſineſs it has been to inſtruct and baptiſe their own Negroes.

The Miſſionaries ſent by the Society to the Coaſt of Africa have been only Two. The Firſt was the Reverend Mr. Thomas Thomſon, who went to the Coaſt of Guinea in November 1751, and reſided at Cape Coaſt Caſtle Four Years. His bad Health, and ill Succeſs with the African Negroes, whom he attempted to convert, but on whom he could make little Impreſſion, though he undertook the Work from the beſt Motives, and purſued it with the moſt ardent Zeal, made him relinquiſh it thus early, and return to England. Previous however to his Return, he propoſed this Plan to the Society, that he ſhould have Leave to ſend over Four or Six Blacks to England of good Families to be educated in Literature and the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, and then to go back to propagate it in their own Country. The Society agreed to this Plan. Accordingly Three

Letter from the Secretary to the Society for propagating the Goſpel in Foreign Parts.

Three young Lads under Twelve Years of Age were ſent over and educated by the Society at their Expence. One of them died ſoon after under Inoculation for the Small Pox. A Second was ſeized with Madneſs, and after ſome Years died incurable in Guy's Hoſpital. The Third was ordained here (whoſe Name is Philip Quaque) and went out Miſſionary in 1765 to Cape Coaſt Caſtle, at which Place he has reſided ever ſince; but he has never been able to fulfil the Objects of his Miſſion. After his Return, he ſeems to have been intirely diſregarded by his own Family, with whom he had not the leaſt Influence, not even to make a ſingle Convert among them. And whether it was from the Impoſſibility of going up the Country, or from Want of Prudence, or from a Failure in the due Exertion of his Abilities, ſuch as they were, or from any other Cauſe, may not be ſo eaſy to aſcertain; but this is certain, that he has had no Succeſs at all with the Native Blacks; and the Whole of his Miſſion ſeems to have been comprized in baptizing a few Mulattoes and Children of the Garriſon: And it is with Concern that I may add, that he has of late quite deviated from the Intentions of the Society, and his proper Line of Duty, by paying more Attention to the Purpoſes of Trade than of Religion.

I am,
My Lords,
With moſt perfect Reſpect,
Your Lordſhips
Moſt obedient humble Servant,
WILLIAM MORICE, Secretary.

(N° 4.)

Letter from the Delegates from Liverpool, in anſwer to the Enquiry made by the Committee reſpecting the Natives of Africa who have been ſent to England for Education, addreſſed to John Tarleton Eſquire.

Liverpool, 16th April, 1788.

Sir,

The Letter which you received from the Committee of the Privy Council, reſpecting the Natives of Africa, who have been ſent from thence to England to be educated, has been referred to us by the Mayor and the Committee of Merchants trading from hence to Africa, to report ſuch Obſervations upon the Subject of their Lordſhips' Enquiry as come within our Knowledge, and we now with great Pleaſure ſend you the Reſult of our Information.

There are at preſent about Fifty Mulatto and Negro Children, Natives of Africa, in this Town and its Vicinity, who have been ſent here by their Parents to receive the Advantage of an European Education. During the Time of Peace, there is generally that Number here, and ſometimes a few more, but we do not know that they are more than Seventy at any one Time, nor are we able to ſay, what Number are ſent to London or Briſtol, but we believe there are ſome at both Places.

Theſe Children are ſent here chiefly from the Windward and Gold Coaſts, where Europeans more generally reſide, who being in the Habit of ſending their Children here for Education, their Example is followed by ſuch of the Natives, their Neighbours, as can conveniently ſupport the Expence.

Since the Reverend Mr. Philip Quakoo, a Native of Cape Coaſt, who was educated at Oxford, and is at preſent Chaplain to that Fort, has undertaken the Education of the Children belonging to it, and the neighbouring Settlements, fewer are ſent here from thence than formerly were, and the Children now here are chiefly from that Part of the Windward Coaſt which is in the Vicinity of Sierra Leone.

Excluſive of thoſe who are ſent here for Education, many Adults viſit this Country from Motives of Curioſity, and Parents ſend their Children occaſionally from almoſt all Parts of that Coaſt, to receive ſome Advantage and Improvement, by obſerving the Manners and Cuſtoms of civilized Society, (or, as they phraſe it, "To learn Senſe and get a good Head"). Theſe make but a ſhort Stay here, and uſually return with the favourite Captain to whoſe Care they have been entruſted; as do alſo the Fantee Sailors from the Gold Coaſt, who, whenever their Services are required, readily enter on board any Engliſh Ship, whoſe Crew has been weakened by Mortality, and return in her on the enſuing Voyage.

Letter from the Delegates from Liverpool, in Anſwer to the Enquiry made by the Committee reſpecting the Natives of Africa who have been ſent to England for Education.

The Education of theſe Children here is confined to Reading, Writing, and a little Arithmetic, with as much of Religion as Perſons of their Age and Situation uſually receive from their School-Maſters. The Girls, beſides the above mentioned common School Education, acquire ſome Knowledge of domeſtic Duties, and are inſtructed in Needlework.

The Influence which European Education ſeems to have upon them, after their Return to their Native Country, appears chiefly in their more civilized Manner of Life. They endeavour to live and dreſs in the European Stile, to erect their Houſes in a comfortable and convenient Manner, and by a Fondneſs for Society. Their Diſpoſitions, we have no Doubt, are improved by their Education, particularly the Mulattoes, who pride themſelves on the Acquiſition of European Knowledge and European Blood.

We do not perceive that the religious Ideas, which they may have imbibed during their Reſidence in England, leave any very laſting Impreſſions on their Minds, as they always, ſo far as our Obſervations and Enquiries extend, practiſe and follow in a few Years after their Return the ſuperſtitious Cuſtoms of their Country. Whether this Inattention to Religion proceeds from a Neglect of Inſtruction in the Principles of it whilſt at School, we are not competent to ſay; but we know that even ſome of the Europeans, after a long Reſidence in that Country, uſe many of the ſuperſtitious Cuſtoms that are practiſed by the Natives.

We do not find that any of thoſe who have been educated here have been inſtructed in any of the uſeful Arts or Trades that are neceſſary to promote the Conveniences and Accommodations of Life in civilized Society, as we before obſerved, that the Education which they receive is confined chiefly to Reading and Writing. Few of the Females return to their own Country; ſuch as have, retain the Dreſs and outward Behaviour of their Sex in Europe.

It has always been the Practice of Merchants and Commanders of Ships trading to Africa, to encourage the Natives to ſend their Children to England, as it not only conciliates their Friendſhip and ſoftens their Manners, but adds greatly to the Security of the Trader, which anſwers the Purpoſes both of Intereſt and Humanity.

We hope this Information will be ſatisfactory; but ſhould their Lordſhips wiſh for further Particulars, we ſhall be happy to do every thing in our Power to furniſh them; and are reſpectfully,

Sir,

Your very humble Servants,

JOHN MATHEWS.
JAMES PENNY.
ROBERT NORRIS.

To JOHN TARLETON, Eſq.

Further Account relative to the preceding Subject, containing Obſervations on the Conduct of the Mulatto or Black Children who had been educated in England, on their Return to their Native Country; received from Mr. Matthews, One of the Delegates from Liverpool.

JOHN and James Cleveland, Mulattos, Sons of a Mr. Cleveland, who formerly reſided upon the Iſland of Bananas, as a Trader, by a Daughter of the Corker Family: They were both educated in England. John, the eldeſt, has been dead ſome Years: James is now living upon the Bananas, and is a capital Trader. His Manner of living is as nearly conformable to the European Cuſtom, as Circumſtances will admit: His Houſe is alſo furniſhed in the Engliſh Stile; but built (though upon a larger Scale) in the Country Manner. What his private Opinion on religious Subjects may be, I know not; but from his outward Practice, he appears to coincide in the Belief which the Natives have in the Power and Efficacy of Charms and Witchcraft. In converſing with him on the Subject, he would ſometimes join in the Laugh at their ridiculous Superſtition; but when ſeriouſly aſked his Opinion, he would never give a direct Anſwer, but ſtrenuouſly aſſert, that the Predictions of the Conjurors and Sandcaſters were often verified. In his Dealings and Tranſactions with the Europeans, he is governed by his Intereſt: By this I would only infer, that as he lives not under the Protection of European Laws, ſo he is not governed by them, further than as a Merchant it is his Intereſt ſo to do. To ſum up his Character in a few Words: With a White Man he is a White Man, with a Black Man a Black Man. His Brother John had Two Sons, who were alſo educated in England; the Eldeſt lives with his Uncle as a Clerk, the other died in 1786.

Miſs Norie, a Mulatto, and Relation of Cleveland's, Daughter of a Mr. Norie, formerly a Trader, who lived in Sherbro, by a Woman of the Corker Family: She was educated in England: She lived ſome Time as Lady's Maid in a genteel Family. On her Return to her native Country, ſhe continued to dreſs in the Engliſh Faſhion, and appears to be a ſenſible and intelligent Woman, and ſtill retains the Addreſs of the European. She lives as the Natives do; but that I believe is the Effect of Neceſſity, not Choice.

John Holman, a Mulatto, Son of a Mr. Holman a Trader, now reſident on the River Dembia, was educated in England:—His Manner of living, Dreſs, and Behaviour, is ſimilar to the Europeans who reſide in that Country; but he appears to conform to the Opinions of his Countrymen, in Witchcraft, and other Superſtitions.

Jeremy Clinton, a Mulatto, Son of a Trader, formerly reſident at Bance Iſland, was educated in London, and now lives at Sierra Leone:—He is in every Reſpect a Native; but I preſume his Education was but trifling, and his Return to his native Country at an early Period; yet his Attachment to Europeans is ſtrong; as he is, as well as all others who partake of European Blood, proud of the Diſtinction.

William and John Bootle, Mulattos, Sons of a Mr. Bootle, formerly a Trader, and Maſter of a Ship out of the Port of Liverpool, were educated in England:—William is now a Trader for a White Man, and behaves with the Propriety expected from a cultivated Mind.

James Payne, a Mulatto, Son of a Mr. Payne, formerly a Trader at Iſles de Los, was educated in England, and is now a Trader for Mr. Hartley's Factory, where his Conduct entitles him to Eſteem.

Charles Corker, a Black, Native of the Camarancoes, whoſe Family is reckoned the moſt conſiderable in Power in that Part of Sherbro, was educated in England; and on his Return to his native Country, perſevered in the Practice of thoſe moral and ſocial Duties he had been taught in England.

Prince George, a Black, Son of the late King George, of Sierra Leone, was educated in England, but ſince his Return to his native Country, has turned out an idle Drunkard. His European Education appears to have no other Effect, than to enable him to impoſe upon both his own Countrymen and Strangers, with greater Facility: At preſent he appears much attached to, and is careſſed by, the French, for Purpoſes too obvious to mention. During the late War, he piloted the French Ships to the Attack of Bance Iſland; but he has no real Intereſt in the Country, from the former Situation of his Father.

Emanuel Gomez, a Black, Son of Emanuel Gomez, a nominal Portugueſe, and Native of Rio Pongeos, and of ſome Conſequence as Head Man of his Town, was educated in England, and is at preſent a Trader to a White Man; behaves with the greateſt Propriety.

Andrew White Canta, a Black, Son of Mr. Canta, the Head Man, or, as he is generally ſtiled, King of the Bagoes, was educated in England: He is, in ſome Meaſure, ſunk into the general Indolence of his Countrymen; but ſtill retains a Fondneſs for the Dreſs and Behaviour of the Whites.

Thomas Williams, a Black, Son of George Williams, formerly a capital Trader at Sierra Leone, but who now reſides at the Iſles de Los. This Man is by Birth a Bagoe, and removed to Sierra

Leone for the Benefit of Trade, which he carried on to a conſiderable Amount. During his Reſidence there, he cut off Two or Three Veſſels, and as he would not ſhare the Booty with the Natives, they obliged him to quit the Country.

The Son however partakes not of the Diſpoſition of his Father, and although he reprobates his former Conduct, he behaves to him with filial Attention and Regard; indeed his whole Conduct is a pleaſing Proof of the good Effects of early Education.

William Jelloram, a Black, Son of Mr. Jelloram a Head Man of the Suzee Nation reſident in the River Dembia, was educated in England, but is only juſt returned to his Native Country.

Beſides the Mulattos and Blacks above mentioned, who have been educated in England, there are many others who have reſided ſeveral Years in Europe, either in England or France, whom I was not acquainted with, and a ſtill greater Number who had made the Voyage to England and returned again to Africa in the ſame Ship.

The Motives which principally induce the Natives of Africa, or the reſident White Traders to ſend their Children to England, are to receive ſuch an Education as will fit them for trading with greater Advantage, as the Trade is principally carried on by truſting the Goods to different Hands, and ſometimes to a very large Amount. The Acquiſition of that Knowledge gives them a confeſſed Superiority over their leſs informed Countrymen, which by aſſociating with the Whites and following their Manners, they are ever after ſtudious to retain. A Proof of the good Effects of European Education in a few, and of a more general Intercourſe which now ſubſiſts between the Africans and Europeans than formerly, in promoting Civilization, is in nothing more viſible than in putting a Stop to the horrid Practice of cutting off weak or defenceleſs Veſſels and Craft, and plundering the Property in the Factories on Shore, a Circumſtance which at preſent very rarely happens among thoſe whoſe Children have viſited England, or where White People have reſided.

Independant of theſe Circumſtances, which from the Prevalence of Example have diffuſed among the Natives a Love of Society and a Deſire for the Ornaments of Dreſs and Conveniencies of Life, little Benefit appears hitherto to have reſulted from their European Education, as I never knew any of them who were inſtructed in mechanical Arts, or Occupations which might be ſerviceable to their Country. The Diſpoſition of thoſe who have been educated in England is undoubtedly much amended, and freed from that vindictive and fickle Temper, ſo remarkable in the Native African, and makes them more induſtrious; but they generally follow their ſuperſtitious Cuſtoms and Ceremonies; this Acquieſcence in the Belief of Charms and Witchcraft, is no leſs obſervable in ſome of the illiterate White People, who have reſided long in the Country.

JOHN MATTHEWS,
Lieut. R. Navy.

(Nº 6.)

Report of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, with an Account of the Number of Perſons in a Civil and Military Capacity, who have been admitted into the Service of the ſaid Company ſince the Year 1751.

By the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa.

IN obedience to the Order of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council appointed for the Conſideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, dated the 29th ult. this Committee have extracted from ſuch Records as they have found in their Office, the moſt correct Account they were able, of the Number of Troops and other Europeans that have been ſent from hence to Africa, as well as thoſe who were incorporated with ſuch Europeans, after their Arrival there, ſince the Beginning of the Eſtabliſhment up to the preſent Time; but although many of the latter were Natives of Africa, it has been found impoſſible to diſtinguiſh them from Europeans, the Cuſtom of the Service being ſuch, as to give all the Soldiers employed therein, Chriſtian Names and Surnames; nor have this Committee been able with Accuracy to diſtinguiſh the exact Number of Years, ſuch Soldiers ſo entring into their Service in Africa, were in it at the Time of their Death; and therefore, to the Reaſons ſtated in their Obſervations on ſaid Account, they humbly beg their Lordſhips will be pleaſed to refer.

By order of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa.

African Office,
13th Aug. 1788.

JNº. SHOOLBRED, Secretary.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Perſons in a Civil and Military Capacity who have been admitted into the Service of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa ſince the Year 1751, when the Forts and Settlements were ſurrendered, by the Royal African Company, to the Committee, by Act of 23d of George the Second; together with the Number of ſuch Perſons who died the Firſt Year after their Arrival in Africa, or at any future Period; and of thoſe who quitted the Service, and took their Diſcharge in Africa, or returned to Europe.

Time of Admiſſion into the Service.	Governors, Chiefs of Forts, Factors, Writers, Artificers, and others, in a Civil Capacity.	Commiſſioned, Non-commiſſioned Officers, and Privates, in a Military Capacity.	The Number of the Civil and Military, mentioned in the Two Firſt Columns, ſtationed at the Ten undermentioned Forts on the Gold Coaſt at the Diſcretion of the Governor and Council.										Fort Lewis, Senegal.		James Fort, Gambia.		Governors, Chiefs of Forts, Factors, Writers, or others, in a Civil Capacity, which died the Firſt Year after their Arrival in Africa.	Commiſſioned, Non-commiſſioned Officers, and Privates, in a Military Capacity, which died the Firſt Year after their Arrival in Africa.	Deaths ſubſequent to the Firſt Year.	Total of thoſe who died in Africa.	Number of Civil and Military Servants who took their Diſcharge in Africa, or returned to Europe.	OBSERVATIONS.
			Cape Coaſt Caſtle.	Annamaboe Fort.	Accra Fort.	Whydah Fort.	Winnebah Fort.	Tantumquerry Fort.	Appollonia Fort.	Commenda Fort.	Succondee Fort.	Dixcove Fort.	Civil.	Military.	Civil.	Military.						
Anno 1751	39	96	94	—	13	3	6	5	—	3	5	6	—	—	25	30	—	—	—	—	—	
D° 1752	4	24	27	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	11	21	—	32	20	A.
D° 1753	29	8	3	24	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	1	3	5	9	12	
D° 1754	10	44	47	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	4	—	14	9	7	30	24	
D° 1755	3	17	15	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	16	21	7	12	4	23	21	
D° 1756	15	25	38	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	12	26	40	8	
D° 1757	6	51	46	4	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	1	1	3	9	7	19	8	
D° 1758	5	25	23	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	16	2	18	5	25	13	
D° 1759	6	41	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	2	13	4	19	6	
D° 1760	6	14	16	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	8	3	7	9	19	18	
D° 1761	13	24	30	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	5	2	2	4	8	5	
D° 1762	6	23	24	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	16	4	2	8	14	21	
D° 1763	9	28	31	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	44	—	10	1	7	10	18	12	B.
D° 1764	7	28	30	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	22	7	12	6	28	10	44	11	
D° 1765	10	37	27	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	6	2	—	—	3	15	15	33	20	C.
D° 1766	10	28	36	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	11	28	12	
D° 1767	19	51	62	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	4	19	5	
D° 1768	4	22	24	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	5	1	
D° 1769	22	50	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	30	38	9	
D° 1770	10	36	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	25	26	59	18	
D° 1771	15	6	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	16	24	9	
D° 1772	17	42	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	18	22	6	
D° 1773	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	11	26	9	
D° 1774	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	13	
D° 1775	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	12	8	
D° 1776	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	9	
D° 1777	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	12	
D° 1778	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	
D° 1779	12	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	
D° 1780	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	5	
D° 1781	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	7	3	
D° 1782	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	8	
D° 1783	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	8	
D° 1784	7	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	7	3	
D° 1785	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	8	9	D.
D° 1786	8	5	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	3	
D° 1787	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	10	4	
D° 1788	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	
	352	728	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	68	86	148	94	239	320	653	369	

A. When the Royal African Company were diveſted of their Poſſeſſions, and they were veſted in the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, there was included in that Surrender, a Number of Company's Soldiers, both Europeans and Mulattoes, ſome of whom might claim their Diſcharge, as having remained the Space they were intended to ſerve, others as being born in the Service, trained up to the Uſe of Arms, and were Company's Property, could not claim their Diſcharge; thoſe of the latter remained on the Company's Books, and many of the former inliſted and re-entered into their Service, of courſe they form a conſiderable Part of thoſe who are claſſed as having died the Firſt Year after their Arrival in Africa; but as no correct Regiſtry of the Time of their Servitude came into the Poſſeſſion of the Committee, they have been under the Neceſſity of calculating their Mortality as if they had gone to Africa, the Years they were incorporated with thoſe who were ſent from Europe.

B. This Year the Fort of Senegal, and its Dependencies, were veſted in the Company of Merchants trading to Africa.

C. This Year the Company of Merchants trading to Africa were diveſted of all and every the Forts and Factories on the Coaſt of Africa, between the Port of Salleé, in South Barbary, and Cape Rouge, incluſive.

D. The Committee have not received their annual Books further than *ult.* 1785, the Mortality mentioned, ſince, they have collected from their Correſpondence.

N. B. Although the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa have examined with every Degree of Accuracy in their Power, into the ſeveral Matters, ordered, by Reference of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council, appointed for the Conſideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, dated the 29th ult.; they beg leave with all Deference to obſerve, that by the frequent Mortality of Perſons, whoſe Office it was to tranſmit a correct Regiſter of the Deaths of their Servants on the Coaſt, the ſame has not been kept ſo correct as it might have been; they nevertheleſs have gone through a minute Inveſtigation thereof, from ſuch Records as are in their Poſſeſſion, commencing with the preſent Eſtabliſhment, anno 1751, and ending up to the laſt Return they have received from the Coaſt.

By Order of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa.

JN° SHOOLBRED, Sec. (L. S.)

An ACCOUNT of the Number of His MAJESTY's Troops that have been ſent to the Factories on the African Coaſt.

CORPS.	When embarked.	For what Part.	Effectives when embarked.	Decreaſe in Numbers by Compariſon of the Embarkation, Return, and ſubſequent Returns of the Dates undermentioned.								
74th Regiment, 4 Companies — — —	Auguſt 1758	Senegal	— 456 —	April 59 172	May 59 69	July 59 18						
86th Regiment — — — — — —	October 1759	Senegal	— 998 —	March 60 47	Oct. 60 201	Feb. 61 60	May 61 71	Oct. 61 125	Jan. 62 81	Mar. 62 54	June 62 14	Sept. 62 75
4 Independent Companies — — —	October 1759	Senegal	— 435 —	April 61 30	Aug. 61 42	Jan. 62 59	May 62 158	June 62 35				
3 Independent Companies (or African Corps)	February 1766	Senegal	— 206 —	Oct. 66 40	April 67 114	June 67 14	Oct. 67 25	Dec. 67 4	Sept. 68 22			
75th Regiment, 4 Companies — — —	January 1779	Goree	— 494 —	May 79 57	Aug. 79 104	April 80 125	Aug. 80 10	Sept. 80 3	June 81 39			
African Corps (Second Time) — — —	March 1780	Goree	— 204 —	June 80 46	Sept. 80 10	June 81 34						
2 Independent Companies — — — —	May 1781	Goree	— 224 —	No Return was ever received of theſe Companies.—About Twelve of them returned in 1784.								

N. B. The Monthly Returns from Africa were in general very irregularly prepared, and very ſeldom ſent over: Of the few Originals which may have been received, ſcarcely any can now be found; none of thoſe for 1758, 1759, and 1760. The foregoing Account has therefore been taken from the Abſtract Books of the Forces, occaſionally made up for the King and his Miniſters, which do not ſpecify the Caſualties of Dead, Deſerted, Diſcharged, and Enliſted, for the preceding Periods, as is done in the Monthly Returns; conſequently, the *Decreaſe* of the Numbers above ſtated is by no Means the actual *Mortality*; for, Recruits may have joined, Men may have deſerted, and many may have been drafted from Corps returning Home into thoſe that remained; which ſeveral Circumſtances (although not in an equal Proportion with Death), muſt alſo have affected the comparative Strength of the particular Corps as borne on the Returns.

(Nº 8.)

An Abſtract of Captain Parry's Report of the State of the African Forts in February, 1788, as the ſame was tranſmitted from the Admiralty.

1ſt. FORT APPOLLONIA.

OF Europeans, there were a Chief and Seven others. There belonged to it Three Men Slaves, Three Women Slaves, and Five Children.

The general Trade here was Gold and Ivory. Slaves were ſometimes bought. There were almoſt always Boats from the Shipping in Annamaboe Road to carry on their Trade for Gold, in order to facilitate their Trade for Slaves in the Fantee Country.

2d. DIXCOVE.

There were a Chief and Six Europeans. Of Slaves belonging to the Committee there were Twenty-four Men, Twenty-three Women, and Twelve Children: All of whom, the Children excepted, were employed as Tradeſmen, Labourers, and Servants.

But there was no Account of the Trade carried on at this Port.

3d. COMMENDA.

There were a Chief and Seven Europeans. Of Slaves belonging to the Committee there were Two Men and Three Boys, Three Women, Two Girls, and Two Children.

There was then no Trade of any Kind, owing to the Palavers between the People reſiding under the Fort and the neighbouring Towns.

4th. CAPE COAST CASTLE.

There were the Governor and Sixty-three Europeans. Of Slaves belonging to the Company Eighty-ſeven Men, who were employed chiefly as Artificers, Eighty-two Women and Girls, who were chiefly employed as Servants, and Thirty-eight Children.

Of ſuperannuated Slaves there were Sixteen Men and Seven Women. Of Slaves run away, or abſent on Leave, there were Six Men, Three Women, and Five Children.

There was then very little Trade of any Kind, owing to the Competition among the Shipping.

(Nº 9.)

Memorial preſented by the Delegates of Briſtol.

To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council appointed for the Conſideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

The Memorial of the Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty, of the Society of Merchant Venturers of the City of Briſtol (under their Common Seal),

SHEWETH,

THAT your Memorialiſts underſtanding it hath been ordered by His Majeſty in Council, that your Lordſhips ſhould enquire into the preſent State of the African Trade, particularly as far as relates to the Manner of obtaining Slaves on the Coaſt of Africa, and the Importation and Sale thereof in the Britiſh or Foreign Colonies and Settlements, and as far as relates to the Effects and Conſequences of this Trade both in Africa and the Colonies, and to the general Commerce of the Kingdom; conceive it their Duty humbly to ſubmit to your Lordſhips the following Conſiderations.

That the Trade to Africa conſtitutes a very important Branch in the Britiſh Commerce, annually employing at leaſt Two hundred Ships in the different Ports of this Kingdom, with valuable Cargoes conſiſting in a great Meaſure of the Manufactures of this Country.

That the Britiſh Settlements in the Weſt Indies, thoſe grand Supports of the Revenue, Navigation, and Commerce of this Kingdom, are indebted to the African Trade for their preſent flouriſhing State, and are ſo cloſely connected with and dependent on the Importation from Africa, that they muſt neceſſarily ſtand or fall together.

That different European Nations have endeavoured to obtain a Share in this valuable Branch of Commerce, and particularly the French and Spaniards give the greateſt Encouragement to it; and were this Country to agree that it ſhould be aboliſhed, it would be eagerly ſeized on by other Nations, deprive us of the Benefit of fitting out annually a great Number of Ships, be a very great Detriment to our Manufactures, and terminate in the Ruin of our Britiſh Settlements in the Weſt Indies.

Your Memorialiſts therefore pray that ſuch Evidence may be heard by your Lordſhips as they have to adduce on the ſeveral Matters referred to your Lordſhips Conſideration.

(Nº 10.)

Reſolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Dublin.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.

Saturday, March 29th 1788.

TRAVERS HARTLEY Eſquire, Preſident, in the Chair.

THE Chamber of Commerce of the City of Dublin having obſerved, with much Satisfaction, the generous Diſpoſition prevalent among their Fellow Subjects in Great Britain, to effect an Abolition of the Slave Trade, a Diſpoſition ſo congenial to the Character of an humane and enlightened Nation, and at the ſame Time having indulged themſelves in the Reflection, that the Traffic in the Human Species does not appear to have been ever carried on from this Kingdom; yet, wiſhing to be in any Degree aſſiſtant to the great and good Work of relieving Numbers of their Fellow Creatures, and deſirous that any Apprehenſion of this Country engaging in that odious Traffic may be obviated, have deemed it expedient to come to the following Reſolutions.

Resolved, That if the Britiſh Legiſlature ſhall think fit to paſs a Law for aboliſhing the Slave Trade, it will be deſirable for the Legiſlature of Ireland to co-operate with that humane and wiſe Meaſure by the Enaction of a ſimilar Statute in this Kingdom.

Resolved, That this Chamber will not fail, at the proper Time, to make humble Application to the Houſe of Commons for that Purpoſe, in which they cannot queſtion having the Support of every Rank and Deſcription of Iriſhmen.

Resolved, That a Copy of theſe Proceedings be tranſmitted to Granville Sharpe Eſquire, Chairman of the Society in London for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and that our worthy Preſident be requeſted to ſign the ſame.

TRAVERS HARTLEY.

(Nº 11.)

Reſolutions of the Guild of Merchants of Dublin.

By the MASTERS, WARDENS, and BRETHREN of the Guild of Merchants of Dublin.

At a Quarterly Meeting held at their Hall in the Tholſel, on Monday the 31ſt Day of March 1788.

WHEREAS it hath been repreſented to this Meeting that the Society eſtabliſhed in London for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, are deſirous of knowing the Sentiments of the Merchants of Ireland on that Subject;

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Guild, that the African Slave Trade is repugnant not only to the Principles of Religion and Humanity, but to the true Intereſts of Commerce, which would be much more effectually promoted by that general Civilization of Africa, which its Intercourſe with the trading States of Europe muſt naturally produce, if the Traffic in our Fellow Creatures, the principal Cauſe of its preſent Barbariſm, were diſcontinued.

Resolved,

Reſolutions of the Guild of Merchants of Dublin.

Resolved, That in caſe the Legiſlature of Great Britain ſhall enact any Laws for the Abolition of this diſgraceful Commerce, this Corporation will make their Application to the Parliament of this Kingdom, to paſs an Act for the ſame generous Purpoſe.

Resolved, That the following Members of this Corporation, viz. The Maſters and Wardens, Mr. Jaffray, Mr. Tandy, Mr. Pim, Mr. Howiſon, and Mr. James Hartley, be appointed a Committee to communicate theſe our Sentiments and Reſolution to the reſpectable Society formed in London for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, together with our earneſt Wiſhes for their Succeſs with the Legiſlature of our Siſter Kingdom; and at the ſame Time to inform them, that the Merchants of Ireland have not hitherto ſhewn a Diſpoſition to avail themſelves of the Profits which may accrue to Individuals concerned in that infamous Traffic.

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Samuel Collins, } Maſters.

Jn° Cowan,
John Verſcheyle, } Wardens.

Alex. Jaffray,
Joſ. Napper Tandy,
Joſhua Pim,
Thomas Howiſon,
James Hartley.

(N° 12.)

Remarks on the Abolition of Slavery, by Colonel Henderſon. Dated 16th Feb. 1788.

ABOLITION of SLAVERY.

Col. Henderſon's Remarks on the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

AN immediate Abolition of Slavery is ſo incoherent with the Intereſt and Policy of Great Britain, that from the Silence of the Planters it may be concluded, they place ſuch Confidence in the Wiſdom of the Britiſh Senate as renders any ſerious Oppoſition unneceſſary from them in the preſent Stage of the Buſineſs. However, as I find that Silence is by many conſtrued into a general tacit Conſent to ſuch a Meaſure, in the Interim, though I am ſo unfortunate (without pinning my Faith upon the Sleeve of others) as neither to poſſeſs Information, or by any Means Abilities, equal to the Taſk of obſerving on the Subject *at large*; yet ſo far as to relieve my own Mind by endeavouring to remove that Idea, and conſidering it a Duty incumbent on every well Wiſher to his Country to throw every Light in his Power upon the Subject, till more weighty Arguments are brought forward, I ſhall attempt to contribute my Mite, by ſubmitting for *Inveſtigation* a few Remarks grounded upon Facts, (theſe ſtubborn Things, which require little or no Embelliſhment); but in ſo doing I mean to confine them principally to Jamaica, where I had Twenty-five Years Experience.

Jamaica contains 3,500,000 Acres. In the Year 1783 there were about 1,150,000 Acres only cultivated, conſequently (as the late Storms have very much retarded Improvements) there remains about 2,350,000 Acres uncultivated, One million of which at leaſt may yet be cultivated.

In 1770 the Number of Slaves amounted to about 174,000, and in or about 1783 they had encreaſed to upwards of 250,000: I may venture to ſay principally from Importation, becauſe it is a well known Fact, that although ſome Eſtates, from their *local Situation*, may preſerve their Numbers by Births, yet it is by no Means the Caſe generally, notwithſtanding all the Art and Care that learned Practitioners can ſuggeſt in the rearing of Children, who are, in great Numbers, carried off by Complaints incident with the Climate; moreover, the very Maroon Negroes, who, it muſt be admitted, *experience no Hardſhips, are daily decreaſing*, though there is not a Doubt but the Iſland becomes more healthy as it is more cleared of the Woods: And I will freely admit, within my own Recollection, the Management of Slaves has been varied much for the better, and from further Experience may ſtill be improved; but this Experience is not likely to be gained in Britain. Surely the Legiſlature of Jamaica are competent to *review* the Situation of theſe People ſo far as reſpects that Iſland, as it is their excluſive Privilege ſo to do, and if deemed neceſſary, upon the Meaſure being recommended by Government, I am perſuaded they would chearfully enter into ſuch a Detail of the Buſineſs as would effectually remove the Prejudice formed in this Country: Indeed I may venture to ſay, there has been a Review of the Slave's Situation very lately taken in that Iſland; That proper Perſons have been appointed to enquire into, and from Time to Time report their Situation; That by the Laws of the Iſland the Murder of a Slave is Death without

Benefit of Clergy, with many other Clauſes in the Laws tending to preſerve and promote their Comfort and Happineſs.

I think it worthy of Notice, that during 14 or 15 Years, the Iſland, *by means of ſuch Importations*, improved and increaſed in One Article only, in good Years, nearly Forty thouſand Hogſheads of Sugar per Annum, a Proportion of Rum, Coffee, &c. &c. excluſive of vaſt Tracts of Land in the interior Parts of the Country, which was cleared, regularly encloſed and planted with Guinea Graſs, a Plant famous for the fattening and rearing Cattle and Stock of all Sorts; and in 1782, when Information was required to know how long our Proviſions would enable us to withſtand a Foreign Enemy, the Iſland was found to contain upwards of 210,000 Neat Cattle. It is however neceſſary to be underſtood, that theſe vaſt Improvements did not originate from the Riches of the Planter, but from *his Spirit of Adventure*, ſupported by the trading Part of this Nation; and ſo far from the Planters flowing in Riches, *as is ſuggeſted by many in this Country*, and urged in Debates tending to oppreſs them, Numbers of them are really in a very little better Situation than nominal Proprietors.

That without the Importation of Slaves theſe Improvements could not have taken Place; *on the contrary*, a conſiderable Part of the very Lands which had been cleared, and in a Train of Cultivation, muſt have returned to a State of Ruin. It may be a Fact, that the very rich Planter can withſtand the Shock of aboliſhing the Slave Trade, and in the End he may make up his Loſs *by an advanced Price upon his Produce*; but it muſt be ruinous to a great Proportion of ſmall and middling Planters, and a *total Check* to the further Improvement of that Country.

That theſe Importations (by improving the Colonies) are of much Conſequence to Government, and the trading Part of this Nation, muſt be admitted; but in ſtating Facts, I muſt alſo obſerve, as it may in Argument be urged, that by *very great* Importations the Market may be at Times overſtocked, and in the End ruinous to individual Planters, who (being tempted by extenſive Credit, and ſanguine Hopes of great Crops) too frequently ſuffer by the Purchaſe of Slaves upon Speculation; yet, even in that Caſe, the Property is not loſt to Government, being only transferred from the Planter to the Merchant, or other monied Men, who may purchaſe it upon their own Terms.

With reſpect to Humanity, the Planters in the Weſt Indies have indiſcriminately been held forth as inhumane, and Violators of the ſacred Rights of theſe People. That there are Perſons of harſh Diſpoſitions amongſt the Planters, as there are amongſt all Claſſes of Men, I will not pretend to deny; but ſurely the whole Body of them are not to be cenſured for the Indiſcretions of Individuals. I therefore beg leave to ſuggeſt, from my own Knowledge of the Slave's comfortable Situation *in general*, that, without ſome Preparative to poiſon the Mind, *which the preſent Proceedings are very likely to effect*, were the Proprietors to offer general Freedom to their Slaves, not One in Fifty would chearfully accept it; and ſo far from the Planter ſetting but little or no Value on the Life of a Slave, as I have alſo heard alledged in this Country, that the Legiſlature, at a very early Period, found it neceſſary, *as an Inducement for the Owners of Slaves not to ſcreen them from Juſtice*, to paſs an Act allowing each Proprietor a Sum ſo high as Forty Pounds per Head for every Criminal that ſuffered capitally, provided their real Value appeared to be at leaſt equal to that Sum; a clear Proof that *Intereſt commands Humanity whenever they claſh*; and ſo worthleſs do many of theſe Slaves become, *when they get Freedom* for their good Services, that it was alſo found expedient to oblige the Proprietors, *in ſuch Caſes*, to ſettle an Annuity upon them for Life; and in transferring of Slaves from one Owner to another, they generally conſider it a Misfortune to become Property to a Maſter of their own Colour: And further, that on all Occaſions of Alarm and Danger, a Proportion of the Slaves have been called forth, and they have conſtantly afforded the moſt ample Proofs of their Fidelity, and Deſire to maintain the Right of their Maſters. It is alſo a ſerious Fact, that the Fate of Jamaica, if ever it ſhall be attacked by a foreign Enemy, in a great Meaſure *depends upon the confidential Slaves* under prudent Management. Now conſider for a Moment, will that Cruelty which is *ſo illiberally aſſerted*, ſecure this Attachment and Fidelity? By no Means: On the contrary, it is evidently the Planters Intereſt, *under every Conſideration*, to be humane; nevertheleſs when you compare 250,000 Slaves to 18,000 Whites, which is actually about the Proportion in that Iſland, a prudent Subordination is neceſſary to be maintained; and ſo it is rigidly in both Navy and Army. So far as we may credit Information from the ſenſible and intelligent Part of theſe Slaves (after they have experienced their Situation in that Iſland) they conſider their Removal from Africa as an *happy Event*; and deſcribe, that were it not for the Practice of ſelling them, *being in a conſtant State of War and Slavery in their own Country*, much greater Miſchiefs would enſue, by cruel Deaths or Puniſhments; and that, on certain Occaſions, Sacrifices of the Slaves in Africa were made on the Tombs of great Perſons, in proportion to the Numbers poſſeſſed by the Deceaſed, with many other Remarks to the ſame Effect; from all which they are now *in a great Proportion exempt*, for the Purpoſe only of being ſold: And it is a Fact maintained by Gentlemen, who have been in high public Stations on the Coaſt of Africa, that vaſt Numbers of theſe Slaves are ſold as Convicts for tranſgreſſing the Laws or Cuſtoms of their Country, which they frequently do in large Bodies, principally owing to their

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Proviſions and Neceſſaries of Life, from an indolent Diſpoſition, *not bearing a Proportion to their Increaſe*; and ſo ſevere are their Cuſtoms, as even to viſit the Sins of the Fathers unto the Children, &c. Now let us, for a Moment, reflect on and view the *Numbers of the Criminals in England* (which can only be compared to a Farm with Africa), the Proportion will be found equal, if not ſuperior, to all the Slaves ſold on the Coaſt of that extenſive Country; therefore when their Situation is properly conſidered, *the blocking up that Channel of Relief, once open to their View, and eſtabliſhed on the Faith of Nations*, as any other Traffic, would be inhumane and oppreſſive, becauſe in that Caſe many of them muſt inevitably become Sacrifices, who would otherwiſe be ſaved for Sale, and in the End become happy in a Chriſtian Country.

The Sufferings of the Africans did not commence by the Introduction of the Slave Trade, nor will it by any Means terminate by its Abolition. The moſt ſavage Ferocity was exerciſed in Africa long before the Europeans viſited them, and their Paſſion for ſubduing one another at the Expence of much Blood cannot be extinguiſhed by any Act of this Country.

How far the Negroes are by Nature an inferior Claſs of People to us, or how far that Inferiority can juſtify the compelling them to work under particular Reſtraints, I ſhall ſubmit to a more able Pen: But to conclude my Obſervations upon Humanity, it will require no very diligent Search to find Thouſands of Objects in Great Britain miſerable indeed, comparatively ſpeaking, with reſpect to the Generality of Slaves in Jamaica, who are cheriſhed when young, carefully attended in old Age, and many of them live from Eighty to an Hundred Years. *No Beggars to be ſeen amongſt the Slaves in that Iſland.*

A total Abolition of Slavery requires indeed a very ſerious and full Inveſtigation. There are many weighty, political, and private Conſiderations. Think only of the preſent Value of Slaves in Jamaica, which is *not leſs than Ten Millions Sterling*; That Conſideration alone muſt baniſh the Idea of general Freedom; and even to aboliſh the Slave Trade, *with any Shadow of Juſtice to the Colonies*, and the real Intereſt of Great Britain, ſuch a Meaſure, if adopted, ought only to take Place at a very diſtant, but fixed Period; during which Time the Trade may be regulated, if found neceſſary, and all the young healthy Female Slaves ought to be imported and ſold under certain Reſtrictions and Regulations.

Whatever good Effects may attend the preſent Mode of Proceedings, *yet, let it be remembered*, that if they are not cautiouſly managed, imminent Dangers will attend them. I ſhall, however, name only Two; they may create the Feuds of Rebellion in the Minds of the Slaves, who are now perfectly quiet and tranquil; and laſtly, by a Transfer of that Trade, (for I contend that it cannot be generally aboliſhed), they *may place One of our principal Feathers* in the Cap of a neighbouring Power.

Having been aſked my Opinion reſpecting a Plan for propagating Religion amongſt the Slaves in the Weſt Indies, and for ſecuring to them certain Privileges and Protection by an Act of Parliament, I with much Deference and Reſpect obſerve, that as my Heart never conceived, neither ſhall my Pen ever expreſs, Sentiments in the leaſt derogatory from the Chriſtian Religion, nor ſhall I adopt the leaſt Inclination for a Reſtraint of it, as eſtabliſhed by the Church of England, in any Part of the Globe; if therefore any plauſible Means can be pointed out for converting the Slaves in the Weſt Indies to Chriſtianity, I ſhall ſubſcribe my Mite towards it as heartily as any religious Advocate in Great Britain, and I doubt not but the ſame Sentiments prevail in Jamaica; but at once to extend this great Work *generally* to the African Negroes in the Weſt Indies, Experience would produce powerful Impediments, which (were I to enumerate) I fear would not meet with due Credit from thoſe who have never lived amongſt that Race of Mankind. Theſe People have their own Notions of Worſhip ſo early ſtamped upon their Minds, that I humbly ſubmit the Chriſtian Religion cannot haſtily be extended or propagated generally amongſt them, either by arbitrarily preſſing upon their Underſtandings, nor by pious Frauds. Nevertheleſs, I beg leave to ſuggeſt, that Chriſtianity and Religion, in a certain Degree, may I think with Succeſs be inculcated on the Minds of the Infant Generation, but even to extend ſuch Inſtructions *properly* to the Children of 250,000 Slaves (I ſpeak of Jamaica only), it will be found a Work of Magnitude, and I ſubmit, and ſhall endeavour to prove, that as *this Country hath no Right to deprive the Planters even of One Hour's Labour of their Slaves without their Conſent*, either by themſelves, or by an Act where they are repreſented, this Syſtem, or any other internal Regulation, can only be recommended by Government to the legiſlative Body in Jamaica, whoſe inherent Privilege it actually is to regulate their own internal Policy, and to levy a Tax equal to the Exigence of any ſuch Meaſure. And even in that Caſe, thus to encourage and propagate Religion, may it not be reaſonably expected, that the pious humane Advocates in Favour of the Slaves will contribute liberally, not only by their Advice, but alſo by Subſcription, for carrying into Execution ſuch a deſirable Event; and alſo, that during the Infancy of ſuch a Plan, Government will aſſiſt the Colonies by every Means in her Power. But under this Idea, be it remembered, that any additional Duty laid upon imported Slaves, and made payable in the Colonies under the Sanction of the Navigation Act, is an indirect Tax upon the Planters only, and therefore

if

Remarks on the Abolition of Slavery, by Colonel Henderſon. Dated 16th February 1788.

if ſuch a Meaſure can be legally and with ſound Policy adopted, the Money ariſing therefrom, together with the Contributions from this Country, ought to be wholly appropriated, by Way of Bounty, for each Negro Child who ſhall at a certain Age be taught and educated to a certain Degree.

I ſhall now beg Leave to make a few Obſervations in Support of the Rights and Privileges of Britiſh Subjects in Jamaica, as I find they are not clearly underſtood by many of the Advocates for aboliſhing Slavery, &c.

Jamaica was acquired by Conqueſt from the Spaniards in the Year 1655; and Oliver Cromwell by his Proclamation iſſued the ſame Year, not only promiſed all Favour and Protection to the Britiſh Conquerors, but alſo proclaimed and gave proper Directions for eſtabliſhing a Civil Government in that Iſland, which was accordingly done; and the Laws which were paſſed in 1681 proceeded upon the ſame Model of Government as was firſt introduced, ſo that they were in Truth of the Nature of Declaratory Laws, as giving no new Right, but only declared an old one.

His Majeſty King Charles the Second, by His Royal Proclamation for encouraging Planters in Jamaica and the Weſt Indies, given at Whitehall the 14th of December in the Thirteenth Year of His Reign, did publiſh and declare, " That all Children of His Majeſty's born Subjects of " England, to be born in Jamaica ſhall, from their reſpective Births, be reputed to be and ſhall " be free Denizens of England, and ſhall have the ſame Privileges, to all Intents and Purpoſes, " as His Majeſty's free-born Subjects of England;" the Settlers in Jamaica do thereupon apprehend, *that the Laws of England are their Birth Right*, and that they have juſt the ſame legal Right to the Poſſeſſion of their own Freeholds as the People of England have to theirs, and to the framing their internal Laws by a Governor, Council and Aſſembly, exactly in Imitation of the King, Lords, and Commons: That the Revenue Act, which was there paſſed in the Year 1728, having been wiſely, voluntarily, and for a valuable Conſideration ratified by the Crown, doth amount to a fair, honeſt and mutual Contract between the King and People, in virtue of which, all the Privileges, Immunities, Freeholds and Poſſeſſions of the People of Jamaica, and all the Incidents of every of the ſaid Immunities, Freeholds and Poſſeſſions, were of new declared, and by His Majeſty ratified and expreſsly confirmed, and for Him, His Heirs and Succeſſors, for ever, and to all Intents and Purpoſes made perpetual.

This being an Act for granting a growing Revenue to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, and for reviving and perpetuating the Acts and Laws of that Iſland, is, in Truth, the modern Magna Charta of Jamaica; it is a Charter of Confirmation which is not ſubject to the ſame or the like Exceptions as were taken to the Magna Charta of England, when it was ſuggeſted that the Old Charter could be vacated upon the Heads of Infancy and Dureſſe (ſee Lord Coke's Proem to the Second Part of his Inſtitutes); whereas the Jamaica Charter is grounded on a plenary Conſent, proceeding from a valuable and growing Conſideration, and was voluntarily confirmed by His Majeſty in the Maturity of his Judgement, as well as in the Ripeneſs of his Years; it was neither extorted by Force nor obtained by Fraud; and therefore all their Liberties, Immunities, Privileges and Poſſeſſions enjoyed under that Charter, are poſſeſſed Juſtâ Cauſâ precedente. In ſhort, it is very plain and clear from the Laws of our Mother Country, and the *confirmed* Laws of Jamaica, that all the old and valuable Laws in England are truly the Birth-right of the People of that Iſland; and it hath been adjudged in Weſtminſter-hall, " That the Benefit of all the Laws of " England, preceding the Conqueſt of that Iſland, did of Right appertain to the Conquerors." For thoſe brave Britons, who made the Conqueſt of Jamaica, can never be ſuppoſed to have forfeited the Conceſſions of the Crown, or the Benefit of the Laws of their own Country, by adding a valuable Jewel to the former, and by opening a new Fountain of Trade and Riches to the latter.

By the 5th Geo. 2d. C. 7, and by the confirmed Laws of Jamaica, Negroes are declared Aſſets and Inheritance in like Manner as real Eſtates are by the Laws of England, but ſubjected to the Payment of Debts only as Perſonality; and therefore to deprive the Planter of his Negro, or even of One Hour's Labour of him, for any Purpoſe whatever, without his Conſent, or a valuable Conſideration, would be at once reverſing all Order, breaking all Unity, unframing Government, and ſapping the very Foundations of the Conſtitution of this Country.

(N° 13.)

Letter addreſſed to the Right Honourable Lord Hawkeſbury, on the Subject of the Trade to Africa.

My Lord, London, 27th February 1788.

WHEN the African Slave Trade is an Object of your Lordſhip's Conſideration, I hope I ſhall be excuſed in offering a few Obſervations on that Subject, founded on ſome Knowledge of the Trade. The Abolition of the Slave Trade is demanded by a great Part of England, on Principles ſet forth in the Petitions that have been preſented to Parliament. The Abolition is oppoſed by Petitions from the Town of Liverpool, which reſt chiefly on the Importance of the Trade. I ſhall confine my Remarks to the Importance of the Trade, as it may be conſidered in reſpect to a real or ſuppoſed political Neceſſity for the Supply of the Weſt Indies with Negroes; and in reſpect to commercial Policy, as a Branch of the general Trade of the Kingdom; and I mean to ſtate the Matter only in the commercial View of the Queſtion, the general Policy of the Trade being already diſcuſſed by more able Men.

The political Neceſſity of the Trade for the Supply of the Weſt Indies with Negroes, may be conſidered as it relates to the Culture of Produce, to the Security of the Property of the Planters, and to the Safety of the Britiſh Subjects in the Colonies.

It is admitted, that Great Britain at this Day poſſeſſes a Superiority in the Slave Trade over all Europe, furniſhes a full Supply of Negroes to the Britiſh Colonies, and ſupplies the rival Powers of France and Spain with a large Proportion of the Negroes, which are brought off from Africa in Britiſh Bottoms: But it does not appear evident, that this Superiority in the Slave Trade has produced any actual Benefit to the Britiſh Sugar Colonies; on the contrary, Great Britain does not at preſent enjoy the ſame Eminence in the Weſt India Trade, which this Kingdom poſſeſſed in the Beginning of this Century. That Trade is nearly confined to the Supply of the Home Markets in the Mother Country, and Britain does not furniſh any material Supply of Sugar to the Markets on the Continent of Europe. In the Period which followed the Peace of Utrecht, Great Britain exported to Germany, and other European Markets, upwards of 18,000 Hogſheads of Sugar annually, on an Average of ſome Years: That valuable Commerce of ſupplying the foreign Markets with Sugar is now almoſt wholly engroſſed by France, without the Merit of an Effort at Rivalſhip therein on the Part of this Country. Inſtead of the Benefit of that Trade being an Object of Purſuit with the Planter or the Merchant, there rather appears a Jealouſy leſt the Home Market ſhould be overdone: If the Miniſter lays his Finger upon Rum, the Weſt India Planters and Merchants riſe in Arms for the Fraction of a Subſidy; but if the Idea of a Weſt India Free-port Bill was ſuggeſted, on the Principle of admitting French Sugars to be imported, through the Medium of a Free Port, in Britiſh Bottoms to this Country, as an Emporium for the Commodity to Europe,—nothing ſhort of Ruin to the Britiſh Colonies would be predicted; and yet, ſo far from the Admiſſion of Prize Sugars in the laſt War being of Prejudice to the Planter, by reducing the Prices in the Britiſh Markets, I believe it will be found, upon minute Inquiry, that the Advances in the Prices of Sugars during that War, aroſe frequently from the Demand for low-priced refined Sugars from this Kingdom to Germany and other Markets, which were deprived of the uſual Supplies from France: But when the Weſt India Trade of Britain is confined to the Supply of the Home Markets, and the Benefit of the excluſive Supply of thoſe Markets ſecured to the Planter, by prohibitory or protecting Duties, it remains to be pointed out what actual Benefit has been produced to the Britiſh Sugar Colonies, by that Superiority of Great Britain in the Slave Trade, which has been allowed: And the ſame Argument will apply to the Subject on the Principle of general Policy, as far as reſpects the naval Power of the Kingdom; or, if puſhed farther, it may be urged, that a Competition with France for the Supply of the European Markets on the Continent with Sugar, muſt be ſought in a different Syſtem of Culture, at leſs Expence, by the Labour of Native Negroes.

In reſpect to the Security of the Property of the Planters; if any Enemy ſets foot on any of the Iſlands, the Defence muſt reſt in part on the Co-operation of the Negroes, and that Co-operation will be more or leſs perfect in the Hour of Trial, as ſpringing from Fidelity and Attachment, or as depending on abject Submiſſion.

As to the Safety of the Britiſh Subjects in the Colonies; it is a Subject deſerving of Inquiry, Whether the Inſurrections that have happened have been raiſed by new Negroes, or by thoſe who had been enured to the Cultivation of the Soil; and whether the Negroes born in the Iſlands have been active in promoting or preventing ſuch Commotions?

The Importance of the Slave Trade, in reſpect to commercial Policy, as a Branch of the general Trade of the Kingdom, may be conſidered as it relates to the Commerce of the Port of Liverpool, from whence this Trade is chiefly carried on, and as it relates to the Exports of Britiſh and foreign Commodities for the Purchaſe of Negroes.

The African Trade of Liverpool may be conſidered as it relates to the general Commerce of the Port, to the Profits of the African Merchant, and to the Gains of thoſe who are employed in the Trade.

The great and increaſing Importance of the Trade of the Port of Liverpool may be ſufficiently pointed out by this ſimple Fact; that 3567 Veſſels entered that Port in the Year ending the 24th June 1787, and paid upwards of 9000 l. for the Dock Duties of that Harbour. But the Importance of the African Trade, as a Part of the Commerce of the Port, cannot be ſo eaſily inveſtigated or eſtabliſhed. The Number of African Veſſels that entered the Port laſt Year is ſaid to be fewer than 100 Sail; but the Amount of Dock Duties paid by thoſe Veſſels muſt bear a larger Proportion to the groſs Collection. Liverpool poſſeſſes great Advantages in the Spirit and Diligence of her Merchants, the Vigour and Induſtry with which the Manufactures of the County of Lancaſter are carried on, the Facility and light Expence with which foreign Products are conveyed by inland Navigation, and the coaſting Trade of the Port to a great Diſtance in every Direction. But the Shipping of the Port is not ſuppoſed to bear that Proportion to the Shipping which reſort to the Harbour, nor the Ship-building there to bear that Proportion to the Trade of the Town, which might be expected of both. And it has been alledged, that the Expence beſtowed on the Outfits of African Veſſels has tended to prevent the Increaſe of Shipping belonging to the Port in other Branches of Trade.

The African Trade being a Commerce of Enterpriſe and Riſk, the Profits have occaſionally been very great, particularly ſince the Year 1779, in which Period many opulent Fortunes have been acquired. But it is a Matter of much Doubt, whether the Profits of that Trade, prior to 1779, were proportioned to the Riſk, and whether the Exceſs of the Gains, after deducting the Loſſes incurred in the Trade, have exceeded the Advantages to be derived by other Commerce.

The Profits of thoſe employed in furniſhing the Cargoes and the Outfits are a clear Advantage to them. The Gains of the Maſters of the Veſſels employed in the Trade have been very great. The Exports to Africa from Liverpool in 1787 are ſaid to have exceeded 800,000 l. in Value; the groſs Sales of Negroes purchaſed, with Inveſtments to that Amount, may be rated at more than 1,000,000 l. Sterling, and the Gains of the Maſters of the Veſſels fitted out in that Year at 6 l. *per* 106 l. the cuſtomary Allowance for Privilege and Coaſt Commiſſions, and, excluſive of Wages, may be reaſonably ſtated at 60,000 l. Sterling, realized by thoſe who ſurvive to deliver the Slaves at Market.

The Exports of Britiſh Manufactures and foreign Commodities for the Purchaſe of Negroes are of much Benefit to the Manufacturers, and to thoſe who ſupply the other Goods that are ſhipped off to Africa. The Importance of the African Trade in this View may be eſtimated by the Exports to Africa from Liverpool in 1787, which are ſuppoſed to have exceeded 800,000 l. in Value. But it is a Matter that merits particular Inquiry, whether the Africans may not gradually furniſh Inveſtments, the Produce of the Soil, in return for the Goods they require, and by what Means this Trade can moſt effectually be ſubſtituted for that of Slaves. The Encouragement by a Bounty to be raiſed by an Import Duty on Negroes has been ſuggeſted; and I ſhall conclude this Letter, in which I have already treſpaſſed too much on your Lordſhip's Patience, by conſidering the Application of ſuch a Bounty.

The African Slave-Trade from Britain has been carried to its preſent Extent by a Spirit of great Enterpriſe, and by uncommon Vigour, of which the Merchants, and the Officers employed in the Trade, are entitled to ſhare the Merit; and this Merit muſt be allowed to Men engaged in a Trade ſanctioned by Law, and juſtified by a real or ſuppoſed political Neceſſity, for the Supply of Negroes to the Colonies. If a new Trade to Africa is to be puſhed and encouraged as a Subſtitute for the Commerce in Slaves, That Spirit of Enterpriſe muſt be continued, That Vigour muſt be kept in Action, and the ſame Men ought to be called forth by the legiſlative Wiſdom of the Nation, to give every Advantage to the Trade which is to be encouraged. It is propoſed to lay a Duty on the Importation of Slaves to the Iſlands, and to employ that Duty in Bounties for the Encouragement of a Trade to Africa for Gold Duſt, Ivory, Wood, and other Merchandize; the Bounties to be paid according to the Tonnage of the Veſſels employed in ſuch Trade. This Mode is well adapted to a regular Trade generally underſtood, but it does not appear calculated to awaken a Spirit of Enterpriſe to explore or puſh a new one. The Maſters of the Veſſels employed in the African Slave-Trade have a Knowledge of the Wants of that Coaſt, and poſſeſs an Influence with the Black Traders, which no new Set of Men can at once acquire. It has been ſhewn, that the Profits of the Maſters in the African Trade are very great; and they ought to be ſo, when the Length of the Voyage, the Dangers of the Climate, and the Vigour with which the Slave-Trade has been conducted, are conſidered.

In order to encourage the ſame Vigour, I would humbly recommend, that inſtead of an Import Duty on Negroes to be paid in the Iſlands, the Duty on the Slave-Trade, if any, ſhould be laid on the Tonnage of the Veſſels fitted out for that Commerce; and that, inſtead of a Bounty on the Tonnage of Veſſels employed in the Trade to Africa for Merchandize, the entire Amount of the Duty collected in each Port of Great Britain, in every Year, on the Veſſels fitted out for the Slave-Trade, ſhould be applied by the Payment of a Bounty by Debenture, on the 31ſt of January annually, to be proportioned, *ad valorem*, on the nett Value of the Imports of Merchandiſe from Africa to the ſame Port for the preceding Year, ending the 31ſt of December; Security to be given for the Tonnage Duty to the Collector, or other principal Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, at the reſpective Ports, to be paid on the 31ſt of December annually, on all Veſſels cleared out for the Slave-Trade in each Year; the Merchandiſe imported from Africa to be ſold by Auction, excluſive of the Import Duties (to be repaid by the Purchaſer to the Importer), to aſcertain the Proportion of the Bounty payable thereon, *ad valorem*; and the Bounty on each Cargo from Africa to be divided in a Proportion not exceeding Two-thirds to the Merchant-Importer, and the Reſidue to the Maſter of the Veſſel. In the Infancy of the Trade for Merchandize, a moderate Tonnage-duty on Slave Ships would produce an immenſe Bounty on the Imports of Merchandiſe from Africa in this Mode; and the Bounty would continue very high, until that Trade ſhould be ſo conſiderable as to reduce the Rate of the Sum payable in Debentures by the Diviſion of the ſame on a large Amount.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. J.

(N° 14.)

Letter from Guſtavus Vaſſa, late Commiſſary for the African Settlement, to the Right Honourable Lord Hawkeſbury.

My Lord, London, 13th March 1788.

AS the illicit Traffic of Slavery is to be taken into the Conſideration of the Britiſh Legiſlature, I have taken the Liberty of ſending you the following Sentiments, which have met the Approbation of many intelligent and commercial Gentlemen.

Sir,

A SYSTEM of Commerce once eſtabliſhed in Africa, the Demand for Manufactories will moſt rapidly augment, as the native Inhabitants will inſenſibly adopt our Faſhions, Manners, Cuſtoms, &c. &c.

In proportion to the Civilization, ſo will be the Conſumption of Britiſh Manufactures.

The Wear and Tear of a Continent, nearly twice as large as Europe, and rich in Vegetable and Mineral Productions, is much eaſier conceived than calculated. A Caſe in Point. It coſt the Aborigines of Britain little or nothing in Cloathing, &c. The Difference between our Forefathers and us in point of Conſumption, is literally infinite. The Reaſon is moſt obvious. It will be equally immenſe in Africa. The ſame Cauſe, *viz.* Civilization, will ever produce the ſame Effect. There are no Book or outſtanding Debts, if I may be allowed the Expreſſion. The Word Credit is not to be found in the African Dictionary; it is ttading upon ſafe Ground.

A commercial Intercourſe with Africa opens an inexhauſtible Source of Wealth to themanufacturing Intereſt of Great Britain; and to all which the Slave Trade is a phyſical Obſtruction.

If I am not miſinformed, the manufacturing Intereſt is equal, if not ſuperior to the landed Intereſt as to Value, for Reaſons which will ſoon appear. The Abolition of diabolical Slavery will give a moſt rapid and permanent Extenſion to Manufactures, which is totally and diametrically oppoſite to what ſome intereſted People aſſert.

The Manufactories of this Country muſt and will in the Nature and Reaſon of Things have a full and conſtant Employ by ſupplying the African Markets. The Population, Bowels, and Surface of Africa abound in valuable and uſeful Returns; the hidden Treaſuries of Countries will be brought to Light and into Circulation.

Induſtry, Enterpriſe, and Mining will have their full Scope, proportionably as they civilize. In a Word, it lays open an endleſs Field of Commerce to the Britiſh Manufactures and Merchant Adventurer.

The manufacturing Intereſt and the general Intereſt of the Enterpriſe are ſynonimous; the Abolition of Slavery would be in reality an univerſal Good, and for which a partial Ill muſt be ſupported.

Tortures, Murder, and every other imaginable Barbarity are practiſed by the Weſt India Planters upon the Slaves with Impunity. I hope the Slave Trade will be aboliſhed: I pray it may be an Event at hand. The great Body of Manufactories, uniting in the Cauſe, will conſiderably facilitate and expedite it; and, as I have already ſtated, it is moſt ſubſtantially their Intereſt and Advantage, and as ſuch the Nation at large. In a ſhort Space of Time One Sentiment alone will prevail, from Motives of Intereſt as well as Juſtice and Humanity.

Europe contains One hundred and Twenty Millions of Inhabitants; Query, How many Millions doth Africa contain? Suppoſing the Africans, collectively and individually, to expend Five Pounds a Head in Raiment and Furniture yearly, when civilized, &c.—an Immenſity beyond the Reach of Imagination: This I conceive to be a Theory founded upon Facts; and therefore an infallible one. If the Blacks were permitted to remain in their own Country they would double themſelves every Fifteen Years: In Proportion to ſuch Increaſe would be the Demand for Manufactures. Cotton and Indigo grow ſpontaneouſly in ſome Parts of Africa: A Conſideration this of no ſmall Conſequence to the manufacturing Towns of Great Britain.

The Chamber of Manufactories of Great Britain, held in London, will be ſtrenuous in the Cauſe. It opens a moſt immenſe, glorious, and happy Proſpect.

The Cloathing, &c. of a Continent Ten thouſand Miles in Circumference, and immenſely rich in Productions of every Denomination, would make an intereſting Return indeed for our Manufactories, a free Trade being eſtabliſhed.

I have, my Lord, the Honour to ſubſcribe myſelf,

Your Lordſhips very humble and devoted Servant,

GUSTAVUS VASSA, the late Commiſſary
for the African Settlement.

No. 53, Baldwin's Gardens, Holborn.

The Committee will now proceed to give an Account, prepared under their Direction, of the Charters and Statutes, under the Authority and Protection of which the African Trade firſt began, and has continued to the preſent Time.

An Account of the Charters and Statutes under the Authority and Protection of which the African Trade firſt began, and has continued to the preſent Time.

THE Firſt Account we have of any Trade carried on to Africa, under Authority of Government, is in 1558, when Queen Elizabeth granted an excluſive Charter for Ten Years, to a Company to trade, from the northernmoſt Part of *Senegal* to the ſouthermoſt Part of *Gambia*, including thoſe Rivers. In 1618, King James I. granted a Charter to *Sir Robert Rich* and others, Citizens of London, for raiſing a joint Stock to carry on an excluſive Trade to *Guinea*. The Company effected a Settlement; built a Fort in *Gambia*, and one at *Cormantine*. But ſuch Diſputes aroſe between this Company, and the interloping Traders, that the Proprietors gradually withdrew their Shares, and the Company was ſoon diſſolved.

King Charles I. in the 7th Year of his Reign, granted to *Sir Richard Young*, *Sir Kenelm Digby*, and ſundry Merchants, the ſole Enjoyment of the Trade to *Guinea*, *Benin*, and *Angola*, between Cape Blanco and the Cape of Good Hope, for Thirty-one Years, and for that Purpoſe erected them by Charter into a Company. In 1651, the Parliament granted a Charter to carry on this Trade for Five Years to the Eaſt India Company, who erected Two new Forts.

In 1662, Charles the Second granted by Letters-patent an excluſive Right of Trade to Queen Catherine, Mary the Queen Dowager, the Duke of York, and ſeveral others, as a Company of *Royal Adventurers*. They undertook to ſupply the Weſt India Planters with 3000 Slaves annually. This Company were ſo reduced by War, Miſconduct, and interloping Traders, that they ſurrendered their Charter in 1672; and, in conſideration of 34,000 l. gave up their Effects to a new Company.

The laſt Charter granted was dated 27th September, 24th Year of King Charles the Second; and it is ſtated to be in conſideration of the Surrender of a former Grant. The Grant was to certain Perſons therein named, of all and ſingular the Regions, Countries, Dominions, Territories, Continents, Coaſts, and Places, lying and being within the Limits and Bounds in the former Grant mentioned; that is to ſay, beginning at the Port of *Sallee*, in South Barbary, incluſive, and extending from thence to Cape *de Bona Eſperanza* incluſive, with all the Iſlands near adjoining to thoſe Coaſts, and comprehended within the Limits aforeſaid; which Regions, Countries, Dominions, Territories, Continents, Coaſts, Places, and Iſlands, had been before called or known by the Name of "*South Barbary*, *Guinny*, *Binny*, or *Angola*, or by ſome, or "any other Name or Names, and which were or had been reputed, eſteemed, and taken, to be "Part, Parcel, or Member of any Country, Region, Dominion, Territory, or Continent, "within the Limits aforeſaid, to hold from the making the ſaid Letters-patent for the Term of "One Thouſand Years," ſubject to the Conditions and Reſervations therein mentioned. They were incorporated by the Name of "*The Royal African Company*;" and the before-mentioned Grant was declared to be in Truſt, to and for the ſole Uſe, Benefit, and Behoof of the ſaid Royal African Company, and their Succeſſors.

The earlieſt Notice of this Company in our Statute Book, is in Stat. 4th and 5th of Will. and Mar. c. 15. § 11.; when, amongſt other joint Stock Companies, every Share in the joint Stock of this Company was charged with a Duty of Twenty Shillings.

The Forts and Caſtles on the Coaſt were maintained at the ſole Coſt and Charge of the Company, till Statute 9th and 10th of Will. and Mar. when other Perſons were allowed to trade thither upon the Terms of contributing towards theſe Expences of the Company. This new Arrangement was made by Statute 9th and 10th of Will. and Mar. c. 26.

It was thereby enacted, That the Company, by their Stock and Duties, impoſed by that Act, ſhould maintain all their Forts and Caſtles, erect new ones, and ſupply them with Ammunition.

Charters and Statutes under which the African Trade firſt began, and has continued.

It then enacted, That for the Preſervation of the Trade, and for the Advantage of England, and its Colonies, it ſhould be lawful for any of the Subjects of his Majeſty's Realm of England, as well as for the Company, to trade from England and the Plantations in America to Africa, between *Cape Mount* and the *Cape of Good Hope*, upon paying for the aforeſaid Uſes a Duty of 10 *per cent. ad valorem*, for the Goods exported from England or the Plantations, to be paid to the Collector at the Time of Entry outwards, for the Uſe of the Company.

The ſame Liberty was given to trade between *Cape Blanco* and *Cape Mount*; but, in addition to the 10 *per cent.* on Exportation, there was to be paid a further Sum of 10 *per cent. ad valorem* (Redwood excepted, which was to pay only 5 *per cent.* at the Place of Exportation) upon all Goods and Merchandiſes (Negroes excepted) imported into England, or the Plantations, from the Coaſt between *Cape Blanco* and *Cape Mount*. The Duties ſo paid were to be applied to the Maintenance of the Forts and Caſtles, the providing Ammunition, and Soldiers. The Company were yearly to render Account of the Receipt of theſe Duties, and their Application, to the Curſitor Baron of the Exchequer.

Perſons paying theſe Duties were to have the ſame Protection and Defence for their Perſons, Ships, and Goods, from the Forts and Caſtles, and the ſame Freedom and Security for their Negociations and Trade, as the Company: They might ſettle Factories within their Limits, and were to be free from all Moleſtations from the Company.

No Duty impoſed by this Act was to extend to Gold or Silver, nor was the Act to be ſo conſtrued as to hinder any one from trading to that Part of Africa commonly called *South Barbary*, extending ſoutherly as far as *Cape Blancho*.

Theſe Regulations were experimental only. The Act was to continue in force for Thirteen Years, and it does not appear that it was ever renewed.

The next Act of Parliament is Stat. 10 Ann. c. 27. by which any Agreement, by Two-thirds in Number and Value of the Creditors of the Company, if made within a limited Time, was declared valid, and binding upon all the other Creditors.

The Management of the African Trade was put into an entire new Form, by Stat. 23 Geo. II. c. 31.

That Act ſets out with declaring the African Trade to be very advantageous to Great Britain, and neceſſary for ſupplying the Plantations and Colonies with a ſufficient Number of Negroes at reaſonable Rates; and that for ſuch Purpoſe the Trade ought to be free, and open to all his Majeſty's Subjects: It therefore enacts, That it ſhall be lawful for all his Majeſty's Subjects to trade and traffic to and from any Port and Place in Africa, between the *Port of Sallee* in *South Barbary*, and *the Cape of Good Hope*, when, and at ſuch Times, and in ſuch Manner, and in or with ſuch Quantity of Goods, Wares, or Merchandiſes, as he or they ſhall think fit.

All Perſons trading between *Cape Blanco* and the *Cape of Good Hope* were thereafter to be a Body Corporate and Politic, in Name and in Deed, by the Name of *the Company of Merchants* trading to Africa.

For better maintaining the Forts, Factories and Settlements between thoſe Limits, it was enacted, that theſe and all the Regions, Countries, Dominions, Territories, Continents, Coaſts, Ports, Bays, Rivers and Places, and the Iſlands adjoining to thoſe Coaſts within the aforeſaid Limits claimed by or in poſſeſſion of the Royal African Company of England, ſhould, after an Act to be paſſed for diveſting the Royal African Company of their Charter, Forts, Caſtles, and military Stores, Canoe-men, Caſtle-ſlaves, and all other their Property on the Coaſt of Africa (their Goods, Wares, and Merchandiſe, only excepted), be abſolutely veſted in the before-mentioned New Company eſtabliſhed by this Act, and their Succeſſors.

This New Company were prohibited from trading in their corporate or joint Capacity, or to have any joint or transferable Stock, or to borrow or take up any Sum of Money on their common Seal.

For the Direction and Management of the Affairs of this New Company, a Committee of Nine are to be choſen annually, who are to meet at ſome Place in London. The Committee or Five of them, or the major Part of them aſſembled, are, after the Act for diveſting the Charter, &c. of the Old Company, to have full Power to make Orders for the governing, maintaining, preſerving and improving the Forts and Factories already built, or that might afterwards be built; to appoint Governors, Deputy Governors, or any other Officers, civil or military, for the Forts and Settlements; to make Order for the better Government of ſuch Officers and Servants abroad; to take Security from them for their good Behaviour; for their paying due Obedience to the Regulations of this Act, and ſuch as the Committee ſhall make, ſo as the ſame do not tend to lay any Reſtraint upon the Trade, contrary to the Intent of this Act.

Charters and Statutes under which the African Trade firſt began, and has continued.

Perſons intending to trade to Africa, who, in order to be admitted to the Freedom of the Company, had before a certain Day paid into the Hands of the Chamberlain of London Forty Shillings, were to aſſemble in the Guildhall, London, and chuſe Three Perſons. Three others were to be choſen at Briſtol, by Perſons paying the like Sum to the Clerk of the Merchants Hall there, and Three at Liverpool, by Perſons having paid the like Sum to the Town Clerk of Liverpool. The Nine Perſons ſo choſen were to be the Committee for managing the Affairs of the Company, and the like Elections are to be made on 3d July in every Year. The Perſons to receive the Payments, and the Places of Election, are either to be as before mentioned, or ſuch other as the Committee ſhall appoint. In caſe of the Death, Removal, or Refuſal to act, of any Committee-man, the Freemen of the Town, on Ten Days Notice in the Gazette, are to proceed to ſupply his Place. If the Traders admitted to their Freedom in either of the Three Towns, omit making Election of Committee-men, the other Committee-men may manage the Affairs of the Company. In caſe of an Equality of Votes, the Lord Mayor of London, the Mayor of Briſtol and of Liverpool reſpectively, are to determie which Perſon ſhall be Committee-man.

No Order or Reſolution of the Committee is to be valid, to which all Perſons preſent at a Committee were not conſenting, unleſs it is approved at a ſubſequent Meeting, where all are preſent, or all have received the uſual Notice. A Chairman is to be choſen at every Meeting of the Committee, who is to have no Vote, unleſs they are equally divided; ſuch Committee-men as are not preſent at the Choice of a Chairman, are not to give any Vote that Day, though they may give their Opinion.

None are to be intitled to vote for the Election of any Committee-man until One Year after Admiſſion.

The Chamberlain of London, Clerk of the Merchants Hall in Briſtol, the Town Clerk of Liverpool, or ſuch other Perſon as the Committee ſhall appoint to receive the Forty Shillings for Admiſſion to Freedom, ſhall, upon receiving it, deliver a Certificate to the Perſon paying, (taking a Fee of Two Shillings and Sixpence,) and enter the Perſon's Name and Place of Abode in a Book; and ſhall pay over the Money, and deliver Liſts of Freemen to the Committee, or ſuch Perſons as they ſhall appoint.

A Liſt of Freemen is to be kept, where the Committee do Buſineſs in London, diſtinguiſhing the Place where each Perſon was admitted; which Liſt is annually, Ten Days at leaſt before the Election, to be delivered to ſuch Freemen as ſhall deſire the ſame.

No one is capable of being a Committee-man for Three Years ſucceſſively; Two or more who are in Partnerſhip in Trade are not capable of being Committee-men during the ſame Time.

The Committee-men are not in any Manner, directly or indirectly, to trade jointly or in Copartnerſhip to Africa, or to cauſe to be laden any Goods or Merchandize on board the ſame Ship, in which any one of the Committee ſhall for that Voyage have before laden Goods to be carried to Africa.

The Committee may inveſt ſuch Part of the Money in their Hands, as they ſhall judge neceſſary, in Goods and Stores to be ſent to Africa, to be ſold for the ſole Uſe and Preſervation of the Forts and Settlements, and the Wages and Salaries of Officers; but they are not in any other Manner to carry on any Trade to or from Africa. A Book of theſe Receipts and Payments is to be kept at their Office in London.

The Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations may remove any Committee-man, Officer, or Servant, for Miſbehaviour, giving Notice, and ſpecifying the Cauſes thereof: In ſuch Caſe the Committee is to give Notice to the Mayor of the City or Town for which the Committee-man was elected, to chuſe another; and the Committee is to appoint an Officer or Servant in the Place of the Perſon removed. But the Commiſſioners are firſt to ſummon the Committee-man charged with Miſbehaviour, and hear him in his Defence.

The Committee are to give an Account of all their Tranſactions to the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations yearly, or oftener if required, by any Three of them, of all Orders to their Officers and Servants, and their Anſwers thereto, and all other Things whatſoever.

The Committee may annually deduct 800l. out of the Money they receive, for paying Clerks, and all Charges of Management, Commiſſion, and Agency in England; the Remainder of the 800l. to be divided amongſt themſelves: All other Monies to be applied to the Support of the Forts and Settlements, for Ammunition and Stores, and for Officers and Soldiers to defend them.

The Committee are to account, upon Oath, before the Curſitor Baron of the Exchequer, every Year; and a Copy of ſuch Account ſo audited, and of all Orders and Regulations made by them, is to be laid before Parliament; and alſo before a Meeting of the Members of the Company in London, Briſtol, and Liverpool reſpectively.

The Forts, Warehouſes, and Buildings, are to be free to all his Majeſty's Subjects, for depoſiting Gunpowder, Gold, Elephants Teeth, Wax, Gums, and Drugs, and no other Goods; and, in Caſes of Neceſſity or Danger, for Safety of their Perſons, and Security of all their Effects whatſoever. His Majeſty's Subjects may build Houſes and Warehouſes under Protection of the Forts, but they ſhall not diſpoſe of them to Foreigners.

Any Commander or Maſter of a Ship, who by Fraud, Force, or Violence, or by any indirect Practice, takes away a Negro, or commits any Violence on a Native, to the Prejudice of the Trade, is to forfeit 100l. Half to the Informer, and Half to the Company. The Admiralty are, from Time to Time, to give Inſtructions to the Captains on that Station to inſpect and report to them the State of the Forts and Settlements; Copies of ſuch Reports are to be laid before Parliament.

Thus far did this Statute provide for inſtituting a new Company, and for forming Rules and Regulations for the Management of its Affairs. The Remainder of the Act is taken up with ſuch Proviſions as were neceſſary towards cloſing the Concerns of the old Company, and tranſferring their Territories and Property to the new one.

Thus, the Admiralty were to appoint ſome Commiſſion Officers to inſpect and report the Condition of the Forts and Settlements, the Stores, Soldiers, &c. &c. a Copy of which Report was to be laid before Parliament, at the opening of the next Seſſion. The Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, and ſuch Maſters as the Chancellor ſhould appoint, were to be Commiſſioners for examining into the Claims of the Creditors of the old Company. The old Company were reſtrained for the Space of a Year from diſpoſing of their military Stores, Slaves, Veſſels, &c. uſed for Defence of their Ports and Settlements; all Suits againſt them were ſuſpended for the Space of a Year, and a Perſon named *David Crichton*, who was in Execution for a Debt of 1604l. contracted for the Uſe of the Company, was diſcharged out of Cuſtody with Suſpenſion of Execution for a Year, on entering into Bond with Sureties to be forthcoming at the End of the Year. The Expences of paſſing this Act were to be paid by the Committee of the new Company.

As the Claims on the old Company could not be aſcertained within the Time already allowed, the Powers of the Commiſſioners appointed by the laſt Act were enlarged by Stat. 24 Geo. II. c. 49. for another Year. The Company, in like Manner, were reſtrained, for another Year, from diſpoſing of their military Stores, &c. Suits were ſtayed, and the Execution of the Judgment againſt *David Crichton* was ſuſpended for another Year.

In the next Year was paſſed Stat. 25 Geo. II. c. 40. by which the old Company was diveſted of its Charter, and all the Britiſh Forts, Lands, Caſtles, Settlements, Factories, on the Coaſt of Africa, beginning at *Port Sallee*, and extending from thence to the Cape of Good Hope incluſive, which were granted to the Company by their Charter, or had been erected or purchaſed by them, and all other Regions, Countries, Dominions, Territories, Continents, Coaſts, Ports, Bays, Rivers, and Places within the aforeſaid Limits, and the Iſlands near adjoining to the Coaſts, and comprehended within the Limits of the Charter, and poſſeſſed or claimed by the old Company, together with the Cannon, and other military Stores, Canoe-Men, Caſtle-Slaves belonging to the Forts, Caſtles, Settlements and Factories, contained in a Schedule annexed to the Act, and all Contracts or Agreements made on behalf of the Company with the Natives of the Country, and all other their Property, Eſtate, and Effects, were thereby veſted in the new Company, diſcharged of all Claims of the old Company, or their Creditors.

It ſeems, that *Bance Iſland* in the River *Sierra Leon* had been long deſerted by the old Company, and that it was, at the Time of paſſing this Act, in poſſeſſion of *Alexander Grant*, *John Sergent*, and *Richard Oſwald*, of London, Merchants; who had laid out Money upon it: This Iſland was, in conſideration thereof, by this Act veſted in them, their Heirs, and Aſſigns, for their own Uſe and Benefit, but they were not to alien it to any Foreigners.

The new Company may, with the Approbation of the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, empower Perſons to raiſe and train Forces in Africa, and to make Regulations and inflict Puniſhments not extending to the Loſs of Life, or Limb, and to ſend over in Confinement, Perſons to be tried in England; to erect Courts of Judicature for determining Cauſes ariſing in Mercantile Tranſactions entered into on the Coaſt, concerning Perſons reſiding within the Limits: And the King may, by his Sign Manual, revoke ſuch Powers for raiſing Troops, for making Regulations, and erecting Courts, and himſelf grant ſuch military Powers, make ſuch Regulations, and erect ſuch Courts, as he ſhall think fit.

All Papers and Contracts of the old Company were directed to be delivered over to the new one. The Sum of 112,142l. 3s. 3d. was granted to the old Company as a Compenſation; ſeveral Proviſions were made for the due Application of this Sum to the Payment of their Creditors, and various Directions were given by the Act for better adjuſting the Debts of the old Company.

Charters and Statutes under which the African Trade firſt began, and has continued.

The Fort of *Senegal* having been ceded to Great Britain by the Peace of 1763, it was enacted by Stat. 4 Geo. III. c. 20. That this Fort and its Dependencies ſhould be veſted in the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, to be employed for the Protection of the Trade in the ſame Manner, and ſubject to the ſame Proviſions, as the other Forts that were veſted in the Company by Stat. 23 Geo. II.; and becauſe the Sum of 800l. allowed to be deducted annually by the Company was thought inadequate, they were empowered to deduct the further Sum of 400l. annually.

The next Year it was thought adviſable, for the Benefit of the Trade, that Part of the African Coaſt ſhould be under the King's immediate Government, inſtead of that of the Company. It was accordingly, by Stat. 5 Geo. III. c. 44. enacted, That the Statute 4 Geo. III. c. 20. ſhould be repealed, except ſo far as concerned the annual Sum of 400l. The Company were by the ſame Act diveſted of all Forts, Lands, Caſtles, Settlements, and Factories, beginning at the Port of *Sallee* in South Barbary, and extending from thence to *Cape Rouge* incluſive; and all the Property, Eſtate, and Effects whatſoever, which by Stat. 23 Geo. II. and 25 Geo. II. were veſted in the Company, were thereby veſted in his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors; and all the Powers and Privileges in reſpect of ſuch Territories, granted by thoſe Acts, were diveſted out of the Company.

The Trade to this Territory, veſted in his Majeſty, was declared to be open to all his Majeſty's Subjects, without any Reſtraint whatſoever, other than ſuch Regulations as ſhould be made by his Majeſty's Authority for the better Government of the ſame. The Forts, Warehouſes, and Buildings, were to be free and open to the King's Subjects in the ſame Manner as under the former Acts.

In this Act there were ſome Regulations reſpecting the Trade of the Company in general. It was enacted, That no Officer of theirs ſhould export Negroes from Africa on his own Account; and that any one found directly or indirectly intereſted in ſuch Exportation, ſhould be diſmiſſed their Service.

In addition to the Proviſion of the Stat. 23 Geo. II. which requires the Committee to give an Account, upon Oath, of Money received and paid, this Act requires all the Officers and Servants once a Year to tranſmit an Account of the Diſpoſal and Application of Goods and Stores within the preceding Year, and the Committee to ſuſpend from their Salary thoſe who neglect ſo to do.

There is a Proviſo in the Act, making it lawful for his Majeſty, by the Advice of his Council, to make to *George Glas* and his Aſſociates, and Aſſigns, a Grant, not exceeding Twenty-one Years, of the Sole Right of carrying on a Trade to a Port alledged to have been diſcovered by him, called *Regeala*, or Gueder, ſituate in South Barbary, between *Sallee* and *Cape Blanco*, and of ſuch adjoining Land as he ſhall procure to be ceded to his Majeſty, upon ſuch Conditions and Reſervations as his Majeſty ſhall think proper, ſubject to be redeemed by Parliament.

By the Peace of 1783, the Fort of Senegal, with its Dependencies, was ceded to the French King, who guaranteed to the King of Great Britain the Poſſeſſion of *Fort James*, and the River *Gambia*, which Fort and River are within the Limits between the Port of *Sallee* and *Cape Rouge*. It was now thought, that it would be more beneficial for the Trade to reſtore theſe Limits to their former Owners, the Company. It was therefore enacted by Stat. 23 Geo. III. c. 65. That Stat. 5 Geo. III. c. 44. ſhould be repealed. *Fort James* and the *River Gambia*, with their Dependencies, and all other the Forts, Lands, Caſtles, Settlements, and Factories, beginning at the Port of *Sallee*, and extending from thence to *Cape Rouge* (except ſuch Forts, Settlements, Iſlands, and Territories within the ſame, as by the Ninth Article of the Preliminary Articles of Peace are ceded to the King of France), were veſted in the Company in the ſame Manner they were veſted in them before Stat. 5 Geo III. This Act further contains the Clauſes in the repealed Act of the 5th Geo. III. about the Freedom of Trade, the Export of Negroes, and the Officers and Servants of the Company accounting; in addition to which it provides, that the Committee ſhall make an Account of Money granted by Parliament, and of Goods and Stores, to be laid before Parliament, and alſo to be delivered in to one of the Principal Secretaries of State, atteſted upon Oath, as Accounts are required to be made by them by Stat. 23 Geo II. c. 31.

In the foregoing Account the Committee have confined themſelves to the Charters and Statutes under the Authority, and Protection of which this Trade has been carried on; they will now proceed to give an Account, prepared under their Direction, of the moſt material Proceedings that have been had in the Houſe of Commons relative thereto, which will throw conſiderable Light on this Part of the Subject.

An Account of the moſt material Proceedings that have been had in the Houſe of Commons relative to the African Trade.

SO early as 17th Charles I. there appears an Application to Parliament, praying a ſpeedy Eſtabliſhment of a Company to America and Africa (Commons Journal, Vol. ii. p. 276). This is the Firſt Notice, to be found in the Journals of either Houſe of Parliament, of this Trade being an Object of legiſlative Conſideration; after this, there appears nothing till May 1679. In the mean time, the before-mentioned Charters had been granted by Charles II. by which the Royal African Company were put in poſſeſſion of that Trade, with an excluſive Claim to it; but this Right in the Crown to grant an excluſive Trade not being then reſpected as formerly, the Company were early expoſed to the Interruption of ſeparate Traders, and after the Period of the Revolution became leſs able to maintain their Privileges. It is upon the Affairs of this Company, and particularly upon this Circumſtance of their excluſive Privilege of trading, that aroſe the various Proceedings in Parliament reſpecting the Trade to Africa.

Three Periods. Theſe Proceedings may be divided into Three Periods; 1ſt. From 1679 to 1698, when the Company had to contend with the interloping ſeparate Traders, who were at length admitted to the Trade, upon paying a Duty, as before ſtated; 2d. From 1707 to 1714, during which the Company were preſſed on the one Hand by their Creditors, who were quieted by the Stat. 10 Anne, and on the other by the ſeparate Traders, who wanted to be relieved from the above-mentioned Duty; 3d. From 1729 to 1750, during which the Company were aſſiſted by Parliamentary Grants, till their Diſſolution, and the erecting of the preſent African Company, at the Cloſe of that Period.

1ſt Period from 1679, to 1698. In 1679, there appears a Petition from the Royal African Company, praying to be heard at the Bar of the Houſe reſpecting ſome Complaints againſt them, which was ordered accordingly. In 1689, a Bill was brought in upon the Suggeſtion of the Company, for the better ſecuring their Trade (Vol. x. p. 244. 363). During the Time this Bill was pending, Petitions poured in from all Quarters, where any Intereſt in the Trade of Africa was felt. The Manufacturers of Woollen and other Cloths, and the Makers of various Articles neceſſary to the Trade of Africa, alledged, that while the Trade was open there was a great Vent for their Manufactures; but that the Trade was cramped, by the Subſiſtence of an excluſive Company. The Traders and Planters in the Weſt Indies petitioned likewiſe, ſuggeſting that the Conduct of the Company was oppreſſive and injurious. On 26th Nov. 1689, the Committee on the African Trade reported to the Houſe as their Opinion, That the Trade of Africa is beſt for the Benefit of the Nation to be carried on in a *regulated* Company, and that Forts are neceſſary for ſecuring the Trade. In theſe Reſolutions the Houſe agreed (Vol. x. p. 480. 483), and a Bill was brought in upon the Principles contained in them (p. 495). This Bill was oppoſed by the African Company, who were heard by Council (p. 532), and who petitioned alſo for Leave to bring in a Bill for preſerving and eſtabliſhing the African Trade according to the Charters granted to the Company (Vol. xi. p. 68). On 2d March in 1693, there is a Report from a Committee of the Houſe, where they reſolve, as before, that Forts and Caſtles are neceſſary to ſecure the Trade; and further, that the Trade would be beſt carried on, for the Advantage of England, in a *joint Stock* (p. 113). In the mean time Petitions were preſented from Manufacturers, Merchants, and Planters, who wiſhed a free and open Trade; and on the other Hand, a Petition from the African Company in ſupport of their Charter. The Bill brought in was not paſſed.

Again, on 7th March 1695, there is a Report from a Committee of the whole Houſe, by which it appears they had reſolved, That the Trade to Africa would be beſt ſettled and regulated by Act of Parliament; that it ſhould be carried on by a joint Stock, excluſive of all others; that for the better Supply of the Plantations, all the Subjects of this Realm ſhould have Liberty to trade to Africa for Negroes, only within ſuch Limits as ſhould be preſcribed by Parliament; that the joint Stock for carrying on the Trade ſhould not exceed 200,000 l.

Theſe Reſolutions were agreed in by the Houſe, and a Bill ordered to be brought in, which was done; the Bill was proceeded in, but the Seſſion ended without its being brought to effect (Vol. xi. p. 524. 527. 533. 541. 545. 555).

In Nov. 1696, the African Company petitioned again, praying leave to bring in a Bill to eſtabliſh their Trade; a Bill was accordingly brought in (Vol. xi. p. 600. 616). This produced, as on the former Occaſion, Petitions, praying that the Trade might be left open and free to all; ſome propoſed the Alternative of being free, *or* in a regulated Company, like the Trade to Turkey; others, that it ſhould be ſo ordered as to the Houſe ſhould ſeem moſt proper for the Advantage of Commerce, and of the Nation.

Theſe Obſtacles, probably, cauſed the repeated Adjournments of the reading of the Bill. On the 11th March (Vol. xi. p.736) there appeared a Petition from the African Company, praying that their Forts and Factories might be maintained by ſuch as traded to Africa, or that they might have leave to diſpoſe of them to their moſt Advantage, ſo that they might be thereby enabled to pay their Debts; but this Petition was rejected, and after various Adjournments of the Conſideration of the Bill, the Seſſion ended without any Thing being effected.

On 11th February 1697, Leave was given to bring in a Bill to ſettle the Trade to Africa (Vol. xii. p. 97). Petitions from the African Company, and the different Manufacturers, Planters, Merchants, and others intereſted in the Trade, were again renewed. The Charter of the Company was laid before the Houſe, and referred to a Committee that had been appointed for the Conſideration of the Trade. Some Creditors of the Company alſo interpoſed, and took a Part in the Struggle. The American Merchants in their Petition ſuggeſt, that it would be a great Benefit to the Kingdom to ſecure the Trade by maintaining Forts and Caſtles there, with an equal Duty upon all Goods exported, to be paid into the Hands of the Governor of the Company; and they prayed that the Bill might paſs. This Expedient, being a middle Courſe between an excluſive and open Trade, had been offered by the Company; and ſome of the Weſt India Iſlands, that had before oppoſed the Company, now joined with them, and declared their Opinion, that ſuch Mode of carrying on the Trade by the Company would be the beſt. But the Manufacturers in England ſtill continued to object; and prayed that no Duty whatſoever might be impoſed (Vol. xii. P. 166. 184). This Bill however paſſed the Houſe; and ſome Amendments having been made therein by the Lords, and agreed to by the Commons, paſſed into a Law, and makes Stat. 10 William III. c. 26. before mentioned (Vol. xii. p. 274. 283. 308, 309), which cloſes the Firſt Period of Parliamentary Proceedings on the African Trade.

2d Period, from 1707, *to* 1714.

The Trade to Africa being thus laid open, in ſome Degree, upon the Terms and Conditions contained in that Statute, there appears no further Diſcuſſion (except a ſpecial Bill occaſioned by the Embezzlement of ſome of their Bonds) on their Concerns in the Journals of Parliament, until the Year 1707.

The Company appear then to have been under great Preſſure and Embarraſſment in their Affairs; and, in addition to this, the Perſons who had been admitted upon certain Terms into the Trade, by Stat. 10 William III. begun to feel the Weight of the Duties they paid; and the Cry for opening the Trade was revived with all its former Violence. Theſe Two Points of Diſcuſſion occupied the Parliament for Two or Three Seſſions, till the Firſt was ſettled by an Act paſſed in the 10th Year of Queen Anne for eſtabliſhing a Compoſition entered into between the Company and their Creditors. The laſt and more important Point remained for future Settlement, at a more remote Period. The Progreſs towards the Adjuſtment of the former Point of Diſpute appears by the Journals to be as follows:

On 10th March 1707 a Petition was preſented from the Company, ſtating their Expences in building and maintaining Forts, and praying the Houſe to take into Conſideration the State of the Britiſh Trade and Intereſt on the Coaſt of Africa, and give Support and Relief to the Petitioners, as they ſhould judge fit. This Petition was laid before the Houſe, with the Permiſſion of her Majeſty, who had had the Affairs of that Trade before her, on a Report from the Board of Trade. A Committee was accordingly appointed to take into conſideration the State of the African Trade (Vol. xv. p. 599); and the Report of the Board of Trade was ordered to be laid before the Houſe.

Upon this Occaſion, as upon the former, Petitions came in from all Quarters, where an Intereſt was felt in this Trade. On 12th March 1707 a Petition was preſented from the Merchants, Planters, and ſeparate Traders to Africa, praying to be relieved from the Duty of 10 *per Cent.*; alledging, that, for the Nine Years it had been paid, it had produced 85,000l. which had not been applied to the Uſes intended (Vol. xv. p. 602). Theſe were followed by ſimilar Petitions from Manufacturers of various Kinds, all aiming to obtain a free and open Trade. But the Seſſions ended without any Thing being done.

The Affairs of this Trade, in the next Seſſions, were opened by a Petition from the Company, preſented 20th January 1708 (Vol. xvi. p. 64). After entering into their Merits, and the

Claim, they had on the Public, for having ſupported the Trade bytheir joint Stock, raiſed among themſelves, they alledge that the Liberty given by the Act 10th William had ſo divided the Britiſh Intereſt, that the Natives of Africa impoſed what they pleaſed upon them; ſo that not only the Price of Goods carried to *Guinea* were much leſſened, but the Price of Negroes advanced: That, with all theſe Diſadvantages, they had advanced more Money on their Stock, and were ſtill diſpoſed to advance more, if they had Encouragement from the Houſe, by the Grant of ſuch further Privileges as would enable them to ſupport and improve the Trade.

The ſeparate Traders on 27th January 1708, met this with a Petition on their Part, in which they declared that the Company had made many miſtaken Repreſentations of the Trade, and injudicious Reflections, as well upon the Statute 10 Will. as upon the Petitioners (Vol. xvi. p. 71).

Petitions from almoſt every Deſcription of Manufacturers, all praying a free Trade, were preſented during Two or Three Months; and, after repeated Diſcuſſion, the Committee on 17th March reported their Opinion, That the Trade was important; that it ought to be free to all her Majeſty's Subjects in *a regulated* Company, under ſuch Rules and Proviſions as might be for the Preſervation of the Trade, and maintaining the neceſſary Forts and Caſtles. Theſe Reſolutions were agreed in by the Houſe (Vol. xvi. p. 160); and in purſuance thereof, a Bill was ordered to be brought in. This Bill was oppoſed by the Company, whoſe Counſel were heard at the Bar (p. 169), as alſo by their Bond Creditors. Soon afterwards a Bill was preſented for the Relief of the Bond Creditors; but the Seſſion ended without either coming to any Effect.

In the next Seſſion, this Buſineſs began by a Petition on 8th December 1708, from ſeveral Traders, praying the Houſe to take into Conſideration the State of the Trade, and to eſtabliſh it free to all her Majeſty's Subjects (Vol. xvi. p. 235). This was followed by other Petitions from ſeparate Traders, and from the Company, as in the preceding Seſſion (p. 259). The Commiſſioners for Trade were again called upon for their Obſervations on the Trade (p. 244. 246).

On 19th January, the Committee reported their Opinion, that the Company and ſeparate Traders ſhould give in their ſeveral Schemes, or Propoſitions for ſecuring the Trade; which was accordingly done (p. 273). The Committee having ſeen, and conſidered theſe Schemes, reported, on 9th February, that Forts and Settlements were neceſſary. 2dly, That the Trade ſhould be free, and open to all her Majeſty's Subjects trading from Great Britain or the Plantations, under proper Regulations and Proviſions. Both Reſolutions were agreed in by the Houſe; not without an Attempt to reject the latter (p. 300). In purſuance of theſe Reſolutions the Committee recommended a Bill to be brought in, for regulating the Trade, which was accordingly ordered by the Houſe on 18th February (Vol. xvi. p. 324).

On 20th February, the Creditors of the Company petitioned for Leave to bring in a Bill to enable them to name Managers of the Company's Affairs, inſtead of the Proprietors of Stock, and to pay themſelves and Proprietors in proportion to the Produce of the Effects; and Leave was given to bring in ſuch a Bill. It ſhould be remarked, that it was made an Inſtruction to the Committee, to whom the Bill for regulating the African Trade was referred, to receive a Clauſe, to provide for inſtructing Negroes in the Knowledge of the Chriſtian Religion (p. 372).

While theſe Bills were pending, there was preſented, 27th February 1710, a Petition of the Adventurers, Creditors, and others, Subſcribers for the Support and carrying on the Trade; praying that there might be Leave given to bring in a Bill to unite all the Adventurers and Creditors of the Company and the Proprietors into one joint Stock, and to confirm to them the Charter of the Company. This Petition was referred to a Committee. In the mean time numerous Petitions were preferred by Manufacturers and Traders of all Deſcriptions, praying a free Trade might be eſtabliſhed, as on the former Occaſions.

But juſt at the Eve of the Prorogation, the Houſe, on 7th June 1711, reſolved on an Addreſs to the Queen, praying her Majeſty to take ſuch Meaſures, as ſhe ſhould judge moſt proper, for ſupporting the Settlements and Trade in Africa, till ſome other Proviſion could be made by Parliament. The Prorogation took place without either of the Bills paſſing (Vol. xvi. p. 691).

In the next Seſſion, on 1ſt February 1711, a Petition appears from the ſeparate Traders, ſtating, that the Trade was under great Diſcouragement by the Company not paying their Debts, nor carrying on the Trade, nor ſupporting their Settlements, nor protecting the ſeparate Traders: That the Act for ſettling the Trade to Africa (viz. Stat. 10th Will.) was near expiring, and praying the Houſe to take into Conſideration the State of the Trade (Vol. xvii. p. 55). The Houſe formed a Committee for Conſideration of the African Trade. Some Petitions ſimilar to thoſe on former Occaſions were preſented, and the Company alſo petitioned on 12th February, ſtating, that her Majeſty, in conſequence of the Addreſs of the Houſe, had been pleaſed to aſſiſt the Company with Ordnance, &c. and praying the Houſe to take into Conſideration ſome Settlement of this Trade, and make ſuch Proviſions as might be judged neceſſary for its Support. On 18th March, Mr. *St. John* informed the Houſe, that her Majeſty had been pleaſed to give Directions for Support of the Trade to Africa, in compliance with their Addreſs of laſt Year; and that her Majeſty had directed the State of that Trade to be laid before her by the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations; and he laid the Repreſentation, made on that Occaſion by the Commiſſioners, together with other Papers relative thereto, before the Houſe (Vol. xvii. p. 140).

On 31ſt March, the Committee reported ſeveral Reſolutions, viz. that the Trade ought to be free in a regulated Company; that Forts and Settlements were neceſſary; that the Charge of them ſhould be ſupported out of the Trade; that Contracts already made with the Natives ſhould be kept, and other Alliances made from Time to Time, for Enlargement of the Trade; that the Plantations ought to be ſupplied with Negroes at reaſonable Rates; that a conſiderable Stock was neceſſary for carrying on the Trade to the beſt Advantage; that an Export of 100,000l. at leaſt in Merchandiſe ſhould be annually made from Great Britain to Africa. The Six firſt Reſolutions were agreed to by the Houſe; but the laſt reſpecting the Export of Merchandiſe was negatived. On 7th April 1712, a Bill for eſtabliſhing the Trade in a regulated Company was preſented and read a Firſt and Second Time. A Petition was preſented againſt it by the Company, and alſo by their Creditors.

In this Stage of the Proceeding the Creditors preferred another Petition, ſtating, that they had ſuch Confidence in the Probability of the Company retrieving their Affairs, that they had conſented to give them Time for Payment of their Debt; but that ſome of the Creditors were Executors, Guardians, &c. who could not legally conſent; they therefore prayed Leave to bring in a Bill to make ſuch Agreement effectual (Vol. xvii. p. 210). A Bill was accordingly brought in, to make effectual ſuch Agreement as ſhould be entered into between the Company and their Creditors.

It ſhould be noticed, that a Clauſe was offered to be added to the Bill for regulating the Trade, that all Owners of *Slaves born* in the Colonies ſhould cauſe ſuch Children, within Three Months after they were born, to be baptized; and that no Owner ſhould loſe his Property in a Negro by ſuch Negro profeſſing Chriſtianity, or being baptized (p. 242).

Theſe Two Bills went on together; but that for regulating the Trade was rejected on the Third Reading: That for eſtabliſhing the Agreement between the Company and their Creditors paſſed on 31ſt May (Vol. xvii. p. 256), and being agreed to by the Lords was paſſed into a Law, making Stat. 10 Ann. c. 27.

In the next Seſſions, April 1713, the like Applications to Parliament were renewed by the ſeparate Traders, Manufacturers, and others, praying the Trade might continue open (Vol. xvii. p. 297); and a Committee of the whole Houſe was again appointed, to conſider of the Trade to Africa. This Committee came to Reſolutions ſimilar to thoſe of former Committees; namely, That the Trade ſhould be open and free, and that Forts ſhould be maintained: In both which the Houſe agreed, and a Bill was accordingly once more brought in on 6th May 1713, for eſtabliſhing the Trade on the Principle of thoſe Reſolutions (Vol. xvii. p. 315). This Bill was oppoſed by the Company, who ſtated, that they were now united with their Creditors, by the Encouragement of the Act of laſt Seſſion, and were in a fair Way of eſtabliſhing their Affairs. Their Charter was laid before the Houſe, and they were heard by Counſel. In the Diſcuſſion of this Bill, a Motion was made to reſolve, that the excluſive Right granted to the African Company by Charles II. was an Invaſion on the Freedom of Trade, and of dangerous Conſequence to the Commerce of the Kingdom; but it was rejected by putting the previous Queſtion (Vol. xvii. p. 389).

At length the Bill paſſed the Houſe 8th June 1713 (p. 407). But the Seſſion was cloſed before it paſſed through the Houſe of Lords.

The next Seſſion, 1714, the Subject was moved once more by a Petition from the Weſt India Planters. Theſe on former Occaſions had ſo far ſhewn a Change of Sentiment as to prefer Petitions favourable to the Intereſt of the Company; but now they ſpoke more openly and decidedly in their Favour; ſtating, that the Company uſed to ſell Negroes at moderate Prices, and give the Planters great Credit, until they were able to pay out of the Negro-labour; but that, on opening the Trade to Africa, either from the ſeparate Traders not being ſkilled in a right Management of Traffic with the Natives, or from the different Struggles and Over-reachings among themſelves, as well as the Contentions between them and the Company's Agents on the Coaſt, the Price of Negroes had advanced, and the Voyages had been ſo retarded as to cauſe great Mortalities on Shipboard, ſo that there was a Want of Negroes, and great Diſcouragement to the Weſt India Trade. This is ſtated in a ſtrong Way; and probably it is owing to the Part then taken by the Weſt India Planters in favour of the Company, that the ſeparate Traders felt no longer Encouragement to preſs their Suit in Parliament for making the Trade free and open. Accordingly, we hear no more on this Subject during the Seſſion, and the Struggle about an excluſive and free Trade was at length ſuffered to ſleep for ſome Years. This cloſes the Second Period of Parliamentary Proceedings on the African Trade.

Moſt material Proceedings in the Houſe of Commons relative to the African Trade.

3d Period, from 1729 to 1750.

In the Year 1729 the Subject of the African Trade was again brought before Parliament by the Company themſelves, who on 18th February petitioned for Relief to enable them to keep their Forts and Settlements in a defenſible Condition; but this Petition was rejected.

The Houſe, however, afterwards reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the African Trade, and their Affairs were then once more brought under Conſideration. For this Purpoſe, the Commiſſioners of Trade were called upon to lay before the Houſe Three Reports, One of 15th March 1711-12, the other 26th March 1726-7, and another of 3d February 1707-8; the Company were to lay before the Houſe a State of their Forts, and the Eſtabliſhment for their Support.

On the 26th March the Committee came to the following Reſolutions; 1ſt, That the Trade ſhould be open; 2dly, That *it ought not to be taxed for the Support of Forts*, &c. 3dly, That Forts, &c. were neceſſary for ſecuring the Trade; and, 4thly, That an Allowance ought to be made for the Support of ſuch Forts, &c. The Firſt, Second, and Fourth Reſolutions were agreed to; and alſo the Third, with the Amendment, That they were to be maintained *as Marks of the Poſſeſſions of Great Britain*, inſtead of, *for ſecuring the Trade*. The Houſe were alſo informed, that his Majeſty recommended a Proviſion to be made for the Support of the African Forts, &c.

Thus was a Foundation laid for the parliamentary Aſſiſtance that was given for the Support of the Company's Affairs, ſo long as they continued to exiſt as a Company. Grants were accordingly made annually, more or leſs, according to Circumſtances; and almoſt the only Proceedings in Parliament reſpecting the Company, down to the Year 1747, conſiſt in their annual Petition for Aſſiſtance, the Accounts of annual Expenditure, &c. and the Grant of a Proviſion for Forts, &c.

But in the Year 1747 the Affairs of the Company became more intereſting and critical; the Parliament began to ſhew an Indiſpoſition to continue the annual Grants for Aſſiſtance; this increaſed their Embarraſſments, alarmed their Creditors, and gave Encouragement to the ſeparate Traders. The Company, however, was not without Support in the Weſt India Planters, who, in their Petitions to Parliament, declared decidedly for a joint Stock Company, as neceſſary to the Support of the Trade. In this they ſeem to have ſtood ſingle, in oppoſition to the Manufacturers, who continued as loud as ever for a Free Trade, and even to the Creditors, who at laſt joined in the Attack, and ſeem to have been the immediate Cauſe of the Diſſolution of the Company. The Manner in which this Attack was managed, and in which the Company defended itſelf during the Approach to its End, will be beſt ſeen in the following Account of the Proceedings in Parliament.

On 14th March 1747 a Petition was preferred by the London Merchants trading to Africa, alledging the Trade to be in danger, and that it could not ſupport itſelf againſt other powerful joint Stock Companies, without maintaining and increaſing the Number of Forts and Caſtles, and praying Relief.

This was oppoſed on 24th March by a Petition from the Liverpool Merchants, who controverted theſe Suggeſtions, alledging the Trade to be in a very flouriſhing Condition; hoping it would appear to the Houſe unneceſſary to make any Alteration in the Mode of carrying it on; but if by the artful Suggeſtions of a Set of Men, who envied the ſeparate Traders in the Outports the preſent Share they held in the Trade, any Alteration ſhould be made, they hoped they might be heard by their Counſel againſt ſuch Reſolution (Vol. xxv. p. 565. 597). This was followed by a ſimilar Petition from the Merchants, &c. of Briſtol. On the other hand, the Creditors of the Company likewiſe petitioned (p. 599. 604); all which were referred to a Committee; but the Seſſion ended without any Thing being done by the Houſe.

In the next Seſſion the Company again petitioned for Relief on 22d December 1748, ſtating that the Allowance from Parliament was not adequate to the Maintenance of the Forts, and that they went on contracting new Debts for their Support and Supply (p. 676). A Committee was appointed to conſider of the African Trade: The Merchants of Liverpool and Briſtol now preferred Petitions in a more explicit Language, praying that his Majeſty's Ships of War might frequently viſit the Coaſt of Africa for Defence and Countenance of the Trade: That ſince Forts were judged neceſſary only as Marks of Sovereignty, they muſt be a Burden and Nuiſance in the Hands of any joint Stock Company, whoſe private Intereſt ever had and would be incompatible with that of the ſeparate Traders; they therefore prayed the Forts might be taken into his Majeſty's Poſſeſſion, and ſupported by the Public, for the general Good of the Britiſh Trade; or, that the Care of them might be committed to the Merchants trading to the Coaſt; not thereby to acquire any other Advantage or Right in the Trade, than what ſhould be in common with all his Majeſty's Subjects(p. 777). Theſe Petitions, as alſo one from the Creditors of the Company, were referred to the Committee. On the 13th April 1749, the Committee reported to the Houſe the following Reſolutions: That the Trade to Africa ought always to remain free and open: That it ſhould *never be taxed with Duties for Maintenance of Forts* or Settlements: That

Britiſh Forts and Settlements on the Coaſt are neceſſary, as Marks of the Poſſeſſion of Great Britain in thoſe Parts, and may, under proper Management, be rendered uſeful to the Traders in general. That in order to carry on the Trade in the moſt beneficial Manner, all Perſons trading to Africa ſhould be united in *an open Company*, without any joint Stock, or Power to trade as a Corporation, under proper Regulations; and that the Forts and Settlements ſhould be put under proper Management and Direction. Theſe Reſolutions were agreed in by the Houſe; and an Order was made for bringing in a Bill in purſuance thereof (p. 829). The Bill was preſented on 4th May 1749; read a Firſt Time; ordered to be read a Second, and printed (p. 856). Againſt this Bill the Company preſented a Petition, ſtating that they relied on the Juſtice of the Houſe not to deprive them of their Property, without an adequate Satisfaction; and prayed to be heard (p. 857). The Creditors alſo petitioned, expreſſing themſelves well content with any new Adjuſtment the Parliament might pleaſe to make, and relying on their Juſtice for an adequate Compenſation being made to them. It ſeems the Creditors had remonſtrated, in June 1748, with the Company for continuing to ſend new Officers to Africa, when their Affairs were declining, and the Parliament ſeemed indiſpoſed to give them further Aſſiſtance; in which Criſis the Creditors had ſtrongly recommended they ſhould make a Surrender of their Charter to his Majeſty, being no longer able to fulfil the Deſign of it (p. 861). This Petition was referred to the Committee, as were alſo Statements of Debts, and other Accounts, together with the Charter of the Company (p. 862. 868. 872).

On 25th May 1749 the Company preſented to the Houſe *a Propoſal*, in which they ſtated, That being indebted in 107,262l. 8s. 5d. to ſundry Creditors, and having been heard by their Counſel, they humbly hoped and relied they had made appear, that they had an undoubted Right to the Lands granted by their Charter, and to the Forts and Caſtles by them purchaſed and built there. But being deſirous to contribute all in their Power, to facilitate ſuch Meaſures as the Houſe ſhould judge proper to be taken, they did, in the moſt humble and dutiful Manner, beg leave to offer the immediate Surrender of their Charter, Forts, Caſtles, and other Property in Africa, upon the Footing of the following Propoſal, namely, that the Houſe would be pleaſed to make Proviſion for Payment of all ſuch of the Company's Debts as ſhould appear to be juſtly due, by Money, or Annuities, at 3 *per Cent.* redeemable by Parliament, and alſo to grant the Company 25,000l. to be divided among the Proprietors of Stock, in proportion to their reſpective Intereſts therein, in Money, or an Annuity redeemable by Parliament. This Propoſal was likewiſe referred to the Committee (p. 876).

On 30th May the Committee reported a Reſolution, That a reaſonable Compenſation be made to the Company whenever they ſhould be diveſted of their Charter, Lands, &c.; and that it ſhould, in the firſt place, be applied towards the Payment of their *bona fide* Creditors; this was agreed to by the Houſe (p. 882). On 1ſt June, it was made an Inſtruction to the Committee, who now had the Bill under Conſideration, that they have Power to make Proviſion for examining into the State of the Forts and Settlements, and the Claims of Creditors. Next Day the Bill was reported, read a Third Time, and paſſed (p. 885, 886); but the Parliament was prorogued on 13th June, and it did not paſs into a Law.

The next Seſſion this Buſineſs was again revived on 6th February, by Petitions from the Merchants of London, Briſtol, and Liverpool, to the Effect of thoſe in the preceding Seſſions. Papers relative to this Trade were laid before the Houſe, and a Committee was appointed to take into Conſideration the African Trade (p. 976). Petitions came from Lancaſter and Mancheſter, Wigan, and other Places, ſuggeſting Apprehenſions of a Scheme now planning by ſome Weſt India Planters in London, to deprive the Out-ports of the Trade to Africa, and to have it confined to themſelves as an excluſive Company (p. 984. 988).

On 13th February 1749 a Petition was preferred by the Creditors, declaring their Surpriſe and Alarm to find the Company (after ſuch ſolemn and repeated Declarations of their utter Inability) now receding from the Propoſal made laſt Seſſion to the Houſe, and offering to take upon themſelves the ſatisfying their Creditors, which they conceived them little likely to do in a great Number of Years, if ever: That the Treatment of the Company to their Creditors was ſuch as led them to conclude, it was their Deſign to force them into a Compoſition, by litigating their juſt Demands. Theſe Petitioners ſtate themſelves to be Creditors to the Amount of 50,000l. for Debts incurred for Maintenance of the Forts and Settlements. They ſaid, that the Houſe having laſt Seſſion taken them under their Protection, they truſted this Protection would be continued, and they ſhould not be left to the Mercy of the Company (p. 993).

On the other hand, the Weſt India Planters preferred a Petition, declaring their Opinion, that the Maintenance of Forts required a joint Stock Company, and praying that the Trade might be ſettled ſo, that beſides leaving it free to all his Majeſty's Subjects, a Company, with a joint trading Stock, be likewiſe permitted to trade thither, which would be more beneficial than if it were carried on by private Traders only without ſuch a Company; ſo as ſuch Company were inveſted with no Rights to exclude or obſtruct others. They proceeded to enter into various Reaſons for preferring ſuch an Eſtabliſhment (p. 1003). This Petition was referred to the Committee. Several Papers on this Subject from the Board of Trade were laid before the Houſe, and referred to the Committee.

After the Weſt India Planters had thus diſcovered the Project ſo much apprehended and alluded to by the Manufacturers, Petitions from various trading Towns were preferred, to give countenance to the Merchants of the Out-ports, who were preſſing for an open Trade (p. 1005).

At length, on 4th March 1749, the Committee reported ſeveral Reſolutions to the Houſe, exactly agreeing with thoſe of laſt Seſſion, with the ſingle Difference, that the Forts and Settlements conſidered as neceſſary, were not, as on the former Occaſion, expreſſed to be ſo, *as Marks of the Poſſeſſion of Great Britain in thoſe Parts* (p. 1028). Theſe Reſolutions were agreed to by the Houſe, and, in purſuance of them, a Bill was ordered to be brought in.

While this Bill was pending, the Company preferred a Petition, in which they merely ſtate their Right, without meaning, as they ſay, to give the Houſe any further Trouble on that Head; but they again made an Offer of ſurrendering their Charter on the following Propoſal; namely, a Grant of 180,000 l. or an Annuity, at the Rate of 3 l. *per Cent.* redeemable by Parliament. This to be ſubject, in the firſt place, to the Payment of Creditors, in ſuch Manner as the Houſe ſhould direct, and the Surplus to go to the Proprietors, in proportion to their Shares in the Stock. A Petition was at the ſame time preferred by the Creditors, praying the Bill might paſs into a Law, with ſuch Directions for ſettling the Amount of the Debts as to the Houſe ſhould be moſt ſatisfactory (p. 1050). Theſe were both referred to the Committee.

Several Clauſes were added on the Report of the Bill (p. 1058), which paſſed the Houſe, and paſſed into a Law, making Stat. 23 Geo. II. c. 31. by which the new Company was erected, and the old Company at length diſſolved; as will be better ſeen by Peruſal of Stat. 23 Geo. II. c. 31. and Stat. 25 Geo. II. c. 40. which cloſe the Third and laſt Period of Parliamentary Proceedings relating to the African Trade.

The Committee will now proceed to give a State of all the Grants which have been made by Parliament, towards the Maintenance of the Britiſh Forts and Settlements belonging to the Royal African Company, and to that, which at preſent ſubſiſts.

State of Parliamentary Grants, &c.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1729 —	10,000	—	—			
1730 —	10,000	—	—			
1742 —	10,000	—	—			
1743 —	20,000	—	—			
1745 —	10,000	—	—			
1748 —	10,000	—	—			
1749 —	10,000	—	—			
1750 —	10,000	—	—			
				90,000	—	—
1751 —	10,000	—	—			
1752 —	10,000	—	—			
1753 —	10,000	—	—			
1754 —	10,000	—	—			
1755 —	16,000	—	—			
1756 —	10,000	—	—			
1757 —	10,000	—	—			
1758 —	17,140	14	3			
1759 —	10,000	—	—			
1760 —	10,000	—	—			
				113,140	14	3
1761 —	13,000	—	—			
1762 —	13,000	—	—			
1763 —	13,000	—	—			
1764 —	20,072	8	4			
1765 —	20,000	—	—			
1766 —	13,000	—	—			
1767 —	16,500	—	—			
1768 —	13,000	—	—			
1769 —	15,000	—	—			
1770 —	13,000	—	—			
				149,572	8	4
Carried forward				£. 352,713	2	7
Brought forward —				352,713	2	7
1771 —	15,000	—	—			
1772 —	15,400	—	—			
1773 —	13,000	—	—			
1774 —	13,000	—	—			
1775 —	13,000	—	—			
1776 —	13,000	—	—			
1777 —	13,000	—	—			
1778 —	13,000	—	—			
1779 —	13,000	—	—			
1780 —	13,000	—	—			
				134,400	—	—
1781 —	13,000	—	—			
1782 —	15,000	—	—			
1783 —	13,000	—	—			
1784 —	13,000	—	—			
1785 —	13,000	—	—			
1786 —	13,000	—	—			
1787 —	13,000	—	—			
1788 —	13,000	—	—			
				106,000	—	—
Total Sum granted annually between 1729 and 1788 incluſive				£. 593,113	2	7
The Sum granted by Stat. 25 Geo. II. as a Compenſation to the Old Company —				112,142	3	3
				£. 705,255	5	10

II.

View of Evidence concerning the Manner of carrying Slaves to the *Weſt Indies*, &c. &c. &c.

H.

of Evidence concerning the Manner of carry-
ing Slaves in the West Indies, &c. &c. &c.

PART II.

II.

Evidence with reſpect to carrying Slaves to the *Weſt Indies*, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Harry Gandy.

BY the Evidence of Mr. HARRY GANDY, it appears, That he made two Voyages, in 1758 and 1762, to the River Gambia and Sierra Leone: In the firſt, he took on board 120 Slaves, in the other 150; and went both Voyages to the Iſland of Santa Cruz: That he loſt in his firſt Voyage a great many Slaves on the Coaſt; Fifteen or Sixteen of a Diſorder in the Throat: His Crew were exceedingly ſickly, owing to their Intemperance, and Want of freſh Proviſions, and the ſending them up the River in Boats; but after he left the Coaſt, he loſt very few; the Veſſel was about 150 Tons: That in the ſecond Voyage, he loſt a good many; chiefly however on the Coaſt: The Sailors were very ſickly too, and he loſt a good many of them in the River Gambia. That in one of his Voyages, when he was a Boy, there was an Inſurrection among the Negroes, who got Poſſeſſion of the Ship; however, after a good many were killed, the reſt were quelled, and many who were wounded, were ordered to throw themſelves overboard, which they did. They were fired upon, by Order of the Captain, after they had ſurrendered.

Sir George Young, Capt. in Your Majeſty's Navy.

By the Evidence of Sir GEORGE YOUNG, it appears, That, with reſpect to the Treatment of Slaves on Board the Slave Ships he viſited, he obſerved no inhuman Treatment, except that they were ſo crouded, particularly on Board of one Ship, that the Stench of the Hatchway was intolerable, and that this Ship, at the Time he went on Board her, wanted Two Hundred of her Complement: That the Men Slaves were chained, which he conceives to be a neceſſary Precaution, nor is it practiſed more than Neceſſity requires—The Women were at Liberty, ſometimes above and ſometimes below Deck, as it happens. That he never did accompany any of theſe Ships from Africa to the Weſt Indies—Did not obſerve, or ever heard, that there was any Want of Surgeons, or Medicines, or Food, on Board—They all had Surgeons—That the Ship had every Means of giving Air (ſuch as Gratings, Windſails, and Scuttles) except a Ventilator, which there was not Room enough for, but is neceſſary when the Weather is ſo bad as to oblige them to keep the Hatches down, and remove the Windſails—That if a Ton were allowed for a Slave, there would be ample Room for a Ventilator, as well as for every other Accommodation—The Ventilator can work at all Times, and in all Weathers—That the Complaints frequently made to him by the Seamen, induced him to go on Board ſeveral of theſe Ships; the general Proportion allowed, was One Ton to Two Slaves; on Board ſome, however, Three were ſtowed to One Ton; and, as he was informed, the Proportion was in ſome Caſes rather under Two Slaves to a Ton.—He went on Board a Ship of 300 Tons, in which there were 520 Slaves, but in this Inſtance they had not a compleat Cargo, and would have taken more, if they could have got them—Cannot poſitively ſpeak to the Mortality of the Sailors employed in this Trade—That frequent Complaints were made to him by Sailors on the Coaſt, that they were half ſtarved, ill cloathed and inhumanly treated by their Captains, in all Reſpects—The Reaſon aſſigned by the Sailors for this Ill-treatment, was, to induce them to run away in the Weſt Indies and forfeit their Wages;—That they appeared emaciated wretched Objects, without Cloaths, and ſometimes without Proviſions—That he firmly believes that a Guinea Ship ſeldom returns with more than Half her Complement, and that the Annual Loſs of Seamen ſuſtained by the Nation by the Guinea Trade, amounts to the Manning of Two Ships of the Line—Believes the Treatment of the Sailors from their Commanders, is not worſe than in other Trades; but from the Unhealthineſs of the Climate, from the Neceſſity of remaining long in Rivers, and in the Rains, and from bad Accommodations on Board the Ships, and from frequent Want of Proviſions, they certainly ſuffer more—Does not think they have Men enough for the Service they are employed in—He does not think the Mortality of Sailors on Board the King's Ships employed on the Coaſt of Africa ſo great as thoſe employed in any other Tropical Climate, having buried in Two Voyages but Two Men and One Boy—That the Two Men were ailing before they left England, and the Boy met with an Accident, which might have killed him any where—That in each Voyage, he was Six Months on the Coaſt, and his Complement was One hundred Men.

Mr. Thomas Eldred.

By the Evidence of Mr. THOMAS ELDRED, it appears—That the Ships he commanded in the Trade* were built with Bulk Heads between Decks, and Gratings in the Room of Hatches, to ſecure the Slaves.—That they had no proper Wind Sails, but made Uſe of a ſtudding Sail for that Purpoſe—Had no Ventilators; were not painted between Decks,

but

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* Was in the Slaving Trade, in Rhode-Iſland Ships, in the Years 1765,6,7,8.

Mr. Thomas Eldred.

but uſed to waſh them with Vinegar—That he made Three Voyages in this Trade—Two to Barbadoes, and One to New Providence in the Bahama Iſlands—That he carried from about 140 to 150 Slaves in each Voyage—The Burthen of the Ship about 200 Tons—He had no proper Surgeon on board in either of the Voyages—That it was the common Practice, in Ships trading from America to Africa, to have no Surgeon on Board.—In the firſt Voyage he loſt about 70—in the Two next between 20 and 30 in each.—Does not know how to account for his having loſt more in the Firſt Voyage, than in either of the others.—The Slaves died chiefly of the Flux—That the Precautions taken to preſerve them were, to bring them on Deck every Day from Eight in the Morning till near Sun-ſet—That they fed them with Corn, Rice, Beans, and Yams, when they could get them, and gave them as much as they could eat—kept their Apartments very clean, ſcraping and waſhing them with Vinegar every Day—They had Plenty of Wine and Plenty of Medicines, which they adminiſtered to the Slaves by a Book of Directions which they had on Board—That the Men, Women, and Children died in nearly equal Numbers; thinks rather more Men than Women—That the Men were in Chains; the Women and Children at Liberty.—In the Two laſt Voyages, where he loſt fewer of his Slaves, he did not take any other Precautions; but the Number of Slaves might be twenty leſs—Does not conceive that the great Loſs in the Firſt Voyage proceeded from the great Number of Slaves, and their being more crouded—but to their laying ſo long on the Coaſt—That in each Voyage he had about Twelve Sailors; in the Firſt Voyage they loſt Seven, in the others not more than Two or Three in each—They all died on the Coaſt.

James Penny, Eſq.

By the Evidence of JAMES PENNY, Eſquire, it appears—That in the Eleven Voyages in which he commanded Veſſels carrying Slaves from the Coaſt of Africa to the Weſt Indies, and America, their Size was from nearly 200 to 300 Tons—That the Number of Slaves he uſually took on Board was from 500 to 600—That this Proportion of Tonnage was not too ſmall for the Number of Slaves he ſo took on Board—That the Slave Ships at Liverpool are built on Purpoſe for this Trade, and are accommodated with Air Ports and Gratings for the Purpoſe of keeping the Slaves cool—Great Improvements have been made at Liverpool, within theſe Twenty Years, in the Conſtruction of theſe Ships—The Space between the Decks is ſufficiently large to contain the Number of Negroes above-mentioned, and is plained very ſmooth and painted:—They are alſo provided with Wind Sails, and moſt of them have Ventilators—That in the Number of Slaves he carried in his ſeveral Voyages, the Proportion was about Two Thirds Males, and One Third Females—That in Three Voyages he carried his Slaves to Jamaica—in One to Georgia—One to South Carolina—Two to Saint Kitt's—Two to Saint Vincent's—One to Grenada, and One to St. Lucia.—As to the Number of Slaves and Sailors he loſt in each of theſe Voyages, he can ſpeak only with Certainty to Four Voyages, from Papers in his Poſſeſſion—That the Negroes of ſome Parts of Africa are ſubject to more Mortality than others, during the Voyage, from the Difference in their Strength and Conſtitution—Thoſe Negroes from the Gold Coaſt and Whydah, who feed on Indian Corn, have in general little or no Mortality—Thoſe from the Windward Coaſt, whoſe Food is Rice, are next in Degree moſt healthy—Thoſe from the Bight of Guinea, who feed on Yams, are ſubject to the greateſt Mortality—That upon an Average he eſtimated (from his own Experience, and from the beſt Information he has collected from others, converſant in the Trade) that the Mortality is about one Twelfth Part.—He delivered in the following Paper.

Voyages to Bonny, in the Ships Wilbraham and Nicholſon.

					Died.				Died.	Drowned.
1775/6	—	Purchaſed	531	Negroes	27	—	40	Seamen	6	1
1776/7	—	D°	539	—	24	—	38	D°	4	—
1777/8	—	D°	560	—	31	—	48	D°	3	—

Voyages to Angola, in the Ships Carolina and Madam Pookata.

					Died.				Died.	Drowned.
1781/2	—	Purchaſed	571	Negroes	26	—	45	Seamen	0	1
1785	—	D°	209	—	1	—	20	D°	3	—
1786	—	D°	166	—	1	—	20	D°	2	—
			2576		110		211		18	2

First Voyage ſold at Jamaica
2d — Grenada
3d — Jamaica
4th — S^t^. Lucia
5th — Dominica
6th — D°

N. B. The Two laſt Voyages were performed on his Account, ſubſequent to his quitting the Trade as a Commander.

—That

James Penny, Eſq.

—That he is of Opinion upon the Whole, that he was rather more ſucceſsful in the Preſervation of his Negroes and Sailors than other Captains employed in this Trade—That he found himſelf impelled, both by Humanity and Intereſt, to pay every poſſible Attention, both to the Preſervation of the Crew and of the Slaves—Does not conceive that, in general, the Mortality of the Negroes, or of the Sailors, in theſe Voyages, far exceeds that which happened in the Ships he commanded—That his Veſſels were not better conſtructed than the Veſſels are at preſent; for great Improvement has been made therein—As a Proof, he has ſhewn to the principal People of the Country in Africa the Accommodations on Board his Ship, and they have held up their Hands, and ſaid, The Slaves here will ſleep better than the Gentlemen do on Shore—That the Slaves in general do not ſhew any great Concern on their firſt coming on Board—They frequently expreſs Fears, from an Apprehenſion of being eaten; which it is the Buſineſs of the Traders to remove—That with reſpect to the general Manner of treating them on Board, they are comfortably lodged in Rooms fitted up for them, which are waſhed and fumigated with Vinegar or Lime Juice every Day, and afterwards dried with Fires, in which are thrown occaſionally Frankincenſe and Tobacco—They lie on the bare Boards, but the greateſt Princes in their own Country lie on their Mats, with a Log of Wood for their Pillow—The Men Slaves are fettered when they firſt come on Board, from prudential Motives—but during the Paſſage, if they appear reconciled to their Condition, their Fetters are gradually taken off—The Women, Youths, and Children are always at Liberty, and are kept in ſeparate Apartments—The Whole of the Slaves are brought upon Deck every Day, when the Weather permits, about Eight of the Clock—If the Weather is ſultry, and there appears the leaſt Perſpiration upon their Skins, when they come upon Deck, there are Two Men attending with Cloths to rub them perfectly dry, and another to give them a little Cordial—The Surgeon, or his Mate, alſo generally attends to waſh their Mouths with Vinegar or Lime Juice, in order to prevent Scurvy. After they are upon Deck, Water is handed to them to waſh their Hands and Faces—They are then formed into Meſſes, conſiſting of Ten to each Meſs, and a warm Meſs is provided for them, alternately of their own Country Food, and of the Pulſe carried from Europe for that Purpoſe, to which Stock Fiſh, Palm Oil, Pepper, &c. are added; after that, Water is handed them to drink, and the upper Decks are ſwept clean, where they have been fed—They are then ſupplied with Pipes and Tobacco; both Sexes ſometimes will ſmoak—They are amuſed with Inſtruments of Muſic peculiar to their own Country, with which he provided them; and when tired of Muſic and Dancing, they then go to Games of Chance—The Women are ſupplied with Beads, which they make into Ornaments; and the utmoſt Attention is paid to the keeping up their Spirits, and to indulge them in all their little Humours—Particular Attention is paid to them, when ſick, and the moſt airy Part of the Ship is appropriated for the Hoſpital—That the Surgeon is provided with Medicines and with Wine, and Spices alſo, for Cordials, when the Sick require it; and he is encouraged to take Care of the Sick, by an Allowance of One Shilling per Head, in Addition to his Wages, and Privilege for every Slave that is brought to Market, which Privilege conſiſts in the Average Value of Two Slaves, in Proportion to the Value of the whole Cargo—That the Reputation of the Captain, the Officers, and Surgeons, and their future Employment, in conſequence, depend on the Care they take of the Slaves—That the Captain's Profit depends upon a per Centage on the Value of the Cargo at the Place where the ſame is ſold—That in Time of War he has ſometimes diſciplined Part of the Negroes as Marines, and has had ſuch Confidence in them, that he has frequently been upon the Quarter Deck in the Middle of them, when they have been armed, and have been entruſted with Powder and Balls—That after good Treatment he has frequently ſeen them perfectly reconciled to their Condition, and in Appearance as happy as any of his Crew—Is of Opinion, That the Treatment of the Negroes, on Board Ships in general employed in this Trade, is equally proper and humane with that he has juſt now deſcribed.—With reſpect to any Regulations which might be made for the Benefit of the Slaves, in regard to the Manner of purchaſing them, the Manner of their Conveyance to the Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, and the Treatment of them there—Does not conceive that any Regulation, with reſpect to the Manner of purchaſing them, could be made for their Benefit—With reſpect to the Manner of conveying them to the Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, is of Opinion the Number to be conveyed in each Ship ſhould be proportioned to the Tonnage of the Veſſel; but he ſtill continues of Opinion, that, conſtructed as our African Ships now are, the Allowance of Half a Ton for each Slave is more than ſufficient—That it is ſo much the Intereſt of the Captains and Officers to take Care of their Slaves, that he does not think any Regulation made by Law would have the Effect of enforcing a kinder Treatment for them—Does not conceive that the French, or other Nations concerned in this Trade, treat their Slaves on the Paſſage better than we do—Knows that the French do not feed them ſo well, and do not pay the ſame Attention to their Cleanlineſs—The Dutch are cleaner than the French, but they are more harſh and ſevere in the Treatment of them—Is of Opinion the French allow them pretty near the ſame Ship Room—That the Negroes are generally ſubject to Epidemic Diſorders, such as the Small Pox and Meaſles, and to Fevers and Fluxes—Is of Opinion, that in theſe Voyages the Sailors are generally more ſickly than in a Voyage to the Weſt Indies, particularly ſo when they are obliged to go up the

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the Rivers of Africa to collect the Slaves—but this Trade ſerves as a Nurſery for Seamen—The Slave Ships are double manned:—they are forced to take out a great many good Officers, but near One Half of the reſt of the Crew are Landmen and Boys—Theſe are idle People picked up from the manufacturing Towns, who would not be received on Board a Ship, as Sailors, in any other Trade—but in the Courſe of a Voyage or Two in this, they become Ordinary Seamen—That in this Trade ſtrict Diſcipline is very neceſſary, and Drunkenneſs and Mutiny, particularly to be guarded againſt—That he has felt more Anxiety from the Neceſſity of preſerving due Subordination, than from any other Circumſtance—In the Weſt India Trade, if the Captain meets with a mutinous Sailor, he can get rid of him; in the African they cannot—They avoid whipping as much as they can, as it might alarm the Negroes, and diſcredit the Crew with them—They ſometimes put a Man in Irons, but in general uſe Perſuaſion more than Severity—Does not think that the Treatment of the Sailors in general is worſe in this Trade than in others—They have leſs Work, and are as well fed, and the Security of the Captain's Life and Property depends upon the Health and good Order of the Seamen—That the Sailors in this Trade are not ſubject to more Variety of Diſeaſes, than thoſe in the Trade to the Weſt Indies.

John Mathews, Eſq.

It appears by the Evidence of JOHN MATHEWS, Eſquire,—That he does not know ſo much of the Mode of conveying the Slaves as Mr. Norris, but thinks the Account given by Mr. Norris of the Manner in which the Slaves lie, not ſufficiently explained—Says, That when the Slaves are put below to ſleep, each Man lies upon his Back, till they are all placed without incommoding each other—which leaves them ſufficient Room during the Night.

Rev. Mr. John Newton.

By the Evidence of the Reverend Mr. JOHN NEWTON, it appears—That to a Ship of 100 Tons they calculated about 220 Slaves, upon an Average; therefore ſomething leſs than One Ton to Two Slaves.—In the Firſt Voyage he made as Mate, which was to Carolina, he buried One-third—in the Second, as Captain, very few; in the laſt, none*—That of the Slaves purchaſed, the Proportion was about Two-thirds Male—The Bulk of the Cargo generally bought is from 16 Years of Age to 30—the Standard is about Four Feet Six and upwards—That he never knew the Slaves ſcarce of Water—That they were fed with Horſe Beans, Peaſe, and Rice, now and then boiled with ſome Salt Meat—That the Sailors are ſometimes glad of this Food—The Slaves are never kept a Day in the Hold, without Neceſſity; are always in Chains, locked at different Intervals to the Deck—There are about 30 Sailors in a Ship of 120 Tons—That the Females and Boys ſoon recover their Spirits—the Men ſeldom; they remain gloomy a great while.

* Theſe Voyages were all made before the Year 1754.

In a Letter dated the 23d May, reſpecting the Proportion of Male to Female Slaves—Mr. Newton ſays,

This is all I feel myſelf warranted to offer in Anſwer to the Queſtion propoſed, but I embrace the Opportunity of explaining One Point which occurred when I was examined. I ſaid when before their Lordſhips, that during my laſt Voyage to Africa, I buried neither White nor Black: This was the Truth, but I ſhould have mentioned the probable Reaſon of, perhaps, the only Inſtance of the Kind, that was ever known. I had poſitive Orders from my Employers, when I left England, to ſtay no longer than Four Months upon the Coaſt. Towards the Period of that Term, I bought a ſmall Veſſel there, which had been fitted out from Briſtol; and I put on Board her a ſufficient Number of People, and all my unſold Goods. The Slaves which I purchaſed, and with which I failed to the Weſt Indies, were not more than Ninety, inſtead of Two hundred and Twenty, the Number for which my Cargo was calculated. Had I remained there till I had compleated my Purchaſe, there is little Doubt but I ſhould have ſhared largely in the Mortality ſo uſual in Veſſels crowded with Slaves.

Robert Norris, Eſq.

By the Evidence of ROBERT NORRIS, Eſquire, it appears—That he was employed as Captain in Five Voyages—That the Size of the Ships he commanded was in general 250 Tons, and the Number of Slaves he took on Board from Four to Five hundred—Thinks the Proportion of Tonnage not too ſmall for the Number of Slaves he took on Board—That the Tonnage of the Veſſel is not to be the Criterion by which to judge of the Accommodation for the Negroes—The Shape and Form of the Veſſel is peculiarly calculated for this Purpoſe—the Hold of the African Veſſels is comparatively ſmall—the Space between the Decks is enlarged in Proportion for the Lodging of the Negroes—That he carried the Slaves ſometimes to Jamaica and ſometimes to Carolina—That the Proportion of Men to Women was about 250 Males to 150 Females.—Mr. Norris then delivered in a Paper, ſtating the Loſs of the Seamen and Slaves in each of the Five Voyages; which is as follows:—

					Slaves.	Died.
1769.	In the Unity.—Firſt Voyage. Nº of the Crew	29	None died or were loſt by Caſualties.—Purchaſed		430	20
1771.	Dº 2d Voyage. Dº — —	31	Died at Sea — Died in Carolina Drowned —	1 1 1	378	15
1773.	Dº 3d Voyage. Dº — —	32	Died in Africa — Died at Sea — Drowned —	2 1 1	447	8
1775.	In the Britannia. Dº — —	35	Died in Africa —	2	400	22
1777.	In the Society. Dº — —	33	Died in Africa—	1	520	13
		160	excluſive of Apprentices.	10	2,175	78

That he thinks the above Account now given in, is a fair Average on which the Mortality of Slaves in their Paſſage to the Weſt Indies may be judged, ſo far as it reſpects the Annamaboo, Gold Coaſt, and Whydah Trade, but ſpeaks with great Diffidence—That he cannot ſpeak with reſpect to the Windward Coaſt, but in general many more die from Bonny and Calabar, as the Veſſels remain long in the River, and come out at once full loaden to Sea, which produces, in the firſt Inſtance, Sea Sickneſs, and other Complaints that follow—That the Veſſels he commanded were not more particularly conſtructed for the Purpoſe of carrying Slaves, than Slave Veſſels uſually are—That they had Air Ports in the Sides of the Ships to convey freſh Air to the Negroes Apartments, beſides Wind Sails to throw down a Current of Air, and Gratings in the Deck; they were fitted for the Purpoſe as other Slave Ships uſually are—That the general Manner of treating the Slaves was to have their Apartments fitted up as much for their Advantage as Circumſtances would admit—That they lay on the bare Boards; but in ſuch a Climate the Witneſs has often quitted his Mattraſs to ſleep on the Boards himſelf—That the Slaves do not ſuffer from it—That the Men are confined or ſecured when they firſt come on Board, by each Two Men having the Right Ancle of one connected to the Left Ancle of the other, by a ſmall Iron Fetter, and if Marks of a turbulent Diſpoſition appear, an additional Fetter is put on their Wriſts; but this is ſeldom neceſſary—But on the Paſſage to Jamaica, when no Danger is apprehended, their Fetters by Degrees are taken off—The Women and Youths are never ſecured with Irons—That they are all brought on Deck every Day when the Weather permits, and their Apartments, which it is now the Practice to paint thoroughly, are in the mean Time waſhed, and, if not painted, ſcraped and fumigated, and ſprinkled with Vinegar, or Tar Acid—The firſt Attention had to the Negroes in the Morning is to ſupply them with Water to waſh their Hands and Faces, after which they are provided with their Morning Meal, which, according to the Country from which they come, conſiſts either of Indian Corn, Rice, or Yams—They have Two Meals a Day, one of their own Country Proviſions, and the other of European Proviſions, Pulſe, Wheat, ſhelled Barley, and Biſcuit, which are varied according to the Inclination of the Negroes—That to this Food they have a Sauce made of Meat or Fiſh, ſeaſoned with Pepper and Salt, and enriched with Palm Oil, a conſtant and deſirable Article in their Cookery—After their Breakfaſt is over, they are ſupplied with Water to waſh themſelves wholly over—this is never neglected when the Weather is favourable. In the Interval between this and Dinner they are ſupplied with the Means of amuſing themſelves, after the Manner of their Country, with Muſical Inſtruments—the Song and Dance are encouraged and promoted; the Men play and ſing, whilſt the Boys dance for their Amuſement—the Women and Girls divert themſelves in the ſame Way, and amuſe themſelves with arranging fanciful Ornaments for their Perſons with Beads, which they are plentifully ſupplied with—The Men are alſo ſupplied with Pipes and Tobacco—Drams are given them when the Coldneſs of the Weather points out the Neceſſity for them—The various Implements of playing at their ſundry Games of Chance are furniſhed them, and every Scheme that can be deviſed to promote their Health, Cleanlineſs and Chearfulneſs, is practiſed.—In Sickneſs they are taken great Care of—the Moment a Slave is diſcovered to be ſick, he is immediately taken out of Irons—There is an Apartment for them when indiſpoſed, which frequently is in the Captain's Cabbin, otherwiſe in the Forecaſtle—There is always a Surgeon—ſometimes Two; and particular Attention is paid to their Diet, as well as Medicine—They have Wine, Sugar, Sago, and freſh Stock—The Surgeon, as an Encouragement to take care of the Negroes, is allowed, beſides his Pay, a Shilling for every Negro

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that comes to Market; and he is not reſtricted in the Quality or Quantity of the Medicines he chuſes to lay in for the Voyage—That the Emoluments of the Captains in the African Trade, depend greatly on the Health and good Condition of the Negroes at the Time of Sale; for their Wages are no higher than in any other Trade, but their Commiſſion, which is nearly Six per Cent. on the Amount of the Sales, is the great Source of their Reward in this fatiguing Voyage—The Prices which the Negroes ſell for are regulated by their Health and good Appearance, and this Conſideration is an additional Inducement for treating them with every poſſible Care, Attention, and Tenderneſs—The Mate's and Doctor's Perquiſites are in like Manner connected with the Health of the Slaves—That the Negroes are ſubject in the Voyage to the Small Pox, and to the Meaſles, which they bring from Shore—to Fevers, and to Fluxes—That, as a Man of Truth and Honeſty, he does, as far as his own Knowledge goes, moſt ſolemnly and ſacredly affirm the foregoing Account of the Treatment of the Slaves on Board Ship to be Truth—That as to other Ships in the Trade, he finds, that Intereſt is ſo much blended with Humanity in this Buſineſs, that he believes every Attention is generally paid to the Lives and Health of the Slaves, that Circumſtances will permit; and he contends that Inſtances to the contrary are rare—That the French or other Nations concerned in the Slave Trade, do not treat them ſo well as we do—our Ships are cleaner, and our Proviſions better, than the French; our Accommodations and Manner of treating Slaves infinitely better than the Portugueſe, who never ſuffer them to ſtay upon Deck—beſides, the Conſtruction of the Ships does not admit of the ſame Accommodation, as in Britiſh Ships, very few of them having Two Decks, conſequently their Slaves are lodged in the Hold of their Veſſels—He cannot ſpeak as to the Dutch Method of treating them, having never been on Board a Dutch Trader—he thinks he has been peculiarly fortunate, though ſome others have been equally ſucceſsful; yet ſome Inſtances of greater Mortality may be adduced; and remarks, that though, in common with almoſt every other Voyage to diſtant Climes, ſome Lives are loſt in this Trade, yet the African Trade is a Nurſery for Seamen—In almoſt every other Trade no more Men are employed than are abſolutely neceſſary for navigating the Veſſel; and the Crew conſiſts, beſides the Officers, of able Seamen and Apprentices only—in this Trade, Half the Crew conſiſts of young Men, who have an Inclination to go to Sea at a Period of Life too advanced to commence an Apprenticeſhip, and in Two or Three Voyages they acquire the profeſſional Knowledge, which qualifies them for a Sea Life ever after—That the Treatment of the Sailors in theſe Voyages depends upon the Diſpoſition of the Captains, and in the African Trade they are various, as in others: Does not apprehend that there is a larger Proportion of Captains in this Trade who treat their Men with more Severity than in others—That the Nature of the Climate will only produce thoſe Diſeaſes that are common in the Tropics, and theſe are bilious, remittent, and intermitting Fevers, and Fluxes: Beſides theſe Complaints, which Men employed in this Trade are liable to, in common with others engaged in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indian Trades, the African Sailors are ſometimes affected, at Bonny and Calabar, with Inflammations in their Eyes, owing, it is ſaid, to the Smoke; and he has ſeen ſome few Inſtances, on the Gold Coaſt, of the White Men having a temporary Inconvenience from Guinea Worms, as they are called, inſinuating themſelves into their Legs—Theſe Two Complaints are the only ones he knows of that are peculiar to the Men employed in this Trade.

Mr. Alexander Falconbridge.

By the Evidence of Mr. ALEXANDER FALCONBRIDGE, it appears—That he made Four Voyages as Surgeon to a Britiſh Slave Ship—The Firſt to the Windward or Grain Coaſt and Angola—the Second to the Windward Coaſt—the Two laſt to Bonny—That the Object of his Voyage to the Windward Coaſt was to purchaſe Slaves—In the Firſt Voyage they were taken by a French Man of War—in the Second were driven off the Coaſt by a French Man of War, and went to Angola, where they got 150 Slaves—That in the Firſt Voyage to Bonny they got 380 Slaves—in the laſt 420—both Ships were 300 Tons—carried the Second Cargo to Jamaica—and during the Courſe of the Voyage there died about Forty of Fevers and Dyſenteries—That thoſe who were well, were brought upon Deck every Day, when the Weather would permit—That they were fed with Horſe Beans and Rice in ſufficient Quantities, and now and then a little Meat—That there were proper Contrivances for airing the Ships, but they were of no Uſe in wet Weather—That this Voyage was Six Weeks, touching at Antigua and Saint Kitt's—They had not much rainy Weather, and the Ship was not much crouded that Voyage; that he imputes the Deaths of the Forty Slaves, chiefly to Confinement, and coming from the Heat between the Decks into the open Air—That as much Care was taken of them in Sickneſs as could be in the Situation they were in; and refers to the Account given in his Pamphlet—That there were Forty Seamen on Board, only Two of which died—That in his Third Voyage they carried about 380 Slaves in a Ship of 300 Tons—took them to Grenada—upwards of 100 died—met with a great Deal of bad Weather, in conſequence of which the Slaves could not ſo often be brought on Deck—refers to his Pamphlet, where he ſpeaks to Facts of his own Knowledge—That the Slaves were as well fed, and as well taken Care of, as they generally are—the Ship was not much crouded—has no particular Reaſon to aſſign for the Mortality—The Ship had 46 Seamen—Thirteen of whom died—aſſigns as a Reaſon that they were cruelly treated—whipped

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ped and beaten with very little Cauſe, often without any—That Eleven of the beſt Seamen deſerted at Bonny from ill Treatment, moſt of them periſhed—One Seaman's Name was Surman, of Briſtol, who, he believes, is alive—That in the Fourth Voyage they had 420 Slaves in a Ship of 300 Tons—carried them to Grenada—loſt Thirty-eight or Thirty-nine—That every Care was taken of them that their Situation admitted of—They had Forty Seamen, whereof Four died—That he thinks the French take better Care of their Slaves than we do—They give them Wine to preſerve their Health, which we do not.

Archibald Dalzell, Eſq.

By the Evidence of ARCHIBALD DALZELL, Eſquire, it appears, That he commanded ſeveral Veſſels in the Trade from Whydah, Benin, and Angola, to the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, and had made in all Four Voyages—That he had One Ship of 500 Tons, One of 300, One of 200, and One of 50—That in the Ship of 500 Tons, deſtined to carry 600 Slaves and upwards (from a Competition at that Time on the Coaſt of Angola) he only carried off 440.—In the Ship of 300 Tons, of which he was Supercargo, 360.—From Whydah, in that of 200, about 160 or 170.—In that of 50, he carried 106 Slaves.—Is of Opinion, Two Slaves to a Ton would not be an Overcharge.—When great Mortality happens, he conceives it to be owing to other Cauſes than Overcharge, when not more than Two to a Ton—That in Two Voyages from Whydah, to the beſt of his Recollection, he loſt about Five per Cent.—In the ſmall Ship of 50 Tons, though he had 106 Slaves, he loſt but Three—From Benin and Angola, his Voyages were both fatal—In the firſt he loſt near a Third, in the laſt about a Fourth.—That he imputes this great Loſs in the Voyage from Benin to having an ill-aſſorted Cargo, by which he was unſucceſsful in his Purchaſes, and obliged to wait a conſiderable Time in the River, till the other Ships had compleated their Cargoes; in conſequence of this Detention of near a Year, the Scurvy got among the Slaves he had purchaſed, which he could not counteract, as, during a great Part of this Time, he could not get the antiſeptic or acid Fruits.—That being long detained at Angola, alſo from a Competition with the French Traders, the Scurvy got amongſt his Slaves.—That the French made many bad Voyages that Year, and ſome of the Adventurers, as he has been informed, became Bankrupts in conſequence—That his Ships were well fitted for the Trade, had always One Surgeon and ſometimes Two, though he is a Surgeon himſelf.—Is of Opinion the Average Loſs of Slaves, allowing One Ton for Two, in a Ship properly equipped in all Reſpects, in a Voyage from Africa to Jamaica, to be, from the Windward Coaſt Three per Cent—from the Gold Coaſt, Whydah, and Angola, about Five per Cent.—from Bonny, Calabar, Benin, and Gaboon, Ten per Cent.—That the Windward Negroes are healthy, and the Paſſage is ſhort.—The Gold Coaſt and Whydah Negroes are likewiſe robuſt and healthy, but the Paſſage is conſiderably longer, and the Time of compleating the Cargoes is likewiſe much longer.—That from the different Ports in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, the Paſſage is much longer than from the other Parts, and the Slaves not ſo healthy.—That the Paſſage from Angola is quick; the Mortality ariſes very much from being detained on the Coaſt, and often from the Condition the Slaves are in when they come on Board, from the Scarcity of Proviſions in the Country—That when he had this Mortality among the Slaves, his Seamen ſuffered in Proportion—From Benin he loſt almoſt a Third of his Ship's Crew—From Angola near a Fourth—In the ſmall Ship from Whydah he loſt none; in the larger Ship, One.—That as to improving the Ships, his Ideas ſuggeſt nothing better than the Conſtruction of the Ships now in pretty general Uſe, and particularly at Liverpool.—He thinks ſome Improvements might perhaps be made in the Manner of victualling and providing proper Medicines and Food for both Slaves and Seamen.—As to the general Method of treating the Slaves on Board—As ſoon as purchaſed, the Firſt Object is to remove their Apprehenſions, and keep up their Spirits—They bring them on Deck every Morning, and keep them there the whole Day, when the Weather permits—They waſh themſelves regularly every Morning—They have Two Meſſes every Day, about Ten in the Forenoon, and Four in the Afternoon—That theſe conſiſt either of the Food they carry from hence, ſuch as Beans, Barley, Rice, Peaſe, &c. or the Food of their reſpective Countries: They have theſe Two Species of Food alternately.—While they are on Deck, their Apartments are cleaned Once a Day; and when from rainy Weather the Apartments become wet, they dry and fumigate them—That when the Slaves are ſick, they are removed to ſeparate Apartments, where they are under the Care of the Surgeon, who has as much Aſſiſtance as he wants—That their Irons are at this Time taken off.—When he found he could truſt them, he uſed often to take their Irons off, even when they were in Health, and has arrived in the Weſt Indies with his whole Cargo out of Irons—That they amuſe them when on Deck with Muſic and Games of their Country—That their Irons are not very heavy, nor detrimental to their Health;—they take Care they ſhould not corrode their Limbs—In general, they have both Hands and One Leg at Liberty—The Boys and Women are never in Irons.—That when, from Knowledge of the Character of the Slaves, there is Reaſon to apprehend any Danger from them, they confine them more rigorouſly—That in general they grow to be in good Spirits, and to be ſo attached to the Ship, that it is often a diſtreſſing Scene to part with them in the Weſt Indies.—The Old Men are ſometimes ſullen

Archibald Dalzell, Eſq.

and dejected; the Young Men are ſoon reconciled to their Situation, and do not appear to regret their Country;—Delinquents, who know their Lives are forfeited, of courſe do not wiſh to return.—It has been reported, that Guinea Traders have often torn Children from their Parents, but this is not ſo.—Once he himſelf indeed purchaſed a Son, when preſſed by the Father to buy him, as the Son had committed a Theft, for which he would have been ſent to the King of Dahomey, and his Life would have been forfeited if he had continued in the Country, as his Crime was ſtealing from a White Man, which, as far as he knows, is never pardoned—Parents ſometimes pawn their Children or near Relations to Captains of Ships for Goods; and, though their Liberty in ſuch Caſe, if not redeemed, is forfeited, yet it is the Practice with Captains to transfer them, when they leave the Coaſt, to ſome other Ship; and in this Condition they ſometimes remain a Twelvemonth, to give Opportunities for Redemption; and though in the End they are ſometimes carried off, it is but rarely.

Captain Hall.

By the Evidence of Captain HALL, it appears—That in each of his Two Voyages *, he purchaſed Two hundred and Eighty Slaves—His Ship was about Two hundred Tons—The Firſt Voyage he ſold them at Dominica—The Second at Jamaica—In the Firſt Voyage to Dominica, Twenty died on Board, in the Second to Jamaica, Ninety—They were on Board in the Firſt Voyage, from the Beginning of June till the Middle of September—In the Second Voyage, from the River Calabar, they were from the 12th of July till the 1ſt of November—That they died of Dyſenteries, which he imputes to foul Air, Change of Climate, and Change of Proviſion, and in ſome Caſes, to a State of Deſpondence—Is of Opinion, the Proportion of Tonnage, proper to be allowed to a Slave, for the Preſervation of his Health, ſhould be One Ton per Slave, and that no Ship, however large, ſhould ever carry more than 300 Slaves—That he does not conceive, that Sea Air at all produces Dyſenteries; but when they get near the Line, they have long Calms, and hot Weather, and that may be the Cauſe of them—That the Liverpool People have Contrivances on Board their Slave Ships, to preſerve the Health of the Slaves, as perfect in their Kind as can be—They have Side Scuttles and Gratings—That the Slaves were brought on Deck, every Day when the Weather was fine, from Eight in the Morning to Four in the Afternoon—That Care was daily taken to cleanſe and fumigate between Decks—That they had a Surgeon, and Surgeon's Mate, each Voyage, and Medicines enough—That the Negroes, in their own Country, lived on Rice, on Yams and Poultry, and now and then a ſalted Tyger or Elephant, and ſome Fiſh—That on Board, they had Rice one Day, the next Yams, a third Beans dreſſed with Salt, Pepper, and Palm Oil; that they gave them no Animal Food, and he never heard it was the Cuſtom to give them Animal Food—That they diſlike Beans; it is difficult to make them eat them—they like Yams beſt; but they are too bulky and uncertain to carry any great Quantity of—The Food given them is ſufficient; he has known them often decline eating as much as was given them—That for the Preſervation of their Health, he ſhould adviſe the adding a ſmall Quantity of ſalted Meat; it would make them reliſh their Food, and hearten them; he would give them no Beans—That he imputes their Deſpondency to their being taken from Friends, Relations, and Country—Believes the Africans to be as capable of Attachments, and as virtuous in all Reſpects, as Europeans—That this Deſpondency, with the Men, continues in general—It wears out ſooner with the Women, who are better fed, and more kindly treated; the Women are never chained—The Men are chained Two and Two, a Hand and a Foot of each Man: Their Irons remain on the whole Voyage, unleſs in caſe of great Sickneſs and Weakneſs—That the Irons are as light as can be, conſiſtently with Security—That the Seamen in this Trade are conſiderably more ſubject to Diſeaſe than in other Voyages—He thinks, upon an Average, one Third more; and in ſome Ships one Half, or even more than that—Cannot anſwer, in general, whether the Slaves are treated with Humanity on Board—There are in that Trade, Perſons who are callous to every Feeling of Humanity, and he believes the Slaves are ſometimes ill-treated through Ignorance—Has known Inſtances of their being corrected for not eating, ſuppoſed to be owing to Stubbornneſs, when in Fact it was owing to Indiſpoſition; ſo much ſo, that in ſome Caſes they have been found dead the next Morning—That the Difference in the Health of the Seamen is to be imputed to Change of Climate, the heavy inceſſant Rains in certain Seaſons, and being expoſed to Wet in going up the Rivers for Slaves—That he would not on any Account go another Voyage to Africa—Conceives the Trade to be founded in Blood, and perfectly illegal—That he might have obtained the Command of a Ship in that Trade, which is the moſt lucrative of any, except the India Trade, and, in reſpect to Gain to himſelf, might have reached the Summit of his Wiſhes, but he declined it from Conviction of the Trade being unjuſt.

* Theſe Voyages were made between the Years 1772 and 1776.

Vice-Admiral Edwards.

By the Evidence of Vice-Admiral EDWARDS, it appears—That he knows of no Inſtance of the Slaves being ill-treated on Board, but thinks their Treatment muſt depend on the Diſpoſition of the Maſters of the Ships—That it certainly is not the Intereſt of the Maſters to treat them ill—Has frequently ſeen Guineamen arrive in the Weſt Indies, and the Negroes

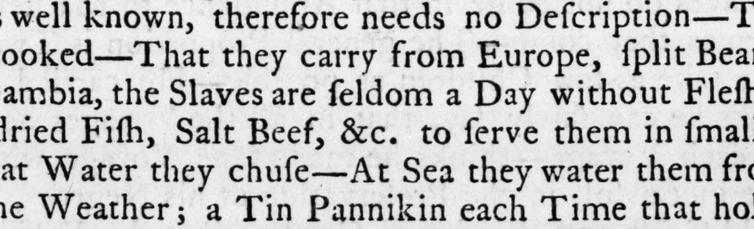
Vice-Admiral Edwards.

uſually appeared chearful and ſinging—That you are apprized of the Arrival of a Guineaman by the Dancing and Singing of the Negroes on Board—He does not believe that the Slave Trade is more deſtructive than any other Trade in the ſame Latitudes—When the Veſſels go up Rivers and remain long there, it is certainly unhealthy, but this occurs too in other Trades, particularly at Mocoa in the Eaſt Indies—He never obſerved any particular Inſtances of Ill-treatment of the Seamen in this Trade, or any great Mortality; if the Seamen had been ill-uſed they would have complained to him, as Captain of the Annual Ship—He was on the Coaſt during the whole rainy Seaſon, and of an Hundred and Ten Men, which was the Complement of the Ship he commanded, he did not loſe a ſingle Man—Captain HOPE, who was likewiſe on that Coaſt, and followed his Advice and Example, told him that he had been as fortunate.

Captain Robert Heatley.

By the Evidence of Captain ROBERT HEATLEY, it appears, That his Voyages were all from the River Gambia—One to Jamaica—Two to Dominica—The others to South Carolina*—That the Ships he commanded were from 90 to 250 Tons—That he generally took about Two Slaves to each Ton—Never found the Proportion of Tonnage too ſmall for the Health of the Slaves—That the Proportion of Men to Women, was generally Two Thirds Men to One of Women—The greateſt Number he ever loſt, was in the Voyage to Jamaica—had 280 Negroes on Board, and loſt Eleven—The Ship was about 240 Tons—In other Voyages, he loſt fewer in Proportion, and has been a Voyage in which he loſt none—That the Paſſage from the River Gambia is ſhort, and an Allowance of Five per Cent. for Mortality is thought a very large one—He cannot ſay, whether his Veſſels were better conſtructed than others; he thought his own well conſtructed, but People concerned in the Trade have different Opinions reſpecting the beſt Mode of Conſtruction—He thinks that a Galley-built Ship is fitteſt for carrying Negroes—That during the Purchaſe of Slaves, the Maſters of the Ships, and Crew, are occaſionally employed in preparing Proviſion for the Voyage, which Proviſion conſiſts of Guinea Corn, Rice, and Cuſs-Cuſs—The latter is prepared by beating the Corn into Flour, granulating it in ſhallow Baſkets, putting it into Earthen Cullenders, over an Iron Pot, with Water kept boiling, ſtopt cloſe round with Paſte, to be done by the Steam; and is either eat immediately, with pouring Gravy made with Fleſh, Fiſh, or Fowls, or dried in the Sun, and put in Caſks for the Voyage—That this is always a ready Meal; nothing to do but to put hot Water and Gravy to it before they eat it—The Corn is prepared by beating it in Mortars, until it is quite clear from the Huſk and Bran; that it is, when boiled, exactly like Pearl Barley; quite as white, and to the full as wholeſome, and much heartier Food—Rice is well known, therefore needs no Deſcription—That they have only to ſee that it is properly cooked—That they carry from Europe, ſplit Beans, (kiln'd) alſo Peas —That in the River Gambia, the Slaves are ſeldom a Day without Fleſh or Fiſh; and for the Paſſage they provide dried Fiſh, Salt Beef, &c. to ſerve them in ſmall Quantities—That in Harbour they have what Water they chuſe—At Sea they water them from Four to Six Times a Day, according to the Weather; a Tin Pannikin each Time that holds near a Pint—That in the Morning, before they come upon Deck, they generally ſerve them a Biſcuit or Half a Piece, and give them each a Dram—At Nine or Ten o'Clock they come upon Deck; after waſhing their Hands and Face, they have their firſt Meſs; Ten to a Meſs ſit down to a Crew or Tub made on Purpoſe, that contains Three full Gallons—That after meſſing they are ſupplied with Pipes and Tobacco, Snuff, &c.—That at Three or Four o'Clock in the Afternoon they are again meſſed, as in the Morning—That they are kept ſeparate as after deſcribed —The Rooms dry ſcraped and ſwept every Day—Sides and Upper Deck underneath very often white-waſhed or painted; occaſionally waſhed and ſcrubbed, ſmoaked Two, Three, or Four Times a Week—Vinegar or Lime Juice ſprinkled about the Rooms, which are aired with Fire-pans—That a Slave on Board a Guineaman, in reſpect of Food and Attention, is as well, perhaps better ſituated, than many Kings and Princes in their own Country—The only Suffering the Men are expoſed to, is the Irons put upon them, and Intereſt requires that they ſhould be made as light as it is poſſible for the Safety of the Ship's Crew to admit—That the firſt Port they arrive at in the Weſt Indies, or elſewhere, the firſt Buſineſs is always to procure Refreſhments for the Slaves—And they continue the ſame Treatment to them, until the Cargo is diſpoſed of at Market—Reaſon will ſurely allow (tho' the Officers may have no Merit) that Motives of Intereſt point out the Neceſſity of doing all that is done, in Treatment and Attention, which muſt effectually do away the Charge of cruel Treatment to Slaves on Board a Guineaman.

Dots repreſent the run acroſs the Ship, upon Deck, to Men & the Women.



Barricado a Midſhip ſeparate the Girls and Boys.

That

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* The Voyages were made between the Years 1763 and 1788.

Captain Robert Heatley.

That they generally allow Two Slaves to a Ton Meaſurement, but ſuch Proportion will not always hold good—A Veſſel on a proper Conſtruction of 100 Tons Meaſurement, may be better adapted to carry 200 Slaves than ſome Veſſels of 150 Tons Meaſurement—That it is true, in moſt Parts of Africa the Climate is unhealthy to an European Conſtitution, and very often great Mortality enſues, yet there are ſome Exceptions—In Two Voyages to the Gambia, in one of which he continued in the River Twelve Months, wanting Five Days, he did not loſe a Man—That if Seaſons were properly conſulted, probably there would be leſs Mortality; but Africa is not the only unhealthy Climate that Seamen are expoſed to—Knows an Inſtance in Carolina, in the Year 1784, of the Brig that lay at George Town burying Two Maſters, and moſt of Two ſeparate Crews ſhe had, in the Courſe of Six Weeks—And when the Mortality in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies (amongſt Soldiers and Sailors) is conſidered, Africa is not ſingular for Mortality of Seamen—That in Sickneſs they take the beſt Care of the Slaves they can—There is always a Surgeon and Surgeon's Mate, according to the Size of the Ship, and he is properly ſupplied with Medicines—That the Slaves he loſt, principally died of Fluxes, and ſome few of the Scurvy—They generally impute theſe Diſeaſes to the Conſequence of hard Living in their Journey down to the Shore—It is underſtood they generally live during this Journey upon a Fruit called the Wild Locuſt, which grows upon a Tree like a Bean Cod—That as to their Diſpoſition, in general they are in great Spirits, particularly thoſe from the River Gambia—Has never been able to carry them to the Port of Deſtination without Fetters—Should think it very dangerous to attempt it—That while the Sailors are in the Rivers, they are ſubject to Fevers and Agues—Though this depends very much on the Seaſon—In the Voyage they are not ſubject to any peculiar Diſeaſes—Does not believe that the Sailors are worſe treated in this than in other Trades—That he has had an Opportunity of obſerving the French Ships, and always thought them much worſe conſtructed for carrying on the Trade than our own—they are not kept ſo clean, and by the Accounts he had of their Treatment, the French certainly treat the Slaves worſe—Has heard them ſay they ſeldom brought them upon Deck.

John Anderſon, Eſq.

By the Evidence of JOHN ANDERSON, Eſquire, it appears, That he has been Captain in Seven or Eight Voyages *, in different Ships of about Two hundred Tons Burthen—That the Number of Slaves he took on Board, in general, was from 300 to 350—That the Proportion of Tonnage was not too ſmall for that Number of Slaves—conceives that Two Slaves to a Ton cannot croud a Ship—That the Proportion of Males, Females, and Children, varied in almoſt every Voyage, becauſe it is not in the Power of the Captain to have an Option in his Purchaſe, as the Slaves do not come in that Abundance to Market upon the Gold Coaſt; and they muſt be taken as they come—The general Proportion is Two Thirds Males to One Third Females—They take as few Children as poſſible—He carried his Cargoes principally to Jamaica; and thinks he can ſafely ſay, that in all the Voyages he made he did not loſe more than Fifteen in each Voyage—thinks he made One Voyage without loſing any—Does not think he was more ſucceſsful, in the Preſervation of his Negroes, than other Captains in the Trade, on the Gold Coaſt and Windward Coaſt—That the Veſſels he commanded were not better conſtructed for the Purpoſe of carrying Slaves than others then engaged in that Trade, or than thoſe now employed in it—for ſince that Time many Improvements have been made—As to the general Manner of treating the Slaves; he ſtates that they ſleep between Decks, and the Men and Women are ſeparated by ſtrong Bulk Heads—for the Safety of the Ship they are obliged to continue the Men in common light Shackles, by which they are tied Two and Two, but receive no Injury—The Women are at perfect Liberty—They are every Morning, when the Weather permits, regularly brought upon Deck, where they remain as long as it is Light—They are regularly fed, partly with Proviſions of their own Country, and partly with Proviſions brought from Europe; that theſe Sorts of Proviſions are acceptable to them, and they have as much as they can eat.—There is always a Surgeon on Board; if the Men are ſick, they are immediately taken out of their Shackles, and the Surgeon attends them, who adminiſters every Relief by Medicine or otherwiſe—the ſame Care is taken of the Women when they are ſick—The Negroes very regularly waſh themſelves with Water furniſhed for that Purpoſe, when they come on Deck; and while there, great Care is taken to keep their Rooms clean, which are often fumigated with Vinegar and other Things—The Captain is intereſted in their Preſervation, as he receives a per Centage on the Sale of all he delivers ſafe in the Weſt Indies—The Surgeon has alſo an Allowance per Head for the ſame—That the Diſeaſe the Negroes are chiefly ſubject to on Board Ship is the Flux, to which they are more ſubject than the Sailors, and which he thinks may be imputed to their Confinement—for the Women, who are not confined, are not ſo much ſubject to it as the Men—that in theſe Caſes they give them Wine, or other Cordial, which is provided on Purpoſe—That the Slaves on the Gold Coaſt are purchaſed of Trading Men, who are ſtyled Goldtakers, and who bring them off to the Ships—He cannot ſpeak ſo preciſely to the Windward Coaſt, as he only touched there in going down—That they rejected a great many Slaves for various Infirmities, which were taken on Shore again, and he believes chiefly purchaſed by the Dutch, who buy Slaves of an inferior Quality; but he has always obſerved, that thoſe

* Theſe Voyages were made between the Years 1751 and 1763.

John Anderſon, Eſq.

who are rejected, ſeem much diſappointed at going on Shore again—That they ſeem to know for what Purpoſe they are bought, and do not appear dejected—They do all they can to amuſe them in the Voyage—The general Rule is to have Ten Sailors for every 100 Slaves which the Ship can carry—Does not think he ever loſt Three Sailors in a Voyage—has made ſome Voyages without loſing One White Man—Does not think he was particularly fortunate, but imputes it to the Healthineſs of the Gold Coaſt.

Mr. James Bowen.

By the Evidence of Mr. JAMES BOWEN, it appears—That he had been on Board other Slave Ships beſides that of which he was Maſter *—That he always ſaw the Slaves treated with a great deal of Care and Tenderneſs, as much as the Service would admit of—That the Ships were ſupplied with Surgeons, and on Board his own Ship there was a proper Stock of Proviſions—cannot ſpeak with reſpect to the Stock of Proviſions on Board other Ships—That his Ship was about 180 Tons Meaſurement—took from 230 to 250 Slaves—Does not think ſhe was too much crouded, and, as a Proof of that, he did not bury a ſingle Slave in the Voyage, which was to Grenada—That in general the Average Number of Slaves was Two per Ton—ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs—Is of Opinion, that the greateſt Number of Slaves, per Ton, which a Ship can carry, conſiſtent with their Preſervation, is not above One per Ton; for though in the Voyage he made, he carried more than that Number, yet his Seamen were put to very great Inconvenience—Has been on Board a Slave Ship, and ſaw that the Slaves ſuffered ſeverely by the Manner of ſtowing them—but he can ſpeak only as to his own Ship—has obſerved, that by being linked together in Irons, as it ſometimes happens they are Men of different Nations, they would quarrel and fight; One Man would drag the other after him when it was neceſſary for him to move; but whenever he diſcovered that, he always interfered to prevent the Miſchief, and, if neceſſary, changed the Men—That he brought the Slaves on Deck every Morning, when the Weather would admit of it; but in Calms, when, during the Night Time, they could not be brought on Deck for fear of the Dews, and when the Windſail was of no Service, they have ſuffered very much for want of Air, and they have been obliged to fan them—That when he found them ſickly, he took them out of Irons and put them into a Sick Birth, by which Means he preſerved the Lives of all of them—That he waſhed and fumigated between Decks every Day—That Two Thirds of his Sailors were healthy at a Time—he loſt but One Man during the whole Voyage, and that did not happen while he had the Slaves on Board—Has heard, from Sailors, that they have been cruelly treated by their Captains and Officers—and was at Ilfracombe when an Inqueſt was taken, upon Evidence to prove that a Man was ſo cruelly treated, by the Mate of the Ship to which he belonged, that he died ſoon after of the Treatment he had received—But the Surgeon of the Ship repreſented, that the Man had a Venereal Complaint upon him at that Time, and the Jury would not find the Mate guilty of Murder—That he has ſeen his own Mate beat his Crew with a Billet of Wood, and he Once threw a Hand Lead at One of them, and knocked him ſenſeleſs on the Deck—For that, and for ſeveral other Complaints againſt him from the Crew, he was obliged to confine the Mate, in order to put an End to his Violence.

* In the Year 1776.

Mr. James Arnold was brought to the Committee by the Rev. Mr. Clarkſon, as before ſtated.

By the Evidence of Mr. JAMES ARNOLD, delivered in Writing, and marked with the Letter (A), it appears, that a certain Man-ſlave who had been brought on Board the Ship in which he was, on being put into the Meſs with the reſt of the Slaves, refuſed to eat. The Captain, on being informed of it, came forward with a Cat, and flogged him. The Man continuing to refuſe Suſtenance for Two or Three Days, was repeatedly flogged, both by the Captain and Chief Mate, till his Body, lacerated in various Parts, was ſhocking to behold.

While the Man was in this deplorable Situation, a Trader chanced to come on Board with a Slave. The Captain, in his uſual arbitrary Way, inſiſted that the Trader ſhould give up his own Slave whom he had juſt brought to us, and receive the Man who had been ſo lacerated for refuſing to eat, in return. The Trader was obliged to comply with his Commands. The poor Man, in conſequence of having refuſed Suſtenance ſo long, and having been ſo ſeverely and repeatedly flogged, was quite helpleſs, and was obliged to be dragged along the Deck like a Corpſe, into the Trader's Canoe. In this Manner we got rid of him.

That many of the Slaves would not eat, and that he had always ſeen them on ſuch Occaſions flogged in an unmerciful Manner; the Captain being generally the Executioner himſelf, and delighting in ſuch Operations.

That it is not unuſual for the Boy Slaves, who are brought on board, to inſult the Men, who, being in Irons, cannot eaſily purſue and puniſh them for it. This was the Caſe on Board the Ruby; one of the Boys had been very active in tormenting one of the Men, the Man, however, having caught him unexpectedly, gave him a Pinch, the Boy immediately cried out; the Captain in conſequence of this ordered the Man to be tied up, whom he flogged on all Parts of his Body, promiſcuouſly, in ſo barbarous a Manner that he was obliged to be placed for ſome Time under his (Mr. Arnold's) Care. In ſhort, he had frequently ſeen the Men brought up and flogged by the Captain's own Hands on a ſimilar Account.

On Board the Ruby was a young Girl, who had been purchaſed into the Ship; the Captain retained her as his favourite Miſtreſs, and kept her in his own Cabin; ſhe had been one Day playing with his Son, and had accidentally torn his Shirt; the Captain, informed of the Circumſtance, uſed her in the moſt cruel Manner. He whipped her ſo ſeverely with the Cat, and beat her ſo unmercifully with his Fiſt, that ſhe threw herſelf from him againſt the Pumps; this occaſioned a large Contuſion on her Head. In ſhort, his Treatment of her was ſo ſhocking, though ſhe had lived as his Miſtreſs for Five or Six Months before that Period, that ſhe was ill in conſequence of it for Three Days.

That he had ſtated in the former Part of his Narrative, that the Captain, together with the Mates, himſelf, and a Part of the Crew, were Priſoners on the Iſland of Bimbe; when the Captain on that Occaſion was permitted to return to his Ship, he returned with a Woman Slave who had been purchaſed on the Day of his Capture, but had in the general Confuſion been plundered from the Ship; he took the Opportunity of re-purchaſing her at that Time, and of carrying her on Board. In the Evening he ſent for her, and ordered her to come by herſelf; he attempted to ſleep with her in the Cabin, but on refuſing to comply with his Deſires, ſhe was very ſeverely beaten by him and ſent below.

It was the general Practice with the Captain, on the Receipt of a Woman Slave, to ſend for her into his Cabin for the ſame Purpoſes; and he has ſeen ſeveral who reſiſted his Attempts beaten in the ſame Manner.

There were Three Females on Board the Ruby, who threatened ſeveral Times to throw themſelves overboard; the Captain ordered them to be put in Irons. Two of them he flogged repeatedly; the other, being more reſolute than the reſt, he found Means to diſpoſe of to Captain Bibby.

Among thoſe that were brought on Board was a Woman who was in a very dejected State of Mind; ſhe was immediately ſeized with Convulſion Fits, ſome Times ſhe cried exceſſively, at other Times ſhe laughed in the ſame Exceſs; at other Times ſhe made a moſt dreadful Noiſe, ſo that the Ship was greatly diſturbed; in conſequence of which the Captain diſpoſed of her the next Day. Whether he beat her or not, he does not immediately recollect; but his whole Behaviour was exceſſively cruel to the Slaves, and he believes that there was ſcarcely one of them who did not at one Time or other feel the Effects of his ſavage Temper. But his Barbarity was not confined to the Slaves alone; for even the Pawns that were put on Board, who were not under his Juriſdiction as Slaves, did not eſcape his Fury, being beaten and put into Irons on every trifling Occaſion.

That he has now mentioned ſome of thoſe particular Anecdotes of which he had the moſt perfect Recollection; with regard to their Treatment in other Reſpects, it may be included in the Hiſtory of One Day's Occurrences in the Veſſel. The Slaves were generally brought upon Deck at about Eight o'Clock in the Morning. The Women were not confined, but the Men were in Irons; in which they remained through the Whole of the Middle Paſſage.

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To make their Situation more wretched, it was ſeldom that a Drop of Spirits was given them; the only Indulgence, which they had in this reſpect, was a Pint of Engliſh Brandy

That it is not unuſual for the Boy Slaves, who are brought on board, to inſult the Men, who, being in Irons, cannot eaſily purſue and puniſh them for it. This was the Caſe on Board the Ruby; one of the Boys had been very active in tormenting one of the Men, the Man, however, having caught him unexpectedly, gave him a Pinch, the Boy immediately cried out; the Captain in conſequence of this ordered the Man to be tied up, whom he flogged on all Parts of his Body, promiſcuouſly, in ſo barbarous a Manner that he was obliged to be placed for ſome Time under his (Mr. Arnold's) Care. In ſhort, he had frequently ſeen the Men brought up and flogged by the Captain's own Hands on a ſimilar Account.

On Board the Ruby was a young Girl, who had been purchaſed into the Ship; the Captain retained her as his favourite Miſtreſs, and kept her in his own Cabin; ſhe had been one Day playing with his Son, and had accidentally torn his Shirt; the Captain, informed of the Circumſtance, uſed her in the moſt cruel Manner. He whipped her ſo ſeverely with the Cat, and beat her ſo unmercifully with his Fiſt, that ſhe threw herſelf from him againſt the Pumps; this occaſioned a large Contuſion on her Head. In ſhort, his Treatment of her was ſo ſhocking, though ſhe had lived as his Miſtreſs for Five or Six Months before that Period, that ſhe was ill in conſequence of it for Three Days.

That he had ſtated in the former Part of his Narrative, that the Captain, together with the Mates, himſelf, and a Part of the Crew, were Priſoners on the Iſland of Bimbe; when the Captain on that Occaſion was permitted to return to his Ship, he returned with a Woman Slave who had been purchaſed on the Day of his Capture, but had in the general Confuſion been plundered from the Ship; he took the Opportunity of re-purchaſing her a that Time, and of carrying her on Board. In the Evening he ſent for her, and ordered he to come by herſelf; he attempted to ſleep with her in the Cabin, but on refuſing to comply with his Deſires, ſhe was very ſeverely beaten by him and ſent below.

It was the general Practice with the Captain, on the Receipt of a Woman Slave, to ſen for her into his Cabin for the ſame Purpoſes; and he has ſeen ſeveral who reſiſted his At tempts beaten in the ſame Manner.

There were Three Females on Board the Ruby, who threatened ſeveral Times to thro themſelves overboard; the Captain ordered them to be put in Irons. Two of them h flogged repeatedly; the other, being more reſolute than the reſt, he found Means to diſpo of to Captain Bibby.

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To make their Situation more wretched, it was ſeldom that a Drop of Spirits was given them; the only Indulgence, which they had in this reſpect, was a Pint of Engliſh Brandy amongſt Eight People; and this only Once or Twice in a Month; and though in wooding for the Ship they have been up to their Arm-pits in Water for a Length of Time, and required every Neceſſary of Life, Three Months once elapſed without their ever taſting a Drop of Spirits to comfort them.

It was uſual (while they lay on the Coaſt) for the Captains to viſit each other, the Seamen who rowed them were often abſent for Twelve Hours; during all this Time they have remained in the open Boat, along-ſide of the different Veſſels, nor has a Morſel of Proviſions entered into their Lips. On their Return to their own Ships they have perhaps had nothing even then to eat.

A ſick Man on board, among others, had been once ſo reduced by Hunger, as to have eaten raw Plantains. The Cooper, on opening a Caſk of Beef, took out a Piece and hid it; the next Day he gave it to the ſick Man, and deſired him to hide it in his Cheſt. This being afterwards found out, every Man's Cheſt was immediately broke up and burnt.

This Circumſtance contributed to render their Situation in this reſpect ſtill more dreadful than before, for they had now no Place to put their Proviſions. Their Bread, in conſequence of it, has been wet through and ſpoiled by the Rain, and they have been without it for many Days.

It is impoſſible for any Tongue to deſcribe the Miſeries which the Seamen underwent in conſequence of a Want of Proviſions. He himſelf has experienced inexpreſſible Hardſhips, and he poſitively declares, that if he had been ſo fortunate as to have taken a Dog with him from England, he ſhould have killed him to have ſatisfied his Hunger. The only Time in which he had a Sufficiency of Proviſions, from the Time of the Curtailing their Allowance to the Time of their Arrival in the Weſt Indies, was when he was a Priſoner at Bimbe, Four Meals were given him by the Natives in One Day, whereas at that Time he could get but One on Board his own Veſſel.

Whatever he has deſcribed to be the Scene on Board the Ruby (ſo far as relates to Proviſions) the ſame alſo he found it to be on Board her in the preceding Voyage, when ſhe was called the Little Pearl.

To the Inconveniencies now mentioned, he muſt add the following, that the Seamen had no Shelter, and that they may be ſaid to have been expoſed Night and Day from the firſt Sailing of the Veſſel.

When they left Kingroad, the Steerage and all the Space between the Decks, except a ſmall Portion of it, was occupied by the Goods taken out for the Purchaſe of the Slaves. The ſmall Place alluded to was forward, in which it was impoſſible for the Sailors to be (the Veſſel being low and ſmall), without being continually wet from the Sprays of the Sea, or from the Rain. This was their Situation on their Paſſage to the Coaſt, and when the Veſſel arrived there, this Place was made a Storehouſe to contain Glaſs and Pot-ware for Trade, ſo that they had then no Place in which they could put their Heads.

In conſequence of this, all of them, except Four, were obliged to lie upon the bare Decks. Theſe Decks were waſhed every Night, and as there was no Sun to dry them, muſt have for many Hours remained wet. The Four Hammocks, however, which had been allowed to be hung up under the Booms were ſoon after their Arrival on the Coaſt ordered to be taken down, ſo that all of them were then without Shelter, and obliged to ſleep on the Deck.

This continual Expoſure to all the Inclemency of the Weather, added to that of Wooding the Veſſel, and a Want of the Neceſſaries of Life, made the Situation of the Seamen inconceivably wretched.

In ſpeaking of the Treatment which the Seamen of the Ruby experienced, there was none more ſhocking than that which they experienced when ſick.

In this Situation, they were not permitted to go between the Decks, or to have any Shelter, any more than when they were well. They had no Herb Tea, no Wine, nor any Kind of Nouriſhment, additionally allowed them. On the other Hand, their very Proviſions were taken from them, and a little Rice ſubſtituted in their Stead; for whenever a Man was ill, he informed the Captain of it, and he has always deſired me to go directly to the Second Mate, and tell him to ſtop his Proviſions, concluding with theſe Words: "No Work, "no Victuals."

The Manner too in which he always expreſſed himſelf at theſe Times was really horrid. On the 11th of December 1787, the Ship then lying at the Iſland of Bimbe, William Bullſon, Seaman, was extremely ill of an Inflammatory Fever. The Captain aſked him, in the Hearing of the Chief Mate, How he was? I replied, That Bullſon was nearly gone. The Captain ſaid in Reply, "Let him die and be damned."

On the 23d of December, the Chief Mate being ill, went for Shelter into the Steerage, among the Women Slaves. The Captain aſked him where Smith was? He replied, "In the Steerage." He then aſked him what he was doing there? He replied, that he was upon his Cheſt exceedingly ill." Upon which he ſaid, "That he could not be going to Hell yet."

Theſe Inſtances ſhew the unfeeling Manner in which the Sick were treated on Board the Ruby. But the Want of comfortable Diet and Nouriſhment was, of all others, the greateſt Hardſhip. Two Seamen, of the Names of Rankin and Powel, had each Fevers; they had nearly recovered, but for Want of proper Diet and Support, and from the Circumſtance of being put to their Work before they were able to bear it, fell into a Relapſe, and died.

The Number of People that went out with the Ruby, as he has before ſtated, were Nineteen, and the Number that died were Four.

The Cauſes of the Mortality on the Coaſt are, in general, Fevers, Inflammatory or Putrid, and Dyſenteries. Theſe are occaſioned, in general, by Wooding the Ships, by Expoſure on the Middle Paſſage, and by a Want of the common Neceſſaries of Life; to which may be added, Ill-uſage. Theſe are ſome of the firſt Cauſes; and when Seamen are once ſick, it is very difficult, from a Want of nouriſhing Things, and a Continuation of their Expoſure on Deck, to ſave them.

It was difficult, on Board the Ruby, to aſcertain a Seaman's real Name. He was either called by the Name of a "Red or Blue Villain," according to the Colour of his Jacket. In ſhort, his real Name was never uſed. He has been for ſome Time on Board, and totally ignorant of a Sailor's Name; and has been frequently at a Loſs, when One of them has died, how to put him down in his own private Journal; the conſtant Uſe of theſe low and vulgar Appellations having been the Means of concealing his real Name.

But happy would it have been for the Seamen of the Ruby, if they had been debaſed by theſe odious Appellations alone. They were ſo unfortunate, however, as to be additionally debaſed by Blows, Scourges, and ſuch Treatment as their Conduct never merited, and ſuch as the moſt hardened only could have inflicted upon them; Specimens of which will be ſeen in the following Account:

On the 13th of October 1787, the Veſſel then lying at Bimbe, James Jones, the Cook, was bringing ſome Billets of Wood from the main Hatchway to the Place of Cooking. Not being able to bring them all away at the ſame Time, he left One of the Billets on the Main-deck. The Captain enquiring who had left it there, was anſwered by the Cook (who had juſt laid down his Load, and was going then to fetch it), that it had been left by him. Upon this he ſeized him, and knocked him down with his Fiſt. His Under-Lip was almoſt cut through, in conſequence of the Blows. He came and complained to him, and told him his Tale. He accordingly dreſſed his Lip.

The ſame Perſon, on the Paſſage from Kingroad to Africa, had before been violently beaten by the Captain with his Fiſt, only becauſe he had ſaid, "It was hard that the Hogs ſhould be ſerved with Peaſe before the White People;" and ſtruck him with a Fore-ſheet, Rope of at leaſt Four Inches in Circumference. During the whole Voyage afterwards he was in continual Fear and Agitation—the Mate and Captain having afterwards frequently ſtruck him, and the latter continually threatening to tie him up and flog him.

On the 30th of October 1787, Thomas Wyatt, Cooper of the Ruby, was flogged by Captain Williams with a Cat of Nine Tails on his bare Back. The Captain going forward t Night, at the Time of the Cooper's Watch, and ſeeing him ſitting down, charged him ith either ſleeping, or having ſlept on his Watch. The Man replied, "That he had not ept." In the Morning the Captain ordered him to be tied up by both his Hands to the ain Shrouds, and his Feet to be extended, and confined by Ropes below. In this Situaon he flogged him as before mentioned, with his own Hand, giving him Twelve Laſhes, hich made his Back raw. He appeared rather to have flogged him for ſaying, "That he ad not ſlept," and thereby contradicting him, than for any juſt Cauſe.

On the 14th of December 1787, Four of the Crew, Thomas Morgan, Walter Powell, e before-mentioned Thomas Wyatt, and another Seaman, became intoxicated by means f ſome Engliſh Brandy from the Hold. The Cooper, Wyatt, pumping the Brandy off for e Traders Uſe, drank a little of it himſelf, and gave ſome to his Meſſmates before deribed. At this Time there was not One of them who had taſted Spirits for Three Months, that a little had the greater Effect upon them: Nor were they ever afterwards (though ey had every Opportunity in the Weſt Indies) ſeen in Liquor, but were an uncommonly ber Set of Men, and were much noticed at Grenada for their Behaviour. On the next orning, however, after the Intoxication had taken place, Thomas Morgan and Walter owell were tied up to the Main Shrouds, and flogged with a Dozen each, the former by e Captain, and the latter by the Chief Mate. The Cooper, Wyatt, a good young Man, and particularly attentive to his Duty, was not admitted to ſhare their Fate, but was moſt cruelly beaten by the Captain in all Parts of his Body with a doubled Inch Rope, and ſtruck with his Fiſt promiſcuouſly on all Parts of his Face. The next Morning he came to him in a terrible Condition. He examined him, and found ſeveral Contuſions on his Back, Breaſt, and downwards to the Thighs. His Head alſo and his Face were much ſwelled, and he appeared to have ſuffered much.

On the 9th of March 1788, Parſons, another of the Ship's Crew, was ſtanding upon the Deck, and handing Plantains from the Booms. The Chief Mate, thinking that he did not hand them quick enough, took Advantage of his Poſture, as he was reaching up, and ſtruck him with his double Fiſt on the lower Ribs. In conſequence of this he fell. The Cooper, who had ſeen the Circumſtance, came to him as quick as he could, and told him, "That if he did not immediately go to Parſons, he would not ſee him alive." He accordingly went forward, and found him lying upon the Deck. He ſpoke to him ſeveral Times, but received no Anſwer. He appeared to be quite inſenſible, and his Breath nearly gone. Upon this he bled him; when he began gradually to recover. On his Recovery, he told him, that he thought he ſhould never have ſpoken again. He was not fully reſtored for One Day. At another Time, while the Veſſel was lying at Bimbe, Parſons happened, in hauling the Boat to the Ship, to ſlip over-board. He was taken up by a Seaman, and brought on Board, but apparently half-drowned, and very ill. Having been called, as on the former Occaſion, he was going forward; when the Captain ſeeing him with a Bottle, Fillet, and Lancets, told him, in a rough and contemptible Manner, "That he was not wanted; but that Parſons was drunk, and that he might die and be damned." In conſequence of this, he returned back to the Medicine-Cheſt. The poor Man continued to be ill for ſome Days, when he attended him privately.

At another Time, the ſame Parſons was on Deck in the Evening, the Veſſel ſtill lying at the Iſland of Bimbe. He had at that Time Two large ſcorbutic Ulcers on his right Leg, and was ſitting down. The Captain's favourite Cabin Boy (William Williams) came forward, and purpoſely trod upon his Ulcers, which put him to much Pain. Parſons, being in great Agony on the Occaſion, told Williams, "That if he did ſo again, he would ſtrike him;" or made Uſe of Words of that Meaning. Notwithſtanding this, the ſaid Williams, relying upon the Captain's Protection, purpoſely repeated his ill Uſage. A Scuffle enſued, when Williams being overpowered, cried out. The Captain immediately came out of his Cabin, and without any Inquiry, beat the ſaid Parſons both with a Rope and with his Fiſt, in a very barbarous Manner. Parſons came to him the next Morning to complain. He found ſeveral Contuſions on his Shoulders, his Face much ſwelled, his Legs in a dreadful Situation, and he had loſt much Blood from his Noſe and Mouth in the Night.

On the 3d of April 1788, having been informed that the above Cabin Boy (William Williams) had ſpoken in the moſt inſolent and unwarrantable Manner of the Officers, he went to him, in Company with the Chief Mate; when both of them aſked him, "Where he had gained ſuch a competent Share of Knowledge, as to be a Judge of the Conduct of the Officers of the Ship? and that they inſiſted upon knowing what Authority he had for branding them with thoſe infamous Names, which he had often uſed." The ſaid Williams not denying the Charge which they then made, they told him, "That he was a Scoundrel, and that he deſerved flogging."

Nothing more paſſed between them at that Time; and he left him, and went into the Steerage. He had not, however, been there long, before Captain Williams came to him, and addreſſed him in theſe Words: "Pray, Doctor, what is the Reaſon you never let my Cabin Boy alone?" But before he could make any Reply to the above Queſtion, except that of ſaying, "For his Impertinence," he received a Blow on the right Side of his Face, accompanied with the moſt dreadful Expreſſions. This Blow being afterwards repeated by the Captain on his right Eye and temporal Artery, he was deprived of all Senſation, and fell down.

On recovering his Senſes, and looking round him, he found the Captain ſtanding on the Steerage Ladder. He (Mr. Arnold) got up as well as he could. He then addreſſed him in the moſt opprobrious Language, and ſaid, "That he would now go forward and give that other Fellow as much;" meaning the Chief Mate.

Having ſaid theſe Words, he went upon Deck. He followed him, with an Intent to go forward. On coming upon the Quarter Deck, he kicked him on the right Thigh, ſtruck him with his Fiſt on the back Part of his Neck, and bid him go forward; making Uſe of certain low Expreſſions at the ſame Time. He accordingly went forward as faſt as he could. The Slaves, who were then upon Deck, were frightened to ſee him paſſing through them in that Condition; for his right Eye was entirely cloſed up, and there was a Diſcharge of Blood from his Mouth and Noſe.

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Having complied with the Captain's Orders, he ſat down by the Fore-maſt of the Veſſel; but was not long there, before the Captain came to him, and ſwearing, "ordered him to go aft, and ſee if he could not find ſomething to do." He roſe up according to his Commands, but was no ſooner on his Legs, than he ſtruck him on the left Side of his Head with his Fiſt, and kicked him in the lower or ſhort Ribs, which occaſioned a Difficulty in Breathing. He returned as faſt as he could to the Steerage, but in great Pain. He was very ill for about Four Hours. His Gums were much bruiſed, and bathed in Blood. Five of his Teeth were looſe, One of which afterwards came out. His right Eye was ſo ſwelled, that he could not ſee out of it till the Fifth Day. His Body had ſeveral Contuſions upon it; he had a Cut upon the fore Part of his Head; and the Blow on the Temporal Artery was the Means of the moſt excruciating Pain.

While he was going aft, he heard the Captain ſwearing at the Chief Mate, whom he had before threatened, and on looking round he ſaw him ſtriking him with his Fiſt. The Chief Mate, in conſequence of the Blows, fell down upon one of the Guns, by which he was much hurt in the Back. He came to him on the ſame Day; he examined him as far as his Sight would permit; he ſaw a large Contuſion on the Spine of his Back, and the internal Part of his right Cheek was much cut.

On the 23d of December 1787, George Phillips (the Veſſel then lying at the Iſland of Bimbe) complained to him of a Fever. He gave him, in conſequence of his Complaint, an Emetic; about a Quarter of an Hour after he had taken it, and before it could have operated at all, the Chief Mate ordered the above George Phillips to go into the Boat, and with the Aſſiſtance of ſome others to fetch Wood that had been cut on the Continent to the Watering Place, that it might lie nearer to the Veſſel. Phillips replied, "That he had juſt taken an Emetic, and that he had not Strength to go;" in conſequence of which the Chief Mate beat him, and kicked him into the Boat.

Upon ſeeing this, he immediately went to the Chief Mate, and repreſented to him that the Conſequences of ſending him at that Time might be fatal; for that in the Diſcharge of his Duty he muſt neceſſarily be up to his Arm-pits in Water, and that it would be very dangerous for him to be in that Situation after the Medicine which he had juſt taken. The Chief Mate replied, "That he did not care for that, the Duty muſt be done." He then went to the Captain, and made the ſame Repreſentation to him that he had done to the Chief Mate; but he immediately fell into a Laugh, and ſeemed to enjoy the Thought that he ſhould be ſent in ſuch a Situation, and ſuffered the Boat to put off.

When the Boat returned Phillips appeared to be much worſe; but even then he had no Relaxation from Duty. On the other Hand, he was often beat about, but particularly by the Captain; who, ſince this Tranſaction, apprehending that he could not move ſo quickly as before, had prepared an Inch Rope, about Two Feet long, on Purpoſe for him. Beaten in this Manner, and his Fever daily increaſing, and his Legs and Face ſwelling to an alarming Degree, the Second Mate, Martin O'Bryan, told the Captain in his Hearing, on the 27th of December 1787, "That in his Opinion, George Phillips had not long to live." Upon which the Captain ordered him to ſtop his Proviſions, and, as uſual, to ſubſtitute the Rice in their Stead.

On the ſame Day, viz. the 27th of December, on which his Proviſions were thus ordered to be ſtopped, he was put into his Liſt, to lie by. In the Courſe however of only Thirteen Hours from this Time, that is, at One o'Clock on the following Morning, he was informed by one of the People that he was dead; he immediately got up and haſtened to the Body, he found him lying with his Face upon the Deck near the Foremaſt, and quite cold; for, like moſt of the Seamen on Board, he had only the Deck to lie upon, and no Covering. On turning him over, he perceived by the Light of the Moon that a mixed Subſtance of Blood and Water had come out of his Mouth; his Legs and Body were much ſwelled; but before he could examine him further, an Order came from the Captain to have him immediately ſown up. In conſequence of this, a Hammock was taken from James Lancaſter, who was then in a violent Fever, and who was thereby reduced to the Neceſſity of lying with others on the damp Deck, ſo that he was deprived of the Opportunity of examining, or of making any further Obſervations upon the deceaſed.

Though he has given ſo many Inſtances of the Captain's ill Treatment as thoſe that have been ſpecified above, there is yet one which he cannot eaſily omit. The Captain, while the Veſſel was lying at Bimbe, deſired his Son, a Boy about Twelve Years old, to fetch him a Quart Bottle and a Quart Pot, which he was accuſtomed to uſe in meaſuring out the Brandy for Trade; the Son gave them accordingly to the Father; it happened, however, that the Bottle had then ſome Brandy in it, and was nearly about Three Parts full; the Father not perceiving it, took the Pot (by which the Brandy was firſt taken out of the Bucket), and by means of it was filling the Bottle. The Bottle, as he obſerved before, being nearly Three Parts full, ſoon ran over, by which a ſmall Quantity of it was loſt. Immediately upon this, the Captain threw the Bottle, with all the Violence in his Power, at the Head of his own Son; it very fortunately miſſed him; had it ſtruck his Head, it muſt have fractured the Skull and cut it into many Pieces. Finding that he had miſſed his Aim, he then threw at him the Pot before mentioned, which ſtriking him on the Back was daſhed to Pieces. The Crime which the Captain alledged againſt him on this Occaſion was, "That he had not informed him that the Bottle was nearly Three Parts full."

It is almoſt impoſſible for a Perſon to deſcribe in its proper Colours the Treatment which the Crew of the Ruby experienced at the Hands of the Captain. There was not a Man on Board that eſcaped his Fury; and there never was (he believes) a more orderly or decent Crew. His Behaviour on the preceding Voyage was of the ſame Complexion. He ſays this from having ſailed with him before, when his Veſſel was called the Little Pearl, though he cannot ſay that he behaved to him on the former ſo ill as on the latter Voyage. Before this, he was on Board the Alexander, Captain Mactaggart, from the ſame Port, and in the ſame Trade, where he ſaw as many, if not more Inſtances of wanton Barbarity, than in the Ruby or Little Pearl. In ſhort, he has been Three Voyages to the Coaſt of Africa for Slaves; and he does declare, that no Tongue is able faithfully to deſcribe (as far as he has ſeen) the Barbarity of the Captains and the Sufferings of the Seamen in that Trade; all which Circumſtances have ſo operated upon him, as to have deterred him from entering upon a Fourth Voyage.

This Paper Writing marked with the Letter (A), and contained on this and the preceding Pages, was produced and ſhown to James Arnold, and is the ſame mentioned and referred to in his Affidavit. Sworn this Fifth Day of September 1788, before me,

EDWARD MONTAGUE,

5th September 1788.
Examined with the Original, of which this is a true Copy, by me,
THOMAS CLARKSON.

James Arnold, of the City of Briſtol, Surgeon, maketh Oath, and ſaith, That the ſeveral Matters and Things mentioned and contained in the Paper Writing hereunto annexed, marked with the Letter (A), are true, according to the beſt of this Deponent's Knowledge, Recollection, and Belief.

JAMES ARNOLD.

Sworn at the Public Office in Symond's Inn,
This 5th Day of September 1788, before
EDWARD MONTAGUE.

Mr. Arnold, one of the Perſons brought to the Committee by the Rev. Mr. Clarkſon.

Mr. JAMES ARNOLD delivered in, at his Second Attendance on the Committee, an Account of another Voyage to the Coaſt of Africa, by which it appears, That in Auguſt 1786, he entered as Surgeon on Board the Little Pearl, afterwards called the Ruby, of Briſtol, Joſeph Williams Maſter, and in a few Days afterwards ſailed on a Voyage to the Coaſt of Africa, and arrived at the Iſland of Bimbe in the Month of September in the ſame Year.

In relating Facts from this Period, he paſſes over the common Occurrences of the Trade, and the general Method of treating the Slaves when on Board the Veſſel, as they are minutely deſcribed in his Account of the Voyage of the Years 1787-8.

John Smith, the Chief Mate of the Ruby, was accuſtomed to beat the Men Slaves with the greateſt Severity for the ſlighteſt Faults. The Inſtrument of his Cruelty was a Cat of Nine Tails, with which he ſcarcely ever failed to beat them in ſuch a Manner as to make them bleed. About Eleven at Night, on the Firſt of November 1786, the ſame John Smith, hearing ſome Noiſe among the Men Slaves, went down with a Lanthorn to quiet them. The Slaves, who had ſo often experienced his Barbarity, thinking that he was come down to flog them again, wreſted the Lanthorn out of his Hand, and ſeized him with an Intention to kill him. It was with great Difficulty that he extricated himſelf from their Hold; getting however to the Gratings (the Ladder of which is always removed at Night) he was dragged by the Crew upon Deck; happy in his Eſcape, as he had hitherto received but a ſmall Wound in the Back from a Shackle Bolt. The Men Slaves, diſappointed in revenging themſelves upon Smith, who they afterwards declared was the ſole Object of their Reſentment, and finding that they had created an Alarm, immediately proceeded to Extremities, and attempted to force up the Gratings; which were with great Difficulty kept down and ſecured. Unable to accompliſh their Deſign, they pulled down a Partition which had been put up but a few Days before for a Sick Birth in the Fore-part of the Men's Room. This they did with a View of getting upon Deck through a ſmall Scuttle, which ſerved as an Entrance into that Birth. The Quarrel now came to be ſerious, and an Inſurrection was conſidered to have been formally declared.

The Captain, to quell the Tumult which had evidently taken place, fired among the Slaves through the Gratings. He ordered alſo ſome Seamen, armed with Muſkets and Blunderbuſſes, to go into the Boat and to fire among them through the Air Ports in the Bows of the Veſſel at the ſame Time. A conſtant Firing having been kept up for a conſiderable Time, by the Captain on the one Hand and the Seamen on the other, the Inſurgents yielded, and Quietneſs was reſtored.

At Daylight the next Morning the Slaves were ſuffered to come upon Deck, a Couple at a Time; Care however was taken to ſecure the firſt Couple, by pinioning their Arms behind them with Cords, before a ſecond was admitted; One Man, however, whoſe Partner had forced off his Irons, came up by himſelf. Having placed thoſe who had been brought up on Deck under a ſtrong Guard on the Quarter Deck, ſome Seamen were ordered forward to ſearch the Men's Room, for Three that were then miſſing: Theſe they afterwards found, and they had forced up the Fore Scuttle of the Hold, though ſecured by an Iron Bar and Padlock.

Among ſome Articles of Trade, which the Smallneſs of the Veſſel obliged us to place in the Men's Rooms, was a Caſk of Knives, which the Slaves had ſeen opened in the Courſe of Trade; from this Caſk the Three who were out of Irons, and who were now found, had armed themſelves; but on the Seamen entering the Men's Room they retired through the Scuttle into the Hold. By the Perſuaſion of a Black Trader then on Board, One of them ſurrendered himſelf quietly; the ſecond was coming up with a Knife in each of his Hands, when one of the Crew, thinking that he was advancing to attack him, fired at him and killed him on the Spot: With this laſt Slave it appeared, that the third had entered into what they call Sangaree (an Oath to ſtick by each other, and made by ſucking a few Drops of one another's Blood); he reſolutely told the Black Trader, that he would ſooner die than ſurrender himſelf. He remained in the Hold about Eight Hours, though ſeverely ſcalded with a Mixture of boiling Water and Fat, which was repeatedly thrown down upon him; nor did he even upon this leave the Hold, till the Black Trader found Means to perſuade him that the Whites would do him no Injury if he came up, but would moſt certainly deſtroy him if he continued below; upon this Promiſe he appeared to be more re-

Mr. Arnold, one of the Perſons brought to the Committee by the Rev. Mr. Clarkſon.

concealed, and the Black Trader perceiving it, let down a Rope, by which he might rai himſelf to the Deck; coming however as far as the lower Deck, and ſeeing One of th Crew armed there, as he ſuppoſed, to receive him, he attempted to return to the Hol but the Seaman ſeized him, and a Scuffle enſued, in which the Piſtol of the latter we off, but without Damage. The Seaman then ſtruck the Slave upon the Head with hi Piſtol, which deprived him of his Senſes, and brought him down. Being afterwards brough upon Deck, he (Mr. Arnold) was ordered to examine his Wounds; he found his Skull fracture in conſequence of the Blow he had received; his Body was wounded alſo in many Place by the Cutlaſſes of the Seamen, who had followed him into the Hold, and pricked hi as Opportunity offered, while he was ſkulking among the Caſks; a great Part of his Ski was additionally peeled off by the ſcalding Fat and Water mentioned before to hav been thrown upon him; the Blood was dropping from his Wounds; ſo that on the Whol he was One of the moſt miſerable Objects that he ever ſaw in his Life, and he has ſee many during the late War.

While he was inſpecting this miſerable Man, the Captain came forward, and ſeeing impoſſible that he could recover, ordered the Mate to put an Iron Collar round his Neck and to chain him to the Foremaſt, ordering him (Mr. Arnold) at the ſame Time to give hi no medical Aſſiſtance, and forbidding all who heard him at their Peril to give him any Su tenance whatever. The poor Wretch deprived thus of chirurgical Aſſiſtance, and the uſu Support of Life, ſurvived but Three Days, and in a State of almoſt continual Stupefaction expired in his Chains. He was afterwards thrown overboard in Sight of all the Slaves.

But to return to the Interval immediately ſucceeding the Inſurrection. The Captain an Officers having inſpected the Fetters of the Slaves, they were brought from the Quarter deck to the Main-deck, where they were unpinioned, and immediately ſecured in the uſu Way by a Chain paſſed through the Ring-bolts; when they were thus all of them ſecured an together, the Head of him who was ſhot, and the ſecond that was prevailed upon to come upo Deck as before-mentioned, was then cut off. This Head was ſucceſſively handed to th Slaves, who were obliged to kiſs the Lips of it; ſome who refuſed to comply with the brut Ceremony, were moſt unmercifully flogged by the Captain, and had the bloody Part of rubbed againſt their Faces.

During the firing of the Captain and Seamen, as before deſcribed, the Slaves had crowde themſelves into one Corner, ſo that only one Boy about Fifteen Years of Age was materiall injured; the Thigh-bone of this Boy was ſhattered to Pieces, but as he was young and vi gorous, his Life might have been eaſily ſaved by amputating the Limb. The Captain how ever, foreſeeing that a Boy ſo mutilated would be of little or no Value on his Arrival at th Place of Sale, would not ſuffer him to perform the Operation, but ſending him aft as Centinel over the Slaves on the Quarter-deck, ordered him to be thrown overboard alive and with Bricks to be tied either to his Neck or Heels to ſink him. That the Boy wa thrown overboard alive, he is certain, firſt, becauſe he aſked him but a Minute or Two be fore for Water, and appeared in good Spirits; ſecondly, becauſe he has often heard th Captain boaſt of the Transaction; and thirdly, becauſe he has ſince ſeen the Perſon at Briſto who threw him overboard, and he informed him that the Boy was living at the Time.

On their Arrival at the Iſland of St. Vincent's in the Weſt Indies, they ſold their whol Cargo, except a Boy about Ten Years of Age, who was ſo weak and emaciated, that he wa not expoſed to Sale, as the Captain did not wiſh to have it reported that his Cargo wa ſickly. Whenever he came on Board, he enquired for the Boy of the Mate, who always tol him that he was dying very faſt, for it was againſt the Mate's Intereſt that he ſhould b ſold in that ſickly Condition, as in ſuch a Caſe the low Price he would fetch woul diminiſh the Average Price of the Cargo, and conſequently the Emolument of the Mate The Boy was therefore not only neglected and left on Board without Suſtenance, but th Mate frequently begged of him as a Favour, that he would either diſpatch the Boy by Poiſon or conſent to have him thrown overboard: with both of which Propoſitions he poſitively re fuſed to comply. At one Time, indeed, they had gone ſo far as to tie Bricks to his Feet t drown him, but theſe, upon his Remonſtrances were taken off. The Boy however, havin been locked up in the Men's Room, languiſhed for Nine Days without any Suſtenance, ex cept what he and the Second Mate gave him privately through the Gratings, when he died.

Having mentioned every Thing that he recollects as worthy to be related under the Ter of Slaves, he proceeds next to the Seamen of the Veſſel.

Theſe were ſcarcely treated with leſs Cruelty than the former: Soon after their Arrival the Iſland of Bimbe a Bunch of Keys, including thoſe for the Locks of the Gratings whic ſecured the Slaves, was miſſing. The People who were then on Board were charged wi having ſtolen them with a View to ſell them to the Natives, who make uſe of ſuch Pieces Metal by Way of Ornaments: Upon this the Captain ordered all the Men's Cheſts be brought upon Deck, including thoſe of Four Men who were on Shore woodin and who could not have been privy to the ſuppoſed Theft; after having forced op and ſearched the Cheſts, but without finding the Keys, the Captain ordered them be broken to Pieces and given to the Cook for Fire-wood. In the Evening t

Wood

Mr. Arnold, one of the Perſons brought to the Committee by the Rev. Mr. Clarkſon.

Vooders came on Board, and finding their Cheſts demoliſhed, and their Clothes and her Articles ſcattered about the Decks, came to the Cabin-door, and told the Capin that they were exceedingly ſorry if they had done any Thing to offend him; but fore they could ſay any Thing more, he, in conjunction with his Two Mates who were ſitng at Supper with him, ran out, knocked the Four Men down, and beat and kicked them the moſt ſhocking Manner, and then put Two or Three of them in Irons.

In this Affray the Knuckles of both the Captain's Hands (which he uſed indifferently) were t in ſuch a Manner as to be covered with Blood: He immediately ſent for him to dreſs em, telling him he had wounded his Hands in cloſing the Day-lights, and knocking out the ead-rails of a Set of Scoundrels.—His Meaning was, that he had been cloſing their Eyes, d knocking out their Teeth, and during the Voyage his Knuckles were frequently under s Care on ſimilar Occaſions.

The following Morning, on inſpecting the Men who had ſuffered from the Cruelty of the aptain, he found ſeveral large Contuſions on different Parts of their Bodies: Their Faces in rticular were much bruiſed, Two of them had each an Eye cloſed up, and One of them had ſt a Tooth; all the Four were for ſome Time under his Care.

But the brutal Uſage juſt deſcribed was not the only Puniſhment the Seamen ſuffered; the ptain conſtrued the Behaviour of the Four Men whom he had ſo beaten into Mutiny; upon is Pretence he reduced the Allowance of the whole Crew to Three Pounds of Bread per eek each Man, and Three Quarters of a Pound of Salt Beef or Pork per Day, but the latter very bad that when boiled it ſhrunk to about Four Ounces and an Half, nor did the Men t the proper Uſe of the former, for as they lodged upon Deck, and had no Cheſts to preve it from the Rain, it was often totally diſſolved in a ſhort Time after it had been ſerved t to them, which was generally on Sunday Morning. While they lay upon the Coaſt he s known the Seamen for ſome Days on this Account without any Thing to ſupport Nature, cept their ſcanty Allowance of ſalted Meat, though there were then on Board great antities of Bread, Flour, Rice, Yams, and Plantains. The Captain's barbarous Diſpoion appeared to be the only Cauſe why the Seamen ſuffered Famine in the Midſt of enty. This ſhort Allowance, which was thus once begun, continued till our Arrival in e Weſt Indies.

On the Evening of the Firſt of November, when the Noiſe of the Slaves which was followed the Inſurrection before mentioned was firſt heard, the Captain on coming out of the Cabin arged a Man who ſtood by the Companion with having been aſleep. The Man happened deny the Fact, upon which the Captain returned immediately to the Cabin and brought out Cat of Nine Tails. He beat him with the Butt End of this till he left him inſenſible on the ck. The poor Fellow lay there in this Situation during the greater Part of the Time the umult prevailed. Thus, by his furious Behaviour on this Occaſion, they were deprived of Aſſiſtance of One of their beſt Men at a moſt critical Juncture, when they were all in Dan- of their Lives.

It would be tedious to enumerate the many Inſtances of Barbarity wantonly exerciſed on the amen by the Captain and Mates; but he cannot omit the Treatment of a poor Black Portueze Sailor, who ſhipped himſelf at Briſtol as Cook of the Veſſel; though no Language can vey any Thing like a proper or adequate Idea of his Sufferings.

This unhappy Man was the common Butt on which the Captain and Mates daily exerciſed ir Cruelty. The former indeed appeared to enjoy a particular Pleaſure in flogging and menting him. Among other Inſtances of wanton and unneceſſary Barbarity, he often uſed himſelf with making the Man ſwallow Cockroaches alive, on pain of being moſt erely flogged, and having Beef Brine rubbed into his Wounds. This laſt ſevere and huiating Alternative the Man ſometimes preferred to the ſwallowing the nauſeous Vermin, when this was the Caſe, he has been under the Neceſſity of applying Poultices to the ounds afterwards given him to prevent a Mortification. For the greater Part of our Stay n the Coaſt, this Man was faſtened by the Neck to the Copper (or Caboose) with a Chain uch a Length as to permit him to draw Water at the Ship's Side. In this Situation he ained upon Deck Night and Day, expoſed to the Weather, and was compelled to dreſs tuals not only for the Crew, but for all the Slaves, without any Aſſiſtance whatever. The ly of this poor Wretch, from the Crown of his Head to the Soles of his Feet, was covered h Scars and Lacerations, interſecting each other in all Directions, ſo that he was a moſt erable Object to behold.

On the Second Day after their Arrival in St. Vincent's, the Mate ordered the Men aloft to d the Sails, which had been looſed to dry. This they poſitively refuſed to do, till they reved ſome Refreſhment. They had been in a ſtarving Condition for about Three Days, ugh, as they obſerved, there was Plenty of Proviſions on Board; and if there had not, a ply might have been eaſily gotten from the Merchants to whom the Veſſel was conſigned. Captain hearing of this Behaviour of the Seamen, carried the whole Crew before a Magiſtrate, adviſed them to return to their Duty on Board, adding, that he was ſure the Captain

would

would take care that they ſhould have a plentiful Supply of Proviſions. This Advice they inſtantly complied with, and accompanied the Captain on Board; where they had no ſooner come, than he ordered them aloſt to hand the Sails. This they refuſed to do, with the ſame Firmneſs as before, ſaying, that they could not work without Victuals. In conſequence of this the Captain went on Shore, and returned with Warrants and a Conſtable, whom he ordered to apprehend Three of the beſt Men.

In Company with the Captain he carried them on Shore, and committed them to Gaol. The Remainder of the Crew, during the Captain's Abſence, hailed a Veſſel which lay at no great Diſtance, and begged them to ſend a Boat. With this Requeſt the Crew of the Ship, who prboably had heard of what had paſſed on Board the Little Pearl, immediately complied; and in this Boat the diſcontented Seamen rowed on Shore, forfeiting their Wages, and leaving Part of their Clothes behind; nor has he ever heard what became of them ſince.

The Cooper, who was a very hard-working Man, and advanced in Years, having ſhortly after this received his Half-pay with the reſt of the Officers, went on Shore to buy ſome Neceſſaries, and returned on Board in the Evening, rather overcome with Liquor. He was immediately ſeized by the Captain and Mate, both of whom beat him ſo very unmercifully, that he lay almoſt in a State of Inſenſibility on the bare Deck for Twelve or Fourteen Hours. The next Morning he found ſeveral large Contuſions on his Head, One of his Eyes was entirely cloſed and violently inflamed, his Mouth was much cut and ſwelled, and he had loſt a Quantity of Blood, which he ſaw upon the Deck.

After this nothing material occurred till they were about to ſail; when the Three Men, who were impriſoned, were brought on Board by the Captain. Finding that their Wages had been expended by the Captain in paying the Gaol Fees, &c., Two of them remonſtrated with him on the Subject; on which he immediately knocked them down, kicked them, and beat them moſt cruelly, and confined all the Three in the Men's Room. The Boatſwain, enraged at this Piece of Injuſtice, and being a little in Liquor, could not help ſpeaking of it in Terms which the latter ſo much diſliked, that he treated him worſe, if poſſible, than the Two Seamen: He was dragged in a State of Inſenſibility to the Fore Grating, and he was thrown down headlong into the Room where the Three Seamen were confined, and where they all remained till the Veſſel got out to Sea. They were then releaſed, and performed their Duty till they arrived in Briſtol. He has ſince been informed by the Three Seamen who were impriſoned, that the Balance of their Wages for the whole Voyage, when paid them in England, did not exceed Five Shillings each.

Mr. Arnold was aſked the following Queſtions:

Q. Has no Proſecution been commenced againſt Captain Williams?
A. By no other Perſon on Board the Veſſel but myſelf: He uſed me perſonally ill, in the Manner ſtated in the Account of my Voyage of 1787-8. A Suit was commenced in the Court of Admiralty, but from the Delay and Expence, I thought it better to remove it to the Court of King's Bench: There I hope it will be tried next Term.

Q. What Number of Sailors had you on Board in each Voyage?
A. Nineteen in each Voyage, Landſmen and Seamen, including Officers and Boys.

Q. What Number died in each Voyage?
A. One in the Firſt Voyage, and Four in the Second.

Q. Of what Diſorders did they die?
A. Of Fevers.

Q. What Number of Slaves had you in each Ship?
A. In the Pearl One hundred and One; and in the Ruby One hundred and Five.

Q. How may died in each of thoſe Voyages?
A. Eight in the Pearl, including the Boy that was ſtarved, and excluſive of the Two Men and a Boy that were killed. In the Ruby Eight died.

Q. Of what diſeaſes did they die?
A. Of Dyſenteries, Fevers, and Dropſies.

Q. Were theſe Diſeaſes contracted on Board; or did they bring them with them?
A. All were contracted on Board.

Q. Had they proper Nouriſhment, and other medical Aſſiſtance?
A. They had not Wine, or other Articles neceſſary for Cordials; which, though allowed by the Merchants, were refuſed by the Captain.—I am informed theſe Articles are not refuſed by Captains in other Veſſels.

Mr. William James was brought to the Committee by the Rev. Mr. Clarkſon, as above ſtated.

By the Evidence of Mr. WILLIAM JAMES, delivered in Writing, it appears that the Slaves ſeem to be very dejected when brought on Board. The Men are put into Irons, in which Situation they remain during the whole of the Middle Paſſage, unleſs when they are ſick; but not the Boys and Women.

That on Board the Britannia the Height between Decks was about Five Feet and an Half, within which Space there was a Platform. No Slave whatever had Room to turn himſelf when the Cargo was completed. The Chief Mate, Boatſwain, and an active young Man, was employed in ſtowing or packing them together; ſuch as in adjuſting their Arms and Legs, and preſcribing a fixed Space for each. To accommodate them there were Two Ventilators on Board, notwithſtanding which, their Rooms were ſo hot and intolerable, that they were continually crying out for Water. They generally came upon Deck in a Sweat. They were ſtowed ſo thick, that it was impoſſible for any to have the leaſt Advantage from, or come near to the Gratings, but thoſe immediately below them. The Britannia was of the Burthen of about 280 Tons, and about 450 Slaves were purchaſed and put on Board her.

That the Slaves are generally brought upon Deck at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, and put below at Five in the Afternoon. Their Food conſiſts of Rice, Horſe Beans, and Yams. They are fed twice in the Day; namely, at Ten in the Morning, and Four at Night. They are alſo ſerved twice with Water; which is given them in a Pannekin of Tin, of ſuch Dimenſions as not to hold quite Half a Pint. While they are upon Deck it is thought neceſſary that they ſhould take Exerciſe; for which Purpoſe the Chief Mate and Boatſwain are ſtationed with a Cat of Nine Tails, to compel them to dance, as it is called. This is their daily Hiſtory for the whole of the Middle Paſſage, which in general is from Eight to Twelve Weeks.

In ſpeaking of Water and Proviſions, and the Middle Paſſage, Mr. James cannot help mentioning a Circumſtance which fell within his own Knowledge, as it is always likely to happen, either if the Paſſage ſhould be long, or if the Captains of Guineamen ſhould either ignorantly or wilfully miſs their Way.

In the Year 1779, being Maſter of the Hound Sloop of War, and coming from the Bay of Honduras to Jamaica, he fell in, off the Iſle of Pines, with Two Liverpool Guineamen on the Middle Paſſage, commanded by Captains Ringmaiden and Jackſon, who had very imprudently (but whether wilfully or not he cannot ſay) miſſed the Iſland of Jamaica. Captain Nugent gave them Chace, and came up with them. Mr. James, upon boarding them, found them in great Diſtreſs both in point of Proviſions and Water. He aſked the Captains (for both of them were on Board One Ship) why they did not go into the Watering Place at the Weſt End of the Iſle of Pines (near Cuba)? They replied, that "they had attempted to get in, but got into ſhoal Water." He then aſked them what they had intended to have done with their Slaves if they had not fallen in with the Hound? They replied, "To make them walk the Plank;" (i. e.) to jump overboard. Mr. James aſked them again, why they did not turn a Number of the Slaves on Shore at the Iſle of Pines, and endeavour to ſave the reſt? They replied again, that "in ſuch Caſe they could not have recovered the Inſurance, and that the reſt would have gotten on Shore." After this Converſation had taken place, Captain Nugent relieved them with Oatmeal, Peas, and Water. The next Day the Hound fell in with a Veſſel bound from Carthagena to the Havannah, from which Captain Nugent got One Hundred Pieces of Jirked Beef, with ſome Yams, Plantains, and Fowls, all of which were immediately ſent to their Relief. The Hound convoyed them afterwards as high up as Carman Brake, and made them bear away for the Grand Caymains, where they were ſupplied with Yams and other Articles, and where Captain Nugent left them.

Mr. James ſays, that the Situation of the Africans while on Board the Veſſel is to them ſo very intolerable and grievous, that they will do any Thing to extricate themſelves from it. On Board the Britannia was a Woman who refuſed Suſtenance. She fretted herſelf ſo much as to diſcover Marks of Inſanity, and ſhe contrived to throw herſelf overboard on the Middle Paſſage.

It is not alſo unuſual for the Slaves to attempt to riſe. A Liverpool Veſſel was cut off by them in New Calabar River, and they got on Shore. Several of them who were retaken were ſold on board the Britannia; for the Britannia came into that River only about Three Weeks after the Tranſaction happened. In the Three Voyages, however, which Mr. James made, there were no Attempts of the Kind; for on Board the Juno, King George, and Britannia, the People were always remarkably vigilant, and well prepared. As ſoon as the Bulk Head was built, and any of the Slaves were on Board, they had Loop Holes with Muſquetry near them, as well as Port Holes for a Four Pounder on each Side, loaded with a Canniſter of Muſket Balls to rake the Main Deck, if there ſhould be any Occaſion for it.

Mr. James has ſeen Relations on Board the ſame Ship. In the King George, a young Woman had been complaining that her Father had been brought on Board at the ſame Time, but that ſhe had never ſeen him ſince. This was occaſioned by the large Bulk Head acroſs the Ship, which made it difficult for the one to ſee the other. On coming, however, into St. Kitt's, all the Slaves were on Deck. She looked about for her Father, and eſpied him firſt. Her Senſations on this Occaſion were not eaſy to be deſcribed. She went towards him in Raptures; but conſidering her Situation, was checked by Fear, not knowing whether ſhe would be permitted to go to him or not. Such Scenes are frequently to be found in the Slave Veſſels.

That the Loſs of the Slaves, from the Time of their coming on Board to the Diſpoſal of them in the Weſt Indies, is often very ſevere. This was the Caſe on Board the Britannia. A ſmall Girl Slave had been purchaſed, when about 320 had been put on Board. This Girl brought with her the Small Pox. The Captain, on diſcovering the Diſorder, hid her in an empty Water Puncheon in the Hold, leſt the Black Traders finding it out, ſhould be deterred from viſiting the Veſſel, or completing the Number of her Slaves. The Diſorder, however, notwithſtanding the Care that was taken, began to ſpread; and in ſuch a Manner, that it could no longer be concealed. In this Situation the Britannia was obliged to leave the River Calabar with 450 only, though ſhe had been fitted out for the Purchaſe and Reception of 500 Slaves. As ſoon as ſhe was clear of the River, a general Inoculation took place. The Infection, however, ſtill ſpread; and the Situation of the Slaves became ſuch, as no Pen nor Language is able to deſcribe. The Sick Births were incapable of containing all that were ill. Thoſe only could be admitted into them, who were ſo bad as not to be capable of moving. There they lay in One Maſs of Scab and Corruption, frequently ſticking to each other and the Decks, till they were ſeparated to be thrown into the Sea. Six, Eight, and Ten, were thrown overboard in a Morning from different Parts of the Ship. The Mortality at length became ſo great, that out of 450 purchaſed, 230 were loſt before the Contagion could be made to ceaſe.

That when Slaves are brought to Market, it is never conſidered whether Relations are ſeparated or not. The only Conſideration is, how thoſe that have the Diſpoſal of them ſhall ſell them beſt. When the King George arrived at St. Kitt's, her Slaves were taken to a Court Yard and ſold there by Scramble. Theſe were put up at Vendue, and ſold to the beſt Bidder.

Mr. James is of Opinion, that Seamen in general have a great Averſion to the Slave Trade. They are in general procured by Crimps; who are ſo conſtantly on the Look-out, that a ſtrange Sailor is almoſt ſure to fall into their Trap. Theſe get them into Debt, and then put them into Gaol, from which there is no Eſcape but in the Hold of a Guineaman. There were ſeveral on Board the Britannia of this Deſcription.

That the Seamen in the Slave Trade are very ill uſed in point of Proviſion and Water, as well as in other Ways. While they are at home and in Port, they have Plenty to eat and drink, but are very ſoon afterwards put to Allowance. In the Juno, as well as in the Britannia, they were allowed but Five Pounds of Bread per Week, and the little Beef that was given them was either exceſſively bad in itſelf or damaged. They had neither Peas nor Flour. The Water too, which they took to quench their Thirſt, was obliged to be ſucked up through the Barrel of a Gun, which was placed in the Main Top. This was done in order to ſave Water, and was only practiſed while the Slaves were on Board. In the King George, however, the Treatment was rather better. The People were allowed Flour and Peas; but the Gun Barrel was equally in uſe as in the former Two.

Another Hardſhip, which the Seamen experience, is a Want of Shelter. They are never admitted on any Pretence between Decks. They are obliged to ſleep in the Tops, or in the Long-boat, or wherever they can get, except under the Booms, and this without Covering, and in the Cold. If they become ſick in conſequence of it, no Care is taken of them, no Spirits allowed to refreſh them, but they are perhaps beaten for their Lazineſs. On their Arrival in the Weſt Indies there is this additional Hardſhip, that after a Voyage of incredible Hardſhip and Fatigue, they are obliged to take Half their Wages then due to them in Currency inſtead of Sterling.

That the Treatment which the Seamen experience in the Slave Veſſels in point of corporal Puniſhment is not eaſy either to be credited or deſcribed. They are kicked and beaten about, if, worn out with Fatigue, they ſhould chance to drop aſleep on the Gratings. Almoſt every Occurrence is turned into a Pretence for Puniſhment. An Inſtance of the Severity of it may be the following: A Black Seaman had ſhipped himſelf at Briſtol as Cook of the Juno. Captain Pinnell and the Surgeon were guilty of great Outrages on the Perſon of this unfortunate Man. They beat and bruiſed him with Hand-ſpikes, they ſtruck him alſo repeatedly with the Rice-ſtir, an Inſtrument as thick as the former, and uſed for the Purpoſe of ſtirring the Rice for the Slaves. They moreover compelled him to work at the Copper in Chains. The Treatment on Board the Britannia was not more favourable. In ſhort, the Captains of Guineamen are tolerable in their firſt ſailing; their Cruelty begins to ſhew itſelf on their Arrival upon the Coaſt, but after they have been there a little Time it has no Bounds.

That he conſiders the Slave Trade as the Grave of our Marine. In the Britannia, Twenty-five Seamen went out, but only Eight or Nine returned with the Veſſel; Part of them having died and Part run away. Among thoſe that are ſet adrift in the Weſt Indies, is a conſiderable Loſs, independently of that ſuſtained on Board the Veſſels. When the Slaves are ſold, the Seamen receive their Half-pay; ſuch as are lame or ſick have Permiſſion to go on Shore, and if they ſhould ſtay more than Forty-eight Hours (which it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe will be the Caſe after ſo fatiguing a Voyage) they are refuſed Admittance on Board. This is the Method taken by Guinea Captains to get rid of an ulcerated and infectious Crew; the poor People ſoon conſume their little Pay, and are then in ſuch a diſtempered State, that no Weſt Indiaman will take them. Mr James has ſeen many all over Jamaica in this Situation. They lie about the Wharfs, begging a Mouthful of Victuals from other Seamen, and hence they are termed Wharfingers. Some of them are taken in by the Negro-women out of Compaſſion, and are healed in Time: Others however die in the greateſt Miſery of Hunger and Diſeaſe, and are buried out of Charity by the ſame People.

Mr. JAMES was aſked the following Queſtions:

Q. Have you been in the African Trade ſince the Year 1768?
A. I have not.

Q. How old were you when you went theſe Voyages?
A. To the beſt of my Recollection about Fourteen the Firſt, Sixteen the Second, and Eighteen the Third.

Mr. David Henderſon was brought to the Committee by the Rev. Mr. Clarkſon, as above ſtated.

By the Evidence of Mr. DAVID HENDERSON, delivered in Writing, it appears that the Slaves that are brought on Board have their Arms generally pinioned behind their Backs with Graſs Ropes. They are made to lie down in the Bottom frequently of a wet Canoe; and if they ſtir, get only hard Blows from the Rowers, or the Guard. When they come on Board, the Men are ſecured by Irons, in which they continue till they come to the Place of Sale.

When the Cargo is completed, the Veſſel leaves the Coaſt. This is uſually done at Night, as the Slaves diſcover ſuch a Love for their Country that they would almoſt be diſtracted if they ſaw themſelves waſted from it.

That many of them are unable to bear the Loſs of Liberty, and try every Means to regain it. On the Day before the Trial arrived at Barbadoes, the Slaves, by means of a hacked Knife and the Bar of the Main Gratings, had freed themſelves from their Irons, and juſt before Daylight in the Morning forced themſelves up. But the Centinel fortunately diſcovered them, and gave the Alarm; upon which a Four Pounder, loaded with Langridge and Muſket Balls, was pointed through the Barricado and fired among them; Fourteen of them immediately fell; the reſt, ſeeing their Companions killed, fled immediately below, and the Inſurrection ceaſed.

Theſe Inſurrections, Mr. Henderſon ſays, are not unfrequent. The True Blue, of Liverpool, which had ſlaved in the Bight of Benin, having completed her Cargo, left the Coaſt; but on the ſame Night on which ſhe put to Sea, the Slaves roſe upon the Crew. All the Ship's Company, except the Chief Mate, Boatſwain, and Three Seamen, were killed. Theſe fortunately had Time to make their Eſcape over the Stern of the Ship into the Long Boat, in which they arrived in the Iſland of St. Thomas; Mr Henderſon knows this becauſe he ſaw them there, and becauſe they were afterwards received on Board the Ship in which he then was.

That it is thought neceſſary that the Slaves ſhould take Exerciſe for the Benefit of their Health. This Exerciſe, which is called Dancing, conſiſts in jumping up and rattling their Chains. It is done to the Beat of a Drum. If any of them appear ſluggiſh and unwilling, the Mates and Boatſwain, who carry a Cat of Nine Tails with them for that Purpoſe, never fail to exerciſe it upon them.

That they are ſometimes heard to ſing of their own Accord; but their Songs uſually contain the Hiſtory of their Sufferings, and the Wretchedneſs of their Situation. This he learned from the Boy before-mentioned; he did not underſtand the Language enough himſelf.

The Slaves complain very much of Heat, and ſuffer greatly while below; but particularly in rainy Weather, as the Gratings are then covered over. They make an hideous Yelling on theſe Occaſions. The Seamen are obliged to hold up the Corners of the Tarpaulins, leſt they ſhould die of Suffocation; and, notwithſtanding that every Relief is adminiſtered to them, they are frequently brought up in a fainting State. The Height between Decks in the Veſſels in which Mr. Henderſon was, might be rather more than Four Feet, and there was a Platform between.

That very few Seamen ever go of their own Inclination in the Slave Trade; they are procured moſtly in Liverpool by fraudulent Means; Crimps and Landlords are conſtantly looking out for ſtrange Seamen, whom they invite to their Houſes, and when they have run them ſufficiently into Debt, ſend them to the Gaol in Water Street, where they remain till a Guineaman wants Hands. The Landlords reſerve them for theſe Ships in particular, becauſe they get Two Months Advance, whereas they get but One in other Trades.

The Seamen who are employed in this Trade are obliged, after a fatiguing Voyage, to take Half their Wages in the Currency of the Iſland at which the Ship ſells her Slaves.

They labour alſo under great Hardſhips in point of Proviſions. They have no Allowance of any kind of Spirits, except now and then in wet Weather, and then only if the Captain is in tolerable Humour. Four Pounds of Bread only is allowed to each Man per Week, with a ſmall Portion of damaged Beef per Day: The Slave Boys who are looſe about the Ship, very often ſteal a Portion of theſe Proviſions, as the Seamen have no Place of Security to pu them in, a ſmall Cheſt only being allowed to Four or Five Men. This adds greatly to their Hardſhip: Mr. Henderſon has ſometimes known them either to have loſt or conſumed their Bread within the firſt Two Days after its Delivery, and to have gone without for the Remainder of the Week.

In all the Liverpool Veſſels in which Mr. Henderſon was, the Sailors were obliged to drink their Water, during the Middle Paſſage, out of a Gun Barrel placed at the Main-topmaſt Head. They were under the Neceſſity, well or ill, of going for it there. When they had brought it down, and had made uſe of it, they were under the Neceſſity of returning it to the ſame Place, without permitting another to uſe it, before it was carried up. Mr. Henderſon was knocked down with a Tail-block, and beaten in an unmerciful Manner by the Mate of the Trial, becauſe he permitted a Man to drink out of the Gun Barrel before he returned it to its proper Place.

Another Hardſhip under which the Seamen labour in the Slave Trade is a Want of Covering or Shelter. During the Veſſel's Stay upon the Coaſt, and on the Middle Paſſage, which is a Space of ſome Months, they are obliged to ſleep on the Deck, and are expoſed Night and Day to the Inclemency of the Weather: If they are ſick, they muſt lie and die there, as they are not admitted, under any Pretence, below.

The Seamen are uſed worſe, in point of corporal Puniſhment, in this than in any other Trade. They are beaten on every trivial Occaſion: Mr. Henderſon has ſeen them knocked down with Handſpikes, and ſtamped upon till the Strength and Paſſion of their Tyrants has been exhauſted; on their Arrival however in the Weſt Indies, the Captain and Officers ſeem to relax a little from their Barbarity, and to become kind. They give the Seamen Leave to go on Shore; but if they ſtay longer than Forty-eight Hours, which it is to be preſumed they will do after ſo fatiguing a Voyage, they are then termed Deſerters, and are not permitted to come on Board. This Method they take with all the Appearance of Lenity and Indulgence, to cheat them of their Wages, and to get rid of them. Thus turned adrift, without Money and Friends, and with Ulcers and Guinea Worms in their Fleſh, they are conſigned to Miſery and Want, and are found begging about the Wharfs in the Extremity of Diſtreſs, forming that Body of People who in the Weſt Indies are known by the Name of Wharfingers.

Mr. HENDERSON was aſked the following Queſtions:

Q. Have you been in the African Trade ſince the Year 1770?
A. I have not.

Q. Can you ſay how many Slaves or Sailors died in each of your Voyages?
A. I cannot ſay; but the Sailors and Slaves were pretty healthy.

Q. Are the Captains of Slave Ships more cruel to their Seamen than the Captains of other Ships?
A. Yes; I always found them ſo. I don't know the Cauſe, but learnt that it is ſo by Experience.

The Reverend Mr. Baggs was brought to the Committee by Reverend Mr. Clarkſon, as above ſtated.

By the Evidence of the Reverend ISHAM BAGGS, delivered in Writing, it appears at there are few Inſtances of Foremaſt Men who go voluntarily into the Slave Trade. hey are procured by People called Crimps, who ſeduce them into their Houſes, entertain em there till in Debt, and then in reality ſell them to Captains of Guineamen for their iſcharge. This Aſſertion Mr. Baggs had from the Foremaſt Men who came from the frican Ships on board the Grampus.

That when put on board, every Species of Cruelty that the human Imagination can deviſe exerciſed upon them. One Seaman, in conſequence of this ill Treatment, ſwam on board e Grampus for Protection and Redreſs; and when his Wages were demanded by the Officer, had either a fictitious Bill ſet againſt him for Clothes and Liquor, or, if his Wages were knowledged, he received (as he was to be paid in the Weſt Indies by Agreement) Currency r Sterling, as Mr. Baggs learnt from the Man himſelf.

That every Regulation made by the Merchant in the Slave Trade appears to be calculated, owever ſpecious (as is particularly the Caſe in the Inſtance of Currency), to defraud the ailor. The Food which is given to the Seamen is always ſalt, bad, and of an inferior Qua-ty. They are moſtly at a very ſhort Allowance of Water, nor do they even get this without reat Difficulty. They are ſometimes obliged to go to the Main-top to fetch a Cup to drink out of, ſo that the Exertion made uſe of to obtain it, generally increaſes their Thirſt, in-ead of allaying it.

That the Slave Trade deſtroys an incredible Number of Seamen annually. The Service of ſuch a Nature, that the human Frame is incapable of ſuſtaining it long. The ill Uſage at the Seamen experience, contributes not a little to weaken them. Their bad Living and canty Diet operates as another Cauſe. Add to this, that they are ſometimes ſent away from e Ship for Weeks together, and this in an open Boat, in which they muſt be expoſed to the nclemency of the Weather the whole Time. Theſe Expeditions always occaſion Fevers; of hich, if they do not immediately die, they ſeldom or ever recover, or get perfectly well. Mr. Baggs got this Intelligence from ſome Seamen ſent on board the Grampus as Pirates, ho alledged their ill Treatment as the Cauſe of their Behaviour.

In both the Voyages on board the Grampus, in each of which 300 People went to the Coaſt, only Three Perſons, including Commodore Thompſon, were loſt.

Mr. Sydenham Teaſt.

By the Evidence of Mr. SYDENHAM TEAST, Merchant, it appears—That Five of e Veſſels belonging to his Houſe, in this Trade, have returned to this Country; in theſe, Ten of the Crew have died, beſides Three drowned—That 28 was the largeſt Crew, Seven r Eight the ſmalleſt—That the other Ships, which in Converſation he ſtated to have loſt more Seamen, carried no Surgeons, and the Ships belonging to his Houſe did—Is of Opinion, hat the Ships employed in this Trade are not, in general, more unhealthy than the Ships mployed in the Tropical Climates, unleſs now and then when they got into ſome unwhole-ome River.

The Reverend Mr. Ramſay ſent into the Committee a Paper, intitled, "Obſervations "made by Mr. James Ramſay of Teſton, on the Condition in which African Slaves "are imported into the Weſt Indies;" which Paper is as follows.

WHILE I ſerved in the Navy, we took a Slave Ship in Sight of the Iſlands—The Privateer had taken out about 120 of the prime Slaves, and abandoned the Ship and refuſe Slaves—Being informed that there were many ſick, and no Surgeon, I went on Board to give Directions concerning them—As well as I can recollect, there were Seven or Eight Negroes dangerouſly ill of Fluxes; and of the whole Number left, which I think was about 100, very few were reckoned valuable, or at the Sales brought the ordinary Price of good Slaves, on account of their emaciated ſickly State.

While I continued ſettled at St. Chriſtopher, I had frequent Opportunities of ſeeing the Condition of Slaves on their Arrival in the Weſt Indies—The Iſland lying in the Neighbourhood of Saint Euſtatius was conſidered as a good Market—The Sales were frequent. My Brother-in-Law was a Guinea Factor; and a Deſire for Information led me from Time to Time to attend the Sales, and to enter into Converſation with the Guinea Captains at his Houſe.

On their Arrival, the Slaves are generally divided in Three Sets; the healthy, well-aſſorted, or prime Slaves; the puny and ill-aſſorted; and the emaciated, ſickly, or refuſe Slaves—The Factor engages for a certain Average on the Firſt, and ſells the other Two for as much as he can get. In ſtriking the Bargain, the Captain endeavours to get as many of the puny, ill-aſſorted Slaves included in the Average as he can, the Factor to throw out as many as poſſible—Theſe are compoſed of ſuch as have poor Conſtitutions, or are either too young or too old. The Refuſe conſiſt of thoſe who have fallen ſick, and are become emaciated during the Paſſage.

The Proportion of refuſe Slaves depends on the Size of the Ship (the ſmaller being generally moſt healthy) the Length of the Paſſage, and the Breaking-out of any epidemic Diſorder among them—I have underſtood that particular Inſtances have happened where the greater Part of the Cargo has periſhed. In general, a very conſiderable Number, ſet aſide as Refuſe, might be ſeen at the Sales, nor can I recollect One ſingle Sale where they made not a Part.—Perhaps a Fifth Part of the whole Number may be a moderate Eſtimate for the whole Trade; I believe the Inſtances where they are within a Tenth, are few; in ſome Caſes, perhaps, One in Three may recover; but in others almoſt all die before they become uſeful. At the Sales they appear naked, emaciated, ſome unable to ſtand, and ſome are too ill to be brought on Shore.

While in the Navy, I have had ſeveral Seamen under my Care for Guinea Worms, and Sores, ſaid to have been contracted on the Coaſt of Africa in Guinea Ships—While ſettled in St. Chriſtopher, Inſtances occurred of Seamen abandoning their Ships and ſuing the Captain for Wages, on account of ill Uſage. The Loſs of Seamen on the Voyage was ſo generally underſtood, as to preclude the Neceſſity of a particular Enquiry, and I had no Opportunity of bringing it to a Calculation.

John Dawſon, Eſq.

By the Evidence of JOHN DAWSON, Eſquire, Merchant of Liverpool, who has a Contract with the Government of Spain, for ſupplying the Spaniſh Colonies with Slaves, it appears—That the Ships in which theſe Slaves are carried, are uſually from 300 to 600 Tons—That the Proportion of Slaves to a Ton, on Board his Ships, was about Two Slaves to a Ton, ſometimes more and ſometimes leſs.—That the Mortality on the Paſſage to La Guira, on the Spaniſh Main, and to Trinidada, and the Havannah, among the Negroes who came from the Gold Coaſt, was ſeldom more than from One to Three per Cent.: From the Windward Coaſt, and the Kingdom of Angola, from about Three to Five per Cent.: From the Bight of Benin to Cape Lopez, from about Seven to Twenty per Cent.—That in this Average were included all who died from the Time of the Purchaſe to the Time of their being diſpoſed of—That the greater Mortality among the Slaves brought from the Bight, is to be attributed to the different Way of living, being fed at Home upon Yams, and other waſhy and low Diet, and their Country being low and ſwampy.—When they are on Board, the better and higher Living they have there, produces Fevers, that frequently terminate in Fluxes, which carry them off.

Reverend Thomas Clarkſon.

The Reverend THOMAS CLARKSON, Clergyman of the Church of England, ſpoke to the Loſs which this Country ſuſtains in her Seamen by the Proſecution of the African Trade; ſaid he was able to give an Account of about 4,080 Seamen.—This Account he took from the Muſter Rolls kept at Liverpool and Briſtol, and delivered upon Oath—The Muſter Roll at Liverpool is kept in the Cuſtom-Houſe, and that of Briſtol in the Merchants Hall.—This Account he took from between Forty and Fifty Ships, which returned to Liverpool in the Year 1786, and about as many in the Year 1787, and from about 24 Ships which returned to Briſtol in the Years ſince the Peace. He inſpected the Muſter Rolls himſelf, and it appears thereby, that every Ship that ſails from the Port of Liverpool in the Slave Trade, loſes in the Courſe of her Voyage, from the Time of her Sailing to that of her Return, by Deaths, natural or accidental, more than Seven of her Crew, out of about 38, both upon an Average, excluſive of thoſe that died after their Diſcharge in the Weſt Indies, or in the Infirmaries at Home.

N. B. In order to aſcertain the Number of Seamen with which theſe Ships ſailed, the Numbers with which they returned, the Numbers that deſerted, the Numbers which were diſcharged in the Weſt Indies, and the Numbers which died in the Voyage; Mr. Clarkſon delivered an Account, extracted by him from the above-mentioned Muſter Rolls *.—And alſo the Numbers loſt in other Trades, extracted in like Manner, in order to enable their Lordſhips to form a Compariſon of the Numbers loſt in each of theſe Trades.

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* The Muſter Rolls, &c. &c. received from Briſtol and Liverpool, are hereafter inſerted.

Reverend Thomas Clarkſon.

He ſpoke too to the Cruelties exerciſed on the Seamen by the Captains and Officers of Guinea Ships. This Information he collected at Liverpool and Briſtol—The firſt Inſtance he mentioned was in the Ship Alfred, a Briſtol Ship; a Seaman had been uſed very ill, had been beaten and knocked down ſeveral Times for a very ſlight Offence, as he had heard, in Conſequence of which he jumped Overboard Three Times to deſtroy himſelf; he was taken up each Time, and afterwards chained to the Deck of the Ship—When he viſited him, in Briſtol, he was in Bed and delirious, which was owing to this ill Treatment—Another Seaman of the ſame Ship, for a very trifling Offence was flogged, and by Order of the Captain—The Marks of which he had ſeen on his Back—His Arm alſo was broken with a Handſpike, by the Chief Mate, in the Weſt Indies—Another had his Lip cut in two by the Captain of the ſame Ship, as ſhe made the Iſland of Lundy, coming into the Briſtol Channel, which Lip he had alſo ſeen; he could not ſpeak poſitively as to more Inſtances—In theſe Inſtances the Puniſhment, and the Slightneſs of the Offence, was confirmed to him by the Teſtimony of Six or Seven Witneſſes who were on Board the ſame Ship.

In another Ship, belonging to the ſame Perſon, ſeveral of the Seamen came to him to inform him of a Murder committed on the Body of One of their Crew;—he examined them ſeparately; he afterwards carried them to the Mayor of Briſtol, who, upon examining them, committed the Perſon who was charged with the Murder to Newgate; he was re-examined the next Day, when the Fact appeared to be ſo clear, that he was re-committed to Newgate, in order to take his Trial at the next Admiralty Seſſions—He was diſcharged by Proclamation, the Evidence not arriving in Time.—Mr. Clarkſon afterwards corrected his Evidence, as follows:—The Evidence did arrive in Time; they arrived on Sunday Evening, and the Priſoner was brought up to the Bar of the Old Bailey on Monday Morning—But they were unable to ſee the Attorney, whom he (Mr. Clarkſon) wiſhed to employ on the Occaſion; this Attorney, he believes, was out of Town for that Day—They had therefore no Perſon to bring them forward in Time. To this Circumſtance is to be attributed the Priſoner's Eſcape. He was at Briſtol when the Trial came on, and of Courſe could not conduct them to the Bar.

In a Third Ship, belonging to the ſame Perſon, the Seamen were particularly ill uſed; One of them, who was Cook, was ſtripped naked, and corded down to the Deck—The Captain ſcarred his Back with a red-hot Poker, and afterwards poured hot boiling Pitch into the Wounds—That Ship loſt 32 Seamen out of 39—The poor Man found a Friend, who proſecuted the Captain, and the Ship was detained—The Owner, however, bailed the Captain, and employed him again. For other Inſtances, he begged Leave to refer to his Pamphlet, intitled, "An Eſſay on the Impolicy of the African Slave Trade." In Two Parts.

He delivered in ſeveral Depoſitions and Articles of Agreement between the Maſters and Seamen in the Slave Trade at Briſtol and Liverpool—Sixty-three Applications were made to him at Liverpool and Briſtol, by Seamen, in Caſes of ill Treatment—Of theſe, Sixty-one happened in the Slave Trade—None of theſe Caſes had yet been brought to Trial before a Jury, though ſome of them had been compromiſed. He delivered in Depoſitions reſpecting the ill Treatment of Slaves, and the improper Manner of procuring them.—He had no further Information to give on the Subject.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Your Majeſty's Navy, to Mr. Fawkener.

A Circumſtance which is come to my Recollection, ſince I had the Honour of being before the Right Honourable Privy Council, in Conſequence of reading a Pamphlet wrote by Africanus (Page 46) reſpecting Seamen in the Slave Trade, I requeſt to be allowed to be entered, as follows; viz. At the Time I was in the Weſt Indies, 1777, it was neceſſary to uſe much Caution in receiving Men from the Slave Ships, although there was a great Scarcity of Men, for fear of Infection; and I have myſelf many Times been on Board thoſe Ships for the Purpoſe of getting Men, and ſeldom been able to procure One Man, from their unwholeſome, debilitated State, although in general good Seamen.

The following Letter, treating of the Mortality of Seamen in the African Trade, was tranſmitted to the Committee by the Reverend Mr. Clarkſon.

To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council, for the Board of Trade.

My Lords,

YOUR Lordſhips having requeſted, that I would make out an Account of the Seamen loſt in the Slave Trade, with further Particulars on that Head, as well as the Loſs in other Trades; I take the firſt leiſure Moment that I have been able to find, to comply with your Lordſhips Requeſt.

Before, however, I begin my Account, it will be proper to ſtate the Ground to your Lordſhips, on which I build my Aſſertions on this Head, that you may be enabled to judge, whether theſe Aſſertions are likely to be authentic or not.

In the Beginning of the Year 1787 (that I might obtain ſome Knowledge of the Subject) I wrote to a Friend at Liverpool, begging that the Muſter Rolls of all the Slave Veſſels that had returned into that Port in the Year 1786 might be copied, and ſent to me in Town. I wrote for ſo large a Number for Three Reaſons. Firſt, Becauſe theſe Muſter Rolls would belong to Veſſels both great and ſmall: Secondly, Becauſe they would belong to Veſſels returned from all Parts of the Coaſt: And Thirdly, Becauſe it was from a Number only, that any Inference could be drawn. In Conſequence of this Requiſition, I received them, and they amounted in Number to Forty-nine.

I muſt obſerve here, that a Ship's Muſter Roll is a Table, containing the Names of ſuch Seamen as were actually on Board her at the Time of her leaving Port. It contains alſo the Number of Months and Days which each of theſe Seamen ſerved on Board from this Time, and ſtates what became of them; viz. Whether they were drowned or diſcharged, whether they deſerted or died, and whether they came home with the Veſſel. This Muſter Roll, on the Ship's Return to Port, is required by Law to be given in to the Cuſtom Houſe, or Merchants Hall of the Place, where it is depoſited.

To reſume the Subject:—Though I thought that the Muſter Rolls, that were delivered in to the Cuſtom Houſe of Liverpool for One whole Year, were ſufficient in point of Number to anſwer my Deſign, yet, as I was afterwards at Liverpool myſelf, and as I thought it might be objected to me, that the Year 1786 was a particularly unfortunate Year in this Reſpect, I determined to obtain Copies of the Muſter Rolls of all ſuch Slave Veſſels as had returned by September 1787. Theſe I procured from the proper Officers, and compared the Copies with the Original. They amounted in Number to Thirty-nine. From theſe then, and the former, amounting together to Eighty-eight, I endeavour to aſcertain the Proportion of the Loſs, which the Port of Liverpool ſuſtains in her Seamen by the Proſecution of the Slave Trade.

I muſt not forget to mention here, that, during my Reſidence in Liverpool, I took the Opportunity of procuring Copies, under my own Inſpection, of thoſe Muſter Rolls, which will enable me to ſpeak of the Loſs of Seamen in the Greenland Trade.

In the Months of July and Auguſt 1787, being alſo at Briſtol on the ſame Errand, I gained Admiſſion into the Merchants Hall, where the Muſter Rolls of all the Veſſels belonging to that Port are depoſited. I employed a Perſon to copy ſuch as I wanted; as ſoon as he had copied them, I carefully compared the Copies with the Original, and I aver that theſe Copies are true. From this Quarter I obtained ſuch Documents, as enable me to ſpeak of the Loſs of Seamen in the Briſtol Slave Trade, in the Briſtol African Wood Trade, and in the Peterſburg, Newfoundland, and Weſt Indian Trades.

The Loſs, which I attempt to aſcertain, of thoſe Seamen that are employed in the Trade to India, is taken from the Muſter Rolls, that are kept at the India Houſe; and that of Seamen employed in His Majeſty's Veſſels on the Coaſt of Africa, ſince the late Peace, principally from the Navy Office; I ſay principally, becauſe I have Occaſion to mention Seven Ships, and my Account of Five of them came from that Office; the Account of the remaining Two came from the principal Officers of them.

Your Lordſhips will perhaps take Notice, that I have omitted to give an Account of the Loſs which is ſuſtained by the London Slave Veſſels. Such Omiſſion is certainly intentional—I could have had Acceſs to the Muſter Rolls of them, but I declined it, and for the following Reaſon. The Briſtol and Liverpool Muſter Rolls are, as I have been conſtantly informed, delivered in upon Oath—Thoſe for London, on Account of the Extenſiveneſs of the Port, and the conſequent Multiplicity of Buſineſs *at the Office on Tower Hill*, are received upon Truſt: I did

id not chuſe therefore to inſert, in my Eſſay on the Impolicy of the Slave Trade, any Ac-
nt, the Authenticity of which might be queſtioned, as it might have materially injured the
edit of the reſt.

I have now ſtated to your Lordſhips the various Sources from whence I have gained my
ormation of the Loſs of Seamen in various Trades. They are the only Sources from
ence any Account is to be had; and, were your Lordſhips, with all the Weight of public
thority, to order an Eſtimate to be made of the Loſs of Seamen in the various Trades,
n to be ſubmitted to your View, the ſame Account (if the Muſter Rolls of the ſame
ps were to be conſulted) would be put into your Hands, as that which I am now to
e you; with this Difference only, that I have ſeen ſeveral of my own Statements ſince
firmed by Perſons on Board the very Ships, and that I have corrected ſome little Errors,
ich would have eſcaped Notice, had I not travelled for the Purpoſe of Inquiry and Con-
nation.

Having premiſed theſe Particulars, and ſhewn the Ground of Authenticity of the Accounts
be given in to your Lordſhips, I ſhall begin with my Statements and Obſervations.

UBSTANCE of the MUSTER ROLLS of 88 Slave Veſſels, that returned to Liverpool in the Year 1786, and up to the Month of September 1787.

SHIPS NAMES.	Original Crew, conſiſting of ſuch as ſailed from England, or were taken in at Africa.	Of this original Crew, there came Home with the Veſſels but	Of this original Crew, there died, or were loſt	Of courſe diſcharged on the Voyage, either in Africa, or in the Weſt Indies, or deſerted.
Siſters	37	—	3	34
Hornet	46	7	15	24
Molly	52	13	14	25
Fair American	35	8	10	17
Lyon	42	4	15	23
Will	34	7	17	10
Telemachus	40	18	8	14
Peggy	39	—	9	30
Pedro's Valley	20	8	3	9
Doe	32	14	3	15
Matty and Betty	27	9	3	15
Gregſon	47	19	13	15
Bloom	29	17	5	7
William	26	16	8	2
Brooks	48	19	9	20
Vulture	45	26	5	14
Enterprize	41	14	3	24
Venus	23	18	1	4
Mermaid	39	27	6	6
Chriſtopher	25	14	8	3
Thomas	24	16	2	6
Africa	26	15	2	9
Little Joe	53	27	1	25
Preſident	40	13	8	19
Mary Ann	38	22	13	3
Madam Pookata	20	12	3	5
Hinde	27	22	2	3
Mary	34	14	7	1
Brothers	28	10	5	1
Chambers	34	20	7	7
Vale	31	20	1	10
John	33	15	18	—
Benſon	34	16	3	15
Mary	28	17	3	8
Gaſcoyne	47	29	13	5
Bud	31	11	5	15
Eſſex	27	12	8	7
Carried over				

N. B. The Siſters was ſold in Carolina, and the Peggy in Jamaica.

Continuation.

SHIPS NAMES.	Original Crew, conſiſting of ſuch as ſailed from England, or were taken in at Africa.	Of this original Crew, there came Home with the Veſſels but	Of this original Crew, there died, or were loſt	Of courſe diſcharged on the Voyage, either in Africa, or in the Weſt Indies, or deſerted.
Brought over				
Elliott	67	23	7	37
King Pepple	46	17	5	24
Juba	40	14	9	17
Garland	45	16	14	1
Moſsley Hill	45	24	8	13
Mary	17	7	9	1
Cato	33	20	10	3
Darnal	52	25	10	17
Tarleton	46	21	5	20
Africa	60	13	19	28
Quixote	31	18	4	9
Heroe	54	18	8	28
Roſe	48	18	12	18
James	35	22	8	5
Oronooko	34	5	7	22
Blaydes	57	10	17	30
Kitty	35	30	5	—
Tartar	37	11	15	11
Golden Age	50	30	11	9
Fancy	44	21	8	15
Ally	32	14	11	7
Mungo	38	9	2	27
Jane	43	32	7	4
George	39	24	5	10
Hornet	46	23	13	10
Sarah	11	10	1	—
Venus	21	18	2	1
Mary	23	13	—	10
Mary	23	14	5	4
Jemmy	23	10	2	11
Lord Stanley	35	18	5	12
Madam Pookata	20	15	3	2
Mercer	14	4	7	3
Hannah	37	29	3	5
Fanny	19	14	4	1
Mary Ann	27	17	6	4
Moſsley Hill	53	40	5	8
Chambers	38	34	—	4
Will	26	20	5	1
Vulture	52	11	16	25
Creſcent	13	13	—	—
Colonel	35	12	7	16
Gregſon	47	13	6	28
Little Joe	43	21	4	18
Favourite	44	20	16	8
Peggy	11	8	3	—
Maria	58	7	24	27
Enterprize	40	28	5	7
Heart of Oak	18	12	1	5
Bloom	35	9	9	17
Ingram	48	4	15	29
	3,170	1,428	642	1,100

This Account includes the Captains as well as the Seamen of the above Veſſels.

This is the Subſtance of the Muſter Rolls of no leſs than Eighty-eight Veſſels; and if your
Lordſhips think that theſe are ſufficient in Number to ſerve as a Groundwork for any Calculation,
it is eaſy to aſcertain the Loſs which the Port of Liverpool ſuſtains by the Proſecution
of the Slave Trade: For, if you divide 642, the Number loſt, by 88, the Number of
Veſſels employed, it will appear that every Veſſel, great or ſmall, that ſails from thence in
hat Trade, loſes more than Seven Seamen, (i. e.) Seven, and nearly One-third of a Seaman,
r One Seaman more to every Three Veſſels upon which the Calculation is made.

But this is the very loweſt Loſs with which the Slave Trade is proſecuted, even at that
Port: For the Muſter Rolls of thoſe Veſſels that are Annually cut off, and ſometimes to the
otal Deſtruction of their Crews, never come Home or appear. In the Courſe of laſt Year,
nd in the Month of September only, Three *Engliſh Veſſels, that were lying in the Gambia,*
et with ſuch a Fate. The Captain of One of them had enticed the Natives on Board, and
iled away with them. Providence, however, ſo ordered it, that his Veſſel was driven back
the Coaſt, and conſtrained by the Weather to anchor in the ſame Spot where the Crime
d been committed. The incenſed Natives boarded the Three Veſſels, and, having made
emſelves Maſters of them, put to Death nearly the Whole of their reſpective Crews. I
ention theſe Circumſtances to ſhew, that if the Veſſels that return loſe, in the common Pro-
cution of the Trade, more than Seven of their Crew, ſomething more is to be added for
oſe that are cut off.

I muſt not forget to add here, that the London Slave Veſſels loſe more, by Report, than
oſe from Liverpool; and that the Briſtol Slave Veſſels experience a greater Loſs, I have
eir Muſter Rolls to teſtify.

From this Circumſtance then, and from that of cutting off the Veſſels, I ſhall be much
thin Bounds, if I aſſert, that every Veſſel that ſails from Great Britain in the Slave Trade
ncluding thoſe from Liverpool, Briſtol, and London) loſes Eight of her Crew. So that if
ur Lordſhips wiſh to aſcertain the Loſs which the Kingdom ſuſtains in her Seamen in any
e Year, by the Proſecution of the Slave Trade, you have only to order the Number of
ſſels that ſailed in that Year to be made out at the proper Office, and to multiply them
urſelves by Eight, and you will have a pretty accurate Account.

On the other Hand, if your Lorſhips wiſh to know what Proportion thoſe that are loſt
r to thoſe that are employed, it may be ſtated at between a *Fifth* and a *Fourth.* This is
ery melancholy Conſideration. It ſhews that the Slave Trade cannot poſſibly rear any
men for the State, but that it muſt deſtroy thoſe that have been reared and ſupported in
r Trades. For, whatever Number are employed in the Slave Trade in any One Year, it
ears that this Number (if the Trade is Annually carried on but to the ſame Extent) will
ll deſtroyed in the Fifth.

Having now furniſhed your Lordſhips with an Eſtimate of the Loſs ſuſtained in the
e Trade, I ſhall make, according to your Direction, an Eſtimate of the Loſs which
ſtained alſo in other Trades, that your Lordſhips may ſee the Difference, and make your
arks accordingly.

When I determined to make this comparative View, I was at Briſtol. To make it there
as fairly as poſſible, I had recourſe to the following Means.

went to the Merchants Hall, I took up that Volume of the Muſter Rolls, which, among
s, included the Year 1784, or Firſt Year after the Peace. The Firſt Muſter Roll for
Slave Trade, that caught my Eye, was that for the Ship Africa. I determined to begin
this Veſſel, and to take, in regular Order, all that ſhould afterwards occur in that
e, as far as they ſhould have been delivered in—They amounted to 24. This is the
on why I make uſe of Twenty-four, and of courſe why I took the ſame Number of Ships
her Trades.

giving to your Lordſhips an Account of the Loſs of Seamen in the 24 Briſtol Slave
ls now deſcribed, I ſhall purſue the ſame Plan as that which I laid down with reſpect
e Liverpool Veſſels, and give the Numbers, at the ſame Time, of the original Crew
oſe that came Home with the Ship, and of thoſe that were left behind. This I ſhall
r Two Reaſons. Firſt, becauſe you will be enabled to ſee that the Trade, in whatever
Port it is carried on, is perfectly ſyſtematic in theſe Particulars; and, Secondly, be-
at the latter End of my Letter I may have Occaſion to mention ſome Circumſtances that
have leſs Weight without it.

An ACCOUNT of the Loſs ſuſtained in 24 Briſtol Slave Veſſels.

SHIPS NAMES.	Original Crew.	Of this there came Home but	Loſt.	Diſcharged, or deſerted on the Voyage.
Africa	30	11	7	12
Pearl	51	30	20	1
Jupiter	48	24	11	13
Hector	47	20	8	19
Emilia	42	31	8	3
Conſtantine	39	25	11	3
Alfred	36	23	6	7
Jupiter	49	25	14	10
Sally	46	22	7	17
Waſp	27	15	3	9
Little Hornet	28	11	6	11
Royal Charlotte	44	14	14	16
Tryal	29	9	6	14
Emilia	41	15	9	17
Alexander	51	19	9	23
Little Pearl	15	7	5	3
Mermaid	20	16	2	2
Waſp	27	17	6	4
Brothers	46	10	32	4
Thomas	35	14	8	13
Emilia	45	30	3	12
Alert	29	14	4	11
Royal Charlotte	40	28	2	10
Alexander	45	25	15	5
	910	455	216	239

An ACCOUNT of the Loſs ſuſtained in 24 Eaſt Indiamen.

SHIPS NAMES.	Seamen loſt.
Manſhip	7
William Pitt	13
Duke of Montroſe	10
Earl Cornwallis	4
Phœnix	23
Northumberland	6
Ranger	1
Southampton	8
Chapman	4
Kent	12
Stormont	9
Royal Charlotte	9
Contractor	5
Bridgewater	2
Neptune	6
Vanſittart	7
Earl Talbot	20
Valentine	8
Lord North	3
Ganges	13
Sulivan	7
Carnatic	2
Pitt	3
Berrington	19
	201

An ACCOUNT of the Loſs ſuſtained in Twenty-four Weſt Indiamen.

SHIPS NAMES.	Number of Seamen loſt.
Good Hope	—
Exeter	—
Venus	—
Charles	—
Juno	—
Colin	—
Albion	—
Mercury	—
St. Thomas	—
Druid	3
Induſtry	—
Apollo	—
Saville	—
Fanny	—
Jarrett	—
Lord North	—
Triton	1
Fame	—
Union Iſlands	—
Mercury	—
Generous Planter	1
Diſpatch	1
Salter	—
Pilgrim	—
	6

An ACCOUNT of the Loſs ſuſtained in Twenty-four Veſſels in the Peterſburgh Trade.

SHIPS NAMES.	Number of Seamen loſt.
Exeter	—
Nancy	—
Three Siſters	—
Joſeph	—
Exeter	—
Baltick Merchant	—
Three Siſters	—
Three Siſters	—
Polly	—
Sally	—
Three Siſters	—
Polly	—
Three Siſters	—
Monmouth	—
Baltick Merchant	—
Monmouth	—
Baltick Merchant	1
Monmouth	—
Sally	—
Baltick Merchant	1
Sally	—
Monmouth	—
Sally	—
Monmouth	—
	2

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* The Peterſburgh Trade, at Briſtol, where I collected ſome of my Papers, being ſmall, I have been obliged to ke the ſame Ship for Three or Four Voyages.

An ACCOUNT of the Loſs ſuſtained in 24 Briſtol Slave Veſſels.

SHIPS NAMES.	Original Crew.	Of this there came Home but	Loſt.	Diſcharged, or deſerted on the Voyage.
Africa	30	11	7	12
Pearl	51	30	20	1
Jupiter	48	24	11	13
Hector	47	20	8	19
Emilia	42	31	8	3
Conſtantine	39	25	11	3
Alfred	36	23	6	7
Jupiter	49	25	14	10
Sally	46	22	7	17
Waſp	27	15	3	9
Little Hornet	28	11	6	11
Royal Charlotte	44	14	14	16
Tryal	29	9	6	14
Emilia	41	15	9	17
Alexander	51	19	9	23
Little Pearl	15	7	5	3
Mermaid	20	16	2	2
Waſp	27	17	6	4
Brothers	46	10	32	4
Thomas	35	14	8	13
Emilia	45	30	3	12
Alert	29	14	4	11
Royal Charlotte	40	28	2	10
Alexander	45	25	15	5
	910	455	216	239

An ACCOUNT of the Loſs ſuſtained in 24 Eaſt Indiamen.

SHIPS NAMES.	Seamen loſt.
Manſhip	7
William Pitt	13
Duke of Montroſe	10
Earl Cornwallis	4
Phœnix	23
Northumberland	6
Ranger	1
Southampton	8
Chapman	4
Kent	12
Stormont	9
Royal Charlotte	9
Contractor	5
Bridgewater	2
Neptune	6
Vanſittart	7
Earl Talbot	20
Valentine	8
Lord North	3
Ganges	13
Sulivan	7
Carnatic	2
Pitt	3
Berrington	19
	201

An ACCOUNT of the Loſs ſuſtained in Twenty-four Weſt Indiamen.

SHIPS NAMES.	Number of Seamen loſt.
Good Hope	—
Exeter	—
Venus	—
Charles	—
Juno	—
Colin	—
Albion	—
Mercury	—
St. Thomas	—
Druid	3
Induſtry	—
Apollo	—
Saville	—
Fanny	—
Jarrett	—
Lord North	—
Triton	1
Fame	—
Union Iſlands	—
Mercury	—
Generous Planter	1
Diſpatch	1
Salter	—
Pilgrim	—
	6

* An ACCOUNT of the Loſs ſuſtained in Twenty-four Veſſels in the Peterſburgh Trade.

SHIPS NAMES.	Number of Seamen loſt.
Exeter	—
Nancy	—
Three Siſters	—
Joſeph	—
Exeter	—
Baltick Merchant	—
Three Siſters	—
Three Siſters	—
Polly	—
Sally	—
Three Siſters	—
Polly	—
Three Siſters	—
Monmouth	—
Baltick Merchant	—
Monmouth	—
Baltick Merchant	1
Monmouth	—
Sally	—
Baltick Merchant	1
Sally	—
Monmouth	—
Sally	—
Monmouth	—
	2

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* The Peterſburgh Trade, at Briſtol, where I collected ſome of my Papers, being ſmall, I have been obliged to take the ſame Ship for Three or Four Voyages.

An ACCOUNT of the Loſs ſuſtained in Twenty-four Veſſels in the Newfoundland Trade.

SHIPS NAMES.	Number of Seamen loſt.
Surpriſe	—
Somerſet	—
Catherine	—
Jenny	—
Little Robert	—
Unity	—
Nancy	1
Briſtol Packet	—
Friends	—
Ripley	—
Harbourgrace Packet	—
Active	—
Ann	—
Mermaid	—
Surpriſe	1
Brothers	—
Fly	—
Catherine	—
Betſey	—
Friendſhip	—
Jenny	—
Nancy	—
Sally	—
Nancy	—
	2

An ACCOUNT of the Loſs ſuſtained in Twenty-four Veſſels in the Greenland Trade.

SHIPS NAMES.	Number of Seamen loſt.
William and John	—
Lyon	—
Betty	—
Peggy	—
Lyon	2
Philippa	—
William	—
Sarah	—
Leviathan	—
Pilgrim	—
John	—
Grampus	—
Golden Lyon	—
Brilliant	1
James	—
Anſdell	—
Whale	—
Margaret	1
Peggy	—
Argus	—
Betty	—
Swan	—
Fiſher	1
Seacome	—
	5

This is the only comparative View, with which I am able to furniſh your Lordſhips at preſent. On a Recapitulation it will ſtand thus,

In 24 Slave Veſſels were loſt - - -	216
In 24 Eaſt Indian - - - - -	201
In 24 Weſt Indian - - - -	6
In 24 Greenland - - - - - -	5
In 24 Peterſburgh - - - -	2
In 24 Newfoundland - - - - - -	2

But this Statement, though it exhibits the Loſs ſuſtained in an equal Number of Veſſels in different Trades, does not yet give us that juſt comparative View which the Caſe requires. Some of theſe were conſiderably longer on their Voyage, and carried a much greater Number of Men, than others. Theſe two Circumſtances, therefore, are to be reduced to an Equilibrium. We muſt put an equal Number of Hands into the different Trades; we muſt make them ſerve for an equal Time; and the Loſs which each would experience, under theſe Circumſtances, will be the true comparative Loſs.

The following is a Statement of what would be ſuch a Loſs, when the Equilibrium has been juſtly made.

In 910 Seamen, employed in the Briſtol Slave Veſſels for One Year, will be loſt more than - - - - - -		200
In 910, employed in Eaſt Indiamen for the ſame Time - -	37	87
In 910, —— in Weſt Indiamen - - -	21	
In 910, —— in the Peterſburgh Trade - - - -	10	
In 910, —— in the Newfoundland Trade - -	10	
In 910, —— in the Greenland Trade - - -	9	

That your Lordſhips may ſee that my Eſtimate on this Occaſion is juſt, I will give you the Data of my firſt Compariſon, viz. of the Loſs ſuſtained in the Slave Trade, and in that to the Eaſt Indies, and go through the whole Proceſs of the Calculation.

FIRST.—The Average Time of the Voyages in the Briſtol Slave Trade, was - - - - - 12 Months.
The Average Time of the Voyages to the Eaſt Indies, was - - - - 18 Months.

Theſe are the Two firſt Data. Upon which the following Queſtion is to be formed :—" If " in Eighteen Months Twenty-four Eaſt Indiamen loſt 201 Seamen, how many will they " loſe in Twelve ?"

The Anſwer, by the Rule of Proportion, is exactly, and without a Fraction, 134; ſo that the Time is now reduced to an Equilibrium.

SECONDLY.—The Briſtol Slave Veſſels carried - - 910 People.
The Eaſt Indiamen - - - 3,327

Theſe are the next Data. Upon which the following Queſtion only remains to be formed :—" If, out of 3,327 People employed for 12 Months, 134 would be loſt, how many would be " loſt in the ſame Time, if only 910 were employed ?"

The Anſwer, by the Rule of Proportion, is, not quite 37; ſo that the Time and Number being now both reduced to an Equilibrium, we have the true comparative Loſs; and your Lordſhips, by following me through the Proceſs of my Calculations, and looking at the Statement above, will acquit me of any Charge of Exaggeration.

The comparative View, which I have now laid before your Lordſhips, founded as it is on Facts, and ſuch Calculations as the preceding, is of very ſerious Concern; for it appears that in Five equal Lots of Ships, in Five different Trades, in which the Eaſt and Weſt Indian (which are by far the moſt deſtructive) are included, only 87 Seamen would be loſt in Twelve Months, whereas in a Lot of Slave Veſſels alone, equal in Number but to One Lot of the preceding, more than 200 would be loſt in the ſame Time: And I will venture to aſſert, from the Knowledge I have already acquired, and am ſtill acquiring, in theſe Particulars, that, if your Lordſhips were to take 24 Ships in all the other Trades of Great Britain, with a View of compleating the Compariſon, you would not find a farther Loſs of 123 in Twelve Months, (i. e.) taking 24 Ships each in the Eaſt and Weſt Indian, Peterſburgh, Greenland, and Newfoundland, and adding to theſe 24 each in the American, Mediterranean, and all the other Trades of Great Britain, you would not find a Loſs of 200 Seamen in 12 Months; and, if this could actually be the Caſe, it requires but little Knowledge of the Subject to ſay, that more Seamen will be found on the Dead Liſt in the Slave Trade in One Year, than in all the other Trades of Great Britain, when put together; ſo that whether we view the Slave Trade by itſelf, or by Compariſon, as far as it relates to our Marine, it equally calls aloud for the Interpoſition of the legiſlative Power.

I believe that I have now complied with your Lordſhips Requiſition, as far as relates to a comparative View of the Slave Trade with other Trades: But, as ſome, who wiſh for the Abolition of the former, have their Eye upon another Trade, of a different Kind, on the ſame Coaſt, as a Subſtitute for it; and as others, who are againſt ſuch an Abolition, object that ſuch a Trade would be equally deſtructive to our Marine; I conceive that your Lordſhips will not be diſpleaſed, if I add ſuch Obſervations as may enable you to take into the comparative View that Trade, which, it is preſumed, might be eſtabliſhed there.

In my Eſſay on the Impolicy of the Slave Trade, to which I refer your Lordſhips, I reckon Seven Cauſes of the Deſtruction of our Marine in that Trade. Theſe Cauſes are not ideal. They are founded in Reaſon and Senſe, and they have undergone the Inſpection, and met with the Approbation, of thoſe Surgeons of any Eminence, both in the Trade and in London, to whom they have been ſhewn. Six of theſe Cauſes I have ſhewn to be peculiar to the Slave Trade.

If this is really the Caſe, nothing is more evident than that a new Trade to Africa, though it might be attended with ſome, could not yet be attended with an equal Loſs. It is fortunate, however, that I have had an Opportunity of confirming my Reaſoning on this Head by Fact. For Veſſels ſail from Briſtol to the Coaſt of Africa, that have no Connection with the Trade in Slaves, and I have been ſo fortunate as to obtain the Muſter Rolls of theſe.

The following is a Liſt of Ten African Wood Veſſels, taken promiſcuouſly, as they returned to the Port of Briſtol, from the Year 1781 to the Auguſt of the Year 1787.

SHIPS NAMES.	Number of Seamen.	Number of Seamen loſt.
Tryal	12	2
Lively	20	2
Rebecca	20	7
Lyon	28	0
Rebecca	16	2
Cleveland	8	2
African Queen	24	2
St. Andrew	8	0
Cleveland	8	0
Hector	20	3
	164	20

It is evident from hence, that as ſeveral of the Cauſes, before mentioned to have been peculiar to the Slave Trade, have been taken away, ſo ſeveral of the Effects have been removed. The Loſs in the Slave Veſſels, from the ſame Port, is nearly a Fourth of the whole Number employed. The Loſs in theſe is not quite an Eighth. In 910 Seamen employed in the former, 216 were among the Dead. In 910, if employed in the latter, only 110 would have periſhed.

We ſee therefore, that if the ſame Ships and Men were to ſail to the Coaſt of Africa in any other Trade than that for Slaves, there would be a conſiderable Saving to our Marine; for, inſtead of loſing a Fourth of the People employed, an Eighth only would be loſt.

This Eighth would alſo, in Proceſs of Time, be reduced to a leſs Proportion. For the Crews of the Wood Veſſels, on Account of the preſent Uncertainty of the Trade in the natural Productions of the Country, were obliged to be up and down the Rivers, and to be much expoſed; whereas, if we entered into ſuch a Trade as that Continent is capable of affording us, with Zeal and Alacrity, we ſhould ſoon ſee the Face of Affairs much altered. The Seaſons for the different Crops would be periodical and regular; Storehouſes would be built at convenient Places; the Natives up the Rivers would bring down their Produce in their Canoes, and this Expoſure become unneceſſary.

This Uncertainty alſo of the Trade in the natural Productions of the Country, was attended with another Diſadvantage; for the Wood Veſſels were, in Conſequence of it, from Five to Fifteen Months upon their Voyage; whereas, if a new Trade, under proper Encouragement, were eſtabliſhed, no Veſſel would have any Neceſſity to be longer on the Voyage than Five or Six Months, or upon the Coaſt more than Three: And it ſurely makes a conſiderable Difference, whether Men, as in the preſent Caſe, are expoſed to an unhealthy Climate for many Months without Intermiſſion, or whether, being employed in the new Trade, which would be regular, for the ſame Period, they would go to Africa, and back, Twice in the ſame Time, and have Two different Intervals of Refreſhment on their native Shore.

To theſe Conſiderations it muſt be added, that a new Intercourſe with Africa, ſuch as that Continent would bear, could not poſſibly be eſtabliſhed without improving the Climate. For if the Country, which is now a Foreſt, were cleared; if the Lands were put into Cultivation; if the Swamps were drained, and ſuch other Events were to take Place, as would be the certain Effects of eſtabliſhing a new Trade, the Cauſes of the Mortality to Strangers would gradually decreaſe, the Dews would be moderated, the Rains and Tornadoes become eſs frequent and violent, and the Climate be as healthy as any other in the Globe: So that, inſtead of loſing an Eighth, the Mortality would be only ſuch as Men experience in the ordinary Purſuits of Life, or in Proportion to their Exceſs in Gratification, or their own Imprudence and Folly.

That this would actually be the Caſe, may be inferred from the following Account.

A LIST of ſuch of His Majeſty's Ships as have been ſtationed on the Coaſt of Africa ſince the late Peace; with the Loſs which they ſuſtained in their reſpective Voyages.

	Number of Men.	Number of Men loſt.
Race Horſe — —	100	—
Bull Dog — — —	100	5
Grampus — — —	300	3
Grampus — — —	300	
Grampus — — —	300	
Nautilus — — —	100	2
Nautilus — — —	100	
	1,300	10

From this Account your Lordſhips will ſee, that many go to the Coaſt of Africa, and re there for Three or Four Months, who experience no greater Mortality than if they had aid at Home. Such alſo would be the Caſe, in Proceſs of Time, with the new Trade, ere it once eſtabliſhed. It would become a Nurſery for our Seamen, and it would have the dvantage of returning them to their native Country in Health and Vigour, in caſe of an Emergency, in a few Weeks; whereas the Slave Trade, as I obſerved before, not only annot ſupport itſelf by any naval Subjects which it attempts to rear, but deſtroys thoſe hat have been reared and ſupported in other Trades. Add to this, that, in caſe of an Emerency, but little Benefit (comparatively ſpeaking) is to be derived from the Services of thoſe hat ſurvive; and that it converts many of thoſe whom it returns, on Account of the inurable Diſeaſes thrown upon them, from the moſt uſeful to the moſt unſerviceable Members f the State.

I have now furniſhed your Lordſhips with an Account of the Loſs of Seamen in the Slave rade, while in the Service of their reſpective Ships; I have alſo laid before you a compative View of that which is ſuſtained in ſeveral of the Trades that are now in being; and I ave furniſhed you with ſome Obſervations, by which you may be enabled to form ſome pinion of the Salubrity or Mortality of one, which ſome, who wiſh for the Abolition of the lave Trade, propoſe as a Subſtitute for it. I have now only to make to your Lordſhips ch further Remarks, on one of the former Heads, as, if they had been made before, might ve interrupted the Thread of the Deſign. I ſhall therefore reſume ſome of the former tatements, and place them in ſuch a Manner as ſhall be moſt conducive to Perſpicuity on e Occaſion.

It appeared:

	Employed.	Loſt.	Diſcharged or deſerted on the Voyage.	Came Home with the Veſſels, but
That, in 88 Liverpool Slave Veſſels, there were — —	3,170	642	1,100	1,428 Seamen
That, in 24 Briſtol Slave Veſſels, there were — — —	910	216	239	455
(i. e.) In 112 Slave Veſſels there were — — —	4,080	858	1,339	1,883

On the Subject of the Two firſt Columns, containing the Number employed and the Number loſt, I have been ſo explicit already, that I have nothing more to ſay; on the Subject of the Third and Fourth, however, I have ſaid nothing yet, and they contain Truths of too much Importance to be paſſed over in Silence.

It is a melancholy Conſideration, that, out of 4,080 employed, no leſs than 1,339 (as contained in the Third Column) or One Third, ſhould deſert or be diſcharged upon the Voyage, and of Courſe be put adrift at ſuch a Diſtance from their native Homes. No Muſter Rolls in any other Trade whatever will exhibit ſuch a Proportion of People deſerting or diſcharged. In other Trades very few ever deſert, and ſtill leſs are diſcharged at a foreign Port. To the uncommon Cruelty that ſprings out of the Proſecution of the Slave Trade, and to the Sacrifices which it makes of the Health of thoſe unfortunate Seamen who are drawn in to purſue it, the Third Column in the Muſter Rolls chiefly owes its Exiſtence.

However, to come to the Point.—The Muſter Rolls ſpecifically ſay, that every Veſſel in the Slave Trade loſes about Eight of her Crew. Theſe Muſter Rolls give an Account only of thoſe Seamen that are loſt while in the Service of their reſpective Ships. They ſay nothing, however, of thoſe that deſert or are diſcharged, any more than that the Fact is ſo. It remains therefore for me to make ſome farther Obſervations upon them, when the Muſter Rolls give them up.

It is well known, and can be proved to your Lordſhips, that ſome of the unfortunate Seamen, who compoſe the Third Column, are in ſuch an infirm and debilitated State of Health when they arrive in the Weſt Indies, that they are ſoon carried to the Hoſpitals, and die there.

Others, to forget their Sufferings, and to have a little Relaxation after the Hardſhips and Severities they have experienced indulge themſelves on Shore. They drink new Rum; their Habit of Body is unable to bear it, and they fall Victims, I will not ſay to their Intemperance, but to the Nature of the Trade, which has brought them firſt into a debilitated State, and has then put them adrift to effect their own Cure. Theſe are ſeen in the Streets of Jamaica, dying in an ulcerated State, Objects both of Commiſeration and Horror. Their Situation immediately points them out as the Remains of the Crew of a Slave Veſſel; but they fall without Pity, without Friends, without a Look, but of Contempt, from the hardened Multitude that paſſes by.

Others, without Friends and without Money, wander about in the different Iſlands, and beg from Door to Door, till, overpowered by Heat, Hunger, and Fatigue, they fall equally unpitied, and ſhare the Fate of their former Friends.

Others, upon ſeeing all theſe Calamities, and additionally ſo hurt on Account of the brutal Severities exerciſed upon them, and the Want of Protection and Redreſs, determine to embark for America, there to ſpend the Remainder of their Days: And ſo invincible has been the Reſolution of many of them in this Reſpect, that, deſtitute of Money, they have ſuffered themſelves to die with Hunger, ſooner than embark in any Ship that belonged to their own Country.

In theſe different Ways are many of the brave but unfortunate Seamen, who are put adrift in the Colonies (and who compoſe the Third Column before mentioned) loſt additionally to the State; and in ſuch a Proportion, that not leſs than Four to every Veſſel may be added as loſt in the Weſt Indies, to thoſe upon the Dead Liſt in the Muſter Rolls, that are Martyrs to this deſtructive Trade.

If your Lordſhips ſhould aſk me, why I mention Four, as the Average Loſs among thoſe who deſert or are diſcharged in the Weſt Indies, I refer you to my Eſſay on the Impolicy of the Slave Trade, and you will there ſee, that I have endeavoured to find out every Avenue to make them eſcape, if poſſible; but that, notwithſtanding this, a Number to this Amount muſt either periſh there or be left behind. If they were left behind in Health and Vigour, and continued ſo for a Space of Time, the Iſlands muſt have been fully peopled by Sailors alone, annually diſgorged into them from the Slave Veſſels; but this is quite contrary to Experience, and ſo few of them are there, that ſurvive, that though Fifteen or Sixteen hundred Seamen are annually, in peaceable Times, turned adrift into the Colonies in a State of Indigence, and without Employ, from the Slave Veſſels, yet ſo ſcarce are Seamen there, and ſo difficult to be found, that Veſſels are commonly detained for Want of them, and are obliged to give conſiderable Premiums for the Run Home.

I come now to the Fourth Column. It ſtates that out of 4,080 Seamen, that went out wit the Veſſels, only 1,883, or, not One Half, came Home. I am ſorry to ſay that an additiona Loſs is alſo to be traced in this Column, of which the Muſter Rolls take no Notice.

Some of theſe, and not an inconſiderable Number, return home blind in Conſequence of th Voyage. Theſe, of Courſe, are for ever loſt to the State.

Others, worn out, and landed from the Ships in a weak and emaciated Condition, are carrie to the Infirmaries and die there.

Others, labouring under the Scurvy, Rheumatiſm, and a Complication of Diſorders, con tracted from the very Nature of the Voyage, become incurable. Their whole Habit is broken down and relaxed, that œdematous Swellings are the Conſequence in their Legs, an they are cut off from all Chance or Poſſibility of purſuing a Naval Life. Others, that ha be been maimed or ill-treated, are in the ſame Situation; while others again, diſguſted at the barbarous Treatment exerciſed upon them, and perhaps in their Firſt Voyages, become diſheartened, relinquiſh the Sea, and betake themſelves to thoſe Occupations which they left, or of which they have moſt Knowledge. Thus it happens, that, even among thoſe who are brought back to their native Country, an additional Loſs, in point of Naval Strength, is occaſioned to the State.

If your Lordſhips were to viſit the Infirmaries of Briſtol or Liverpool; or if you were to ſee the Crews of the Slave Veſſels land, in a meagre, pallid, and debilitated State; or if you were to trace them to their reſpective Homes, and enquire into their Situation; you would readily acknowledge the Facts that I have been now ſtating. I have ſeen and viſited the Places now mentioned; I have had a Communication with the Crews immediately upon landing; and I ſpeak therefore as a feeling Witneſs of their Sufferings, and of their wretched State.

I cannot aſcertain the Loſs to the State, to be found among thoſe that return Home, in ſo perfect a Manner as I could wiſh, or perhaps as I ſhall be able to do at a more diſtant Period. But all the Obſervations, that I have been able to make at preſent, lead me to conclude, that Three Seamen at leaſt for every Veſſel may be ſet down as loſt to the Service of the State, even among thoſe that return Home. This is by no Means an unfounded Conjecture: It is made up from Facts, though I wiſh that the Facts had been more numerous; not, believe me, that I could wiſh to have found out a greater Portion of human Miſery, but becauſe it is from a great Number of Facts only that the Point can be clearly aſcertained.

To ſhew your Lordſhips that I have ſome Foundation for what I ſay, I will advert to the Situation of the Crew of a certain Ship: This Ship is the Thomas, of Briſtol, commanded in that Voyage by Captain Vicars, and belonging to Mr. Jones.

Among thoſe that came Home with the Veſſel, were William Hanney, John Bird, James Whitewood, and Philip Jaſper.

William Hanney, though having been bred to the Sea, was ſo exaſperated at the cruel Treatment received, that he determined never to purſue it more, and now reſides in Briſtol.

John Bird, having contracted many Diſorders on the Voyage, and œdematous Swellings ariſing in his Legs, is rendered totally incapable of purſuing a naval Life.

James Whitewood came out of the Hoſpital incurable. He had more the Appearance of a Shadow than of a Man, when I ſaw him, and his bodily Infirmities were ſo great, that it appeared a Doubt, whether he could drag out a miſerable Exiſtence for any Length of Time.

Philip Jaſper returned totally blind.

I muſt not forget to mention here, that Francis Williams, another of the Ship's Crew, who left her in the Weſt Indies, by good Fortune got Home. But he was ſo harraſſed and ill treated, during the Voyage, that he reſolved never to go to Sea any more. He immediately went to a Coal Mine between Neath and Swanſea, where he intends to ſpend the Remainder of his Days, preferring a Life ſo dreary and laborious as that of a Miner, to one that had occupied him from his Youth.

Your Lordſhips will ſee, that no leſs than Five Naval Subjects were loſt to His Majeſty in this Inſtance alone. I have ſtated the Average but at Three. It is from Facts of this Kind that I have made my Statement, and I verily believe, that I am rather below than above the Truth.

Theſe Obſervations being put together, and the whole Loſs, including thoſe on the Dead Liſt, in the Muſter Rolls, and thoſe that are loſt in the Colonies, and thoſe that die and are rendered unſerviceable at Home, being eſtimated, it cannot be ſtated that leſs than Fifteen Seamen are loſt to the State by every Veſſel that ſails out of the Ports of Great Britain in the Slave Trade. This Conſideration is of great Importance indeed; for it will appear from it, that Liverpool alone, though the Slave Trade received ſuch a Check during the War, that her Veſſels were reduced to Eleven only, has been the Means of deſtroying no leſs than Fifteen thouſand One hundred and Sixty-five Seamen ſince the Year 1771, no leſs than Eleven hundred and One Veſſels having ſailed from thence to the Coaſt of Africa ſince that Time: Or, it will appear, if we wiſh for a comparative View, that the Slave Trade deſtroys more Seamen in One Year, than all the other Trades of Great Britain, when put together, deſtroy in Two.

I aſſure your Lordſhips, that in undertaking to lay theſe Facts before you, I have undertaken a diſagreeable Taſk, becauſe I ſuppoſe them to be new, and ſuch as, your Lordſhips having no Conception of, you will be ſtaggered to believe. I ſuppoſe them to be new for this Reaſon, becauſe the Legiſlature has wiſely, for the Purpoſe of rearing and ſupporting Seamen, given a Bounty to the Greenland Trade; and I can hardly conceive them to act ſo inconſiſtently, as to give Encouragement to the Proſecution of a Trade, becauſe it is a Nurſery for Seamen, and at the ſame Time knowingly to ſuffer another to exiſt, which may be conſidered as their Grave.

New however as they may appear, ſuch are the Facts which I am obliged, in Conſiſtency with Truth, to relate to your Lordſhips, and to the beſt of my Knowledge and Belief they are true. I have no Pique or Prejudice againſt any Man concerned in this Trade, that I ſhould be thought to have written maliciouſly. I have no Intereſt or Emolument in Writing. On the other Hand, I have many Things to deter me: The Character of an Enthuſiaſt, falſe Accuſations, and even Perſecution, perhaps, at the Hands of thoſe whoſe Intereſts I am thought to be oppoſing.

I have only to hope that you will excuſe any Inaccuracies in this Letter, as I am now on a Journey, on the ſame Plan as the former, and have ſcarcely a Minute to ſpare. If your Lordſhips ſhould wiſh for any further Information, either on this or on any other Branch of the Subject, which it has fallen under my Power to know, a Letter ſent to me at Mr. Phillips's, No. 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, will be forwarded to me, as this Gentleman will be in Poſſeſſion of my Route. To any ſuch Letter I ſhall pay the greateſt Attention. I ſhall anſwer it to the beſt of my Power, and with the ſtricteſt Regard to Truth; and your Lordſhips may reſt aſſured that I ſhall never deceive you, unleſs I am deceived myſelf.

I have the Honour to be,

Your Lordſhips obedient Servant,

Teſton, July 27th, 1788.

THOMAS CLARKSON.

Muſter Rolls, &c^a.

IN conſequence of the preceding Letter, the Committee examined Mr. ODDIE, Secretary to the Corporation for the Relief of Seamen in the Merchants Service; and tranſmitted certain Queſtions to the Collector and Comptroller of the Ports of Briſtol and Liverpool, and to the Truſtees for managing the Fund granted by the Act of 20th Geo. 2d, Cap. 38, for the Relief and Support of maimed and diſabled Seamen in the Merchants Service, reſpecting Muſter Rolls, &c.: And the following are their reſpective Anſwers, Forms of Muſter Rolls, and Articles of Agreement with Seamen.

London.—Muſter Rolls, and Six Penny Duty.

EXAMINATION of Mr. WILLIAM ODDIE, Secretary to the Corporation for the Relief of Seamen in the Merchants Service.

Mr. WILLIAM ODDIE, who has been Seventeen Years Secretary to the Corporation for the Relief of Seamen in the Merchants Service, attending, was called in.—Says, That Briſtol and Hull have the Management of the Fund called the Sixpenny Duty, *directly* under the Act: that Liverpool, and ſome other Maritime Towns in England, have appointed Truſtees under the Act, for the Collection and Management of this Fund.—That he is Collector as well as Secretary in London.—That they have printed Forms, by which this Duty is collected, and will ſend One to the Committee.—That in filling up the Muſter Rolls, he is afraid Care is not always taken to diſtinguiſh the Time when, and the Place where, the Sailors die, are diſcharged, or run away.

That there ſhould always be a Liſt delivered to him of the Number of Sailors, before the Ship clears Inwards, and that is frequently done, but not always.

That at the Return of the Ship from her Voyage, the Muſter Roll is brought to him, but that it is not ſworn to, though the Act empowers him, in caſe of Doubt, to adminiſter an Oath; the Muſter Roll is ſigned by the Captain.—That he does not ſuppoſe theſe Muſter Rolls are very correct, and his Reaſon for thinking ſo is, that the Captains tell him, that their Sailors often leave their Ship Abroad, and then they are obliged to hire Runners to bring the Ships Home, who diſappear as ſoon as they have received their Wages.

The Maſters, Owners, or Ship Huſbands, are reſponſible for the Payment of this Duty.—It is underſtood that the Duty can only be claimed from them, where it can be proved that the Captains ſtopped it from the Seamen's Wages; which, though required by the Act, there is no Penalty to enforce.

The Corporation collect the Duty only in London and Harwich: It is probable the Truſtees may not have been created in many of the Ports, and no Duty therefore is there collected. Though the Corporation have a Right to collect the Duty in all ſuch Ports as have not appointed Truſtees, yet they have not thought it worth their while to appoint Receivers, becauſe they found they ſhould in ſuch Caſe be burthened with ſeveral Perſons, who were not fit Objects of this Inſtitution.

Received from Mr. Oddy, Secretary to the Corporation for the Relief of Seamen in the Merchants Service.

1788, Novr 4th. ACCOUNT of Time, and Names of the Africa Ships Company, in a Voyage from London to Africa, and the Weſt Indies, and back to London again, from January 24th to June 24th, being Five Months.

John Nevin, Maſter	5 Months.
George Smith, Chief Mate	16 Men.
George Adams, Second Mate	
John Irvin, Surgeon	80
George Robiſon, Carpenter	
Richard Smith, Boatſwain	s.
Owen Toms, Cooper	40
John Baptiſta, Cook	
Thomas Bayley, Seaman	£. 2 — —
Alexander Gordon, Do	
Alexander Burney, Do	
Robert Brett, Do	
Robert Lochara, Do	
Martain Smith, Do	
George Sutton, Do	
Aguſt. Brown, Ordinary.	

LONDON.—Received from Mr. Oddy, Secretary to the Corporation for the Relief of Seamen in the Merchants Service.

A MUSTER ROLL of the Draxhall, of London, 272 Tons, Sixteen Men, from Jamaica.

Names of Officers and Seamen.	Poſt on Board.	Age.	Where born and Place of Abode.		Name of Ship and Maſter, and what Voyage each Man laſt performed.	Time when, and Place where, entered.	Time when, and Place where, Diſcharged, Run, Dead, Killed, Slain, or Drowned.	Time when, and Place where, hurt or wounded.	Number of Months and Days aboard.		Amount of the Duty to be paid for each Man.
			Birth.	Abode.					Months.	Days.	£. s. d.
Goland Burton	Maſter	39	Scarborough		Julius Cæſar	London	D° London	—	8	20	
John Robiſon	Chief Mate	43	Shetland		Vigilant	London	D° London	—	8	20	
John Spence	Second Mate	40	—		Draxhall	Ditto	Ditto	—	8	20	
John Dick	Boatſwain	30	—		Milliora	Ditto	Ditto	—	8	20	
James Gibbs	Carpenter	—	—		—	—	—	—	8	20	
William Finkle	Steward	—	—		—	—	—	—	8	20	
Robert Horner	Seaman	—	—		—	—	—	—	8	20	
Thomas Johnſon	Cook	—	—		—	—	—	—	8	20	
William Ingram	Seaman	—	—		—	London	Run, Jamaica, April 3rd.	—	2	23	
Lawrence Gibbertſon	D°	—	Shetland		—	London	D° D° at Sea, July 6th.	—	6	16	
Thomas Benſon	D°	—									
Michael Murray	D°	—	—		—	—	—	—	8	20	
John Barry	D°	—	—		—	—	—	—	8	20	
George Baxter	Boy	—	—		—	—	—	—	8	20	
John Roſs	Boy	—	—		—	—	—	—	8	20	
George Bulger	Seaman	—	—		—	Jamaica	London	—	3	6	
Charles Mitchell	Boy	—	—		—	London	Run, Jamaica, April 3rd.	—	2	23	
									119	8	2 19 8½
									59	6	
								£.	2 19	6	
								£.	2 19	8	

Anſwers from the Collector and Comptroller.

1788. Nov. 11th.

1. What is the Form of a Muſter Roll in the Port to which you belong?

The following are Two Copies of Muſter Rolls, the one of a Weſt India Ship, the other of an African Ship, of nearly the ſame Burthen.

No. 1, for a Jamaica Ship.
No. 2, for an African Ship.

2. Does it diſtinguiſh the Time when, and the Place where, the Seamen belonging to each Ship are entered on Board, and either die, run away, or are diſcharged?

They diſtinguiſh the Time when and the Place where the Seamen belonging to each Ship are entered on Board, the Time when they die, run away, or are diſcharged; but not the Place where.

3. Does the Muſter Roll ever ſhew what is become of the Seamen who are run away or diſcharged, or give an Account of the Diſeaſe of which they died?

The Muſter Roll does not ſhew what becomes of the Seamen who run away, or are diſcharged, nor does it give an Account of the Diſeaſe of which they die. It would be next to an Impoſſibility to give an Account of thoſe who run away, but the Diſeaſes of which they die might be eaſily inſerted from the Log Book or Journal.

4. Do the Maſter or Owners of the Ship ſwear to the Truth of this Muſter Roll, or are any Queſtions put to them upon Oath concerning it, or is it ſigned by the Maſter?

The Maſter or Owner ſigns the Muſter Roll, and ſwears to the Contents, as well as anſwers ſuch Queſtions concerning it as are put to him.

5. Do you believe that theſe Muſter Rolls are in general correct, and contain a true Account of the ſeveral Facts before ſtated, particularly of the Times when ſuch Seaman is entered or dies, runs away or is diſcharged; and if defective in any of theſe Particulars, aſſign the probable Cauſes of ſuch Defect?

The Muſter Rolls are, we believe, generally correct as to the Time when Seamen die, enter, run away, or are diſcharged; but is generally defective as to what Ship or Veſſel they were in laſt, particularly if they run away from a King's Ship, or have done any Thing bad in the laſt Veſſel they were in, in which Caſe they give the Name of ſome other Ship.

6. What Number of Seamen do Ships employed in the African or Weſt India Trade uſually carry, in Proportion to their Tonnage? and of this Number, what is the Proportion of ſeaſoned and experienced Sailors, what is the Proportion of new or green Men, and what of Apprentices?

The Number of Seamen that Ships employed in the Weſt India Trade uſually carry, are about Eight to each One hundred Tons; ſmall Veſſels carry more in Proportion than large ones; of this Number, about Two-thirds are experienced Sailors, and One-third new or green Men, among whom there may be Two or Three Apprentices.—African Ships uſually carry about Ten Seamen for every Hundred of Slaves they go for; which is generally, in Proportion to their Tonnage, about Seventeen to each One hundred Tons; of which they endeavour to get about One-third of ſeaſoned and experienced Sailors, beſides the Officers; One-third of ordinary Seamen; the other Third new or green Men and Apprentices.

N. B. In War Time, Ships have gone on African Voyages with only Two experienced Seamen out of Forty (beſides their Officers) the reſt being green Men.

7. Are the Monthly Wages of the Seamen employed in the African Trade the ſame, or greater, or leſs, than the Wages of thoſe employed in the Weſt India Trade? Do they receive any Part of their Wages in Africa, or the Weſt Indies, and is ſuch Part paid in Britiſh Coin, or in any other Manner? and, if not paid in Britiſh Coin, is ſuch Part rated according to its Value in Sterling, or according to the Currency of the Place where they receive it? and if in any reſpect the Wages of the Seamen employed in theſe Trades, or the Manner of their being paid, are different, you are deſired to aſſign the probable Cauſes of ſuch Difference?

The Wages of Seamen employed in the African Trade are generally Five Shillings per Month greater than the Wages of thoſe employed in the Weſt India Trade; they receive no Part of their Wages in Africa, but in the Weſt Indies they receive a Moiety of the Wages due to them, at the Delivery of their Cargoes there; which is paid in Foreign Coin, according to the Currency of the Iſland, except at Carolina, where it is paid in the Currency of Jamaica. The Cauſe of this is, that the Currency of Carolina uſed to be from 700 to 740 per Cent. which would reduce the Sailors Wages to a mere Trifle; that of Jamaica, by which they are paid at Carolina, being only 40 per Cent. worſe than Britiſh Sterling.

8. What are the Articles uſually entered into by Seamen, when they engage to ſerve on Board Ships employed in the African Trade; and what are the Articles uſually entered into by Seamen when they engage to ſerve on Board Ships employed in the Weſt Indian or other Trades?

1788. Nov. 11th.

Annexed are Articles entered into by Seamen in the African and Weſt Indian Trades, N° 3 for a Jamaica Ship, and N° 4 for an African Ship.

9. Are the Weſt Indian or African Ships uſually navigated with a greater or leſs Number of Seamen in their Return Home, than in their Voyage from Great-Britain; and do the Seamen employed in either of theſe Trades frequently leave their Ships, without being compelled to do ſo, when they come to the Weſt Indies; and in what Manner is the Deficiency in ſuch Caſe ſupplied?

Weſt Indian and African Ships are uſually navigated with a leſs Number of Seamen in their Return Home, than in their Voyage from Great-Britain. The Seamen employed in both of theſe Trades grow tired of, and generally leave their Ships without being compelled ſo to do. The Weſt Indian Ships ſeldom taking more Men than are ſufficient to navigate them, are often obliged to procure them by the Run Home, at a very advanced Price; the Number of Men in the African Ships being ſo much greater, in Proportion to their Size, in order to guard and take proper Care of the Slaves, it is but ſeldom that they have not ſufficient left to bring the Ships Home, but when they have not, they are obliged to procure Men in the ſame Manner.

10. Do you believe that the Sailors that run away and are diſcharged from African or Weſt India Ships, either in Africa or the Weſt Indies, uſually return Home, and in what Manner? and if they do not return Home, can you ſay what becomes of them?

It is our Opinion that Sailors are never diſcharged in Africa; the Middle Paſſage from thence to the Weſt India Iſlands being the Time when they are moſt wanted, for the Reaſons ſet forth in Anſwer N° 9; and we believe that moſt of thoſe who run away or are diſcharged, get Home by the Run in the Weſt India Ships. Many of the green Men, that are brought up to Trade or Huſbandry, frequently get very good Employ, and ſettle in the Weſt India Iſlands; and ſome Sailors who are in Debt, or may have done bad Things at Home, get into the Trading Veſſels among the Iſlands.

11. Do the Sailors that are employed in African Ships uſually return Home in a worſe State of Health, or are they more ſubject to become blind, or to have ſore Legs and Swellings, than thoſe employed in other Trades, particularly in Trades carried on between the Tropics; and if they are, in what Proportion? and can you aſſign the probable Cauſes thereof?

The Sailors that are employed in the African Ships, frequently return Home in a bad State of Health, ſome blind, and many with ſore Legs, and we believe generally in greater Proportions than they do in Trades carried on between the Tropics, eſpecially in thoſe Ships which lie and purchaſe their Slaves far up Rivers, as Gambia, Senegal, and Sierra Leon, upon the Windward Part of the Coaſt, and in the Rivers of Benin, Bonny, New and Old Callabar, and Gaboon, upon the Leeward Part. The Cauſes are numerous, but chiefly from bad Water, and the Land about them being low, moraſſy, and incumbered with many Trees; theſe, at particular Seaſons, bring on intermitting Fevers, which terminate in violent Scurvies, and of courſe Ulcers in the Legs, &c. and frequently in Death; to which may be added, that the Leeward Rivers, ſituated in the Bay or Bite of Benin, are generally, in the Months of October, November, and December, troubled with very thick Fogs (from whence they are called Smoaky Months;) during this Period, ſore Eyes are ſome Years epidemical, attacking the Inhabitants on Shore, and the Slaves on Board, as well as the Seamen, and is ſometimes ſo very acrimonious as to reſiſt every Application, and end in Blindneſs; but it is impoſſible for us to aſcertain the Proportion required by this Article.

12. Do the Seamen employed in the African Trade, in general, expreſs Diſſatisfaction at the Nature of the Trade, or Climate, or at the Treatment they receive in it, more than they do in other Trades; and do they, in Conſequence thereof, leave this Trade to go into other Trades? and aſſign, if you can, the probable Cauſes of any of the Circumſtances before mentioned?

We do not believe that the Seamen employed in the African Trade expreſs any general Diſſatisfaction at the Nature of the Trade or Climate, or at the Treatment they receive in it, more than they do in other Trades; they are in general a thoughtleſs Set of Men, and frequently go in the firſt Ship that offers, without conſidering the Voyage; and a Month's extraordinary Pay in advance, before ſailing, would carry the far greater Part of them the moſt dangerous Voyage that was ever undertaken. Their greateſt Diſlike is to long Confinement on Board of Ship, and in Conſequence thereof they frequently leave their Ships and go into other Trades; but many have been known to go ſeveral Voyages in the ſame Ship, and yet run away in the Weſt India Iſlands to come Home by the Run.

N° 1.

A MUSTER ROLL for the Ship St. Thomas, William Hawkins, Maſter, from Jamaica.

Received from the Collector and Comptroller of the Port of Briſtol.

MEN'S NAMES.	Uſual Places of Abode.	When entered into Pay, and where.	When diſcharged, deſerted, or what became of them.	In what Ship or Veſſel the laſt Voyage.	Time ſerved. Months.	Time ſerved. Days.
		1787	1788			
William Hawkins —	Briſtol	21ſt December	18th Auguſt	St. Thomas	7	28
Daniel Taylor — —	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Thetis	7	28
John Naſh — —	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Britannia	7	28
James Wilkins — —	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	St. Thomas	7	28
Samuel Barns — —	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	7	28
John Bower — —	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	7	28
Joſeph Steward —	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	7	28
Thomas Jackſon —	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	7	28
Charles Pearſon —	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	7	28
William Morris —	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	7	28
Thomas Groſs — —	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	7	28
William James —	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	7	28
William Scott — —	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	7	28
James Clark — —	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	7	28
George Harris — —	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	7	28
Richard Jones — —	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	7	28
John Jones — —	Ditto	Ditto	Feb^y. 7th, deſerted	—	1	17
James Morley — —	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	1	17
George Hillman —	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	1	17
Michael Miller — —	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	1	17
Jeffery Middleton —	Ditto	May 27th, 1788	18th Auguſt	—	2	22
Phil. Coleman — —	Ditto	Ditto 14th	July 18th, dead	—	2	4
					138	2

WILLIAM HAWKINS.

° 2.

A MUSTER ROLL for the Emilia, James Fraſer, Maſter, from Africa and St. Thomas.

Received from the Collector and Comptroller of the Port of Briſtol.

MEN'S NAMES.	Uſual Places of Abode.	When entered into Pay, and where.	When diſcharged, deſerted, or what became of them.	In what Ship or Veſſel the laſt Voyage.	Time ſerved.	
					Months.	Days.
ames Fraſer —	Briſtol	11th June 1787, Briſtol —	18th March 1788, diſcharged	Emilia	9	7
enjamin Howard	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D° — —	D°	9	7
ohn Loudon —	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D° — —	D°	9	7
obert Hamilton –	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D° — —	D°	9	7
ohn Harriſon —	Ditto	— Ditto —	31ſt Augſt 1787, died —	D°	2	20
enry Langley —	Ditto	— Ditto —	18th March 88, diſcharged	D°	9	7
eorge Jenkins —	Ditto	— Ditto —	9th Augſt 87, died —	D°	1	28
illiam Hodgſon	Ditto	— Ditto —	31ſt Jany 88, deſerted –	Jupiter	7	20
illiam Jenkins –	Ditto	— Ditto —	18th March 88, diſcharged	Royal Charlotte	9	7
aac Thomas —	Ditto	— Ditto —	27th Feby 88, died —	Emilia	8	16
andall Davis —	Ditto	— Ditto —	18th March 88, diſcharged	Ditto	9	7
dward Croſsman	Ditto	— Ditto —	28th Augſt 88, died —	D°	2	17
ohn Vinſcomb –	Ditto	— Ditto —	18th March 88, diſcharged	Pilgrim	9	7
tephen Pearce —	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D° — —	Thomas	9	7
ames Wilmott —	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D° — —	Emilia	9	7
ohn Curtis —	Ditto	— Ditto —	2d Feby 88, deſerted –	D°	7	21
eorge Mathews –	Ditto	— Ditto —	18th March 88, diſcharged	Ditto	9	7
ames Fletcher —	Ditto	— Ditto —	2d Feby 88, deſerted –	Colin	7	21
ohn Hopkins —	Ditto	— Ditto —	18th March 88, diſcharged	Clarendon	9	7
homas Withers –	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D° — —	Emilia	9	7
aac Shortman —	Ditto	— Ditto —	20th Decr 87, died —	D°	6	9
homas Tudor —	Ditto	— Ditto —	18th March 88, diſcharged	Waſp	9	7
ohn Williams —	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D° — —	Emilia	9	7
ohn Engledue —	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D° — —	Jupiter	9	7
homas Wayman	Ditto	— Ditto —	18th Jany 88, deſerted –	D°	7	7
oſ. Borroughs —	Ditto	— Ditto —	20th Decr 87, diſcharged	Royal Charlotte	6	9
ohn Dawſon —	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D° — —	D°	6	9
dward Morris —	Ditto	— Ditto —	21ſt D° — deſerted –	D°	6	10
oſeph Baker —	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D° — diſcharged	Waſp	6	10
ichard Price —	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D° — D° —	Little Pearl	6	10
illiam Thomſon	Ditto	— Ditto —	20th D° — D° —	D°	6	9
ichard Stanton —	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D° — D° —	Emilia	6	9
rancis Joſeph —	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D° — D° —	Ditto	6	9
obert Baillie —	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D° — D° —	Venus	6	9
homas Smith —	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D° — deſerted –	Emilia	6	9
homas M'Craken	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D° — diſcharged	D°	6	9
redk Brown —	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D° — D° —	Ditto	6	9
lbert France —	Ditto	— Ditto —	21ſt D° — deſerted –	D°	6	10
enry Johnſon —	Ditto	— Ditto —	20th D° — diſcharged	Sybil	6	9
ohn Hartman —	Ditto	— Ditto —	23d D° — D° —	Druid	6	12
ere. Mahoney —	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D° — D° —	Salter	6	12
oſ. Millar —	Ditto	7th Jany 88, St. Thomas	19th March 1788, D° —	Emilia	2	12
ichard Martin —	Ditto	19th D° — D° —	— D° — —	Ditto	2	—
ohn Thompſon —	Ditto	D° — D° —	— D° — —	Daniel	2	—
homas Gaſkill —	Ditto	D° — D° —	— D° — —	Martin	2	—
ohn Jones —	Ditto	D° — D° —	— D° — —	Hermit	2	—
rancis Hoſkins —	Ditto	13th Feby 88, St. Kitts —	— D° — —	Pilgrim	1	6
homas Jackſon –	Ditto	D° — D° —	— D° — —	Emilia	1	6
illiam Harriſon	Ditto	D° — D° —	— D° — —	Ditto	1	6
ndrew Jarvus —	Ditto	19th Jany 88, St. Thomas	— D° — —	D°	2	—
ohn Phillips —	Ditto	D° — D° —	— D° — —	Daniel	2	—
eorge Chiſholm						
					328	12

WALTER JACKS, Purſer.

B R I S T O L.

N° 3.

ARTICLES of Seamen for a Jamaica Ship.——Received from the Collector and Comptroller.

ARTICLES of Agreement between John Munt, Maſter of the Ship Martha Brae, and the ſeveral Officers and Seamen hereunto ſubſcribed.—Imprimis, That the ſaid Officers and Seamen, for and in Conſideration of the ſeveral Sums as under expreſſed, do promiſe each for himſelf to proceed in the aforeſaid Ship upon a now intended Voyage to Jamaica, and from thence back to Briſtol, or her Port of Diſcharge in Great Britain.—And further, it is alſo agreed, and We the underwritten Officers and Seamen confirm the ſame, that if the ſaid Ship Martha Brae ſhould be loſt on her Return to Great Britain, our Wages are to be computed from the Time of her laſt ſailing from Kingroad to the Day of her Arrival in Jamaica, and no otherwiſe; and that the Payment be made, according to the uſual Cuſtom of the African Ships, One Moiety in Jamaica Currency, the other in lawful Money of Great Britain.

Secondly, We and each of us reſpectively do bind and engage ourſelves, and each for himſelf, to the Performance of all Truſts and Duties incumbent on us in this Service, and to the Performance of all Acts and Duties according to the Statute by Act of Parliament in this Caſe made and provided; and that we will aſſiſt in diſcharging or unlading ſaid Ship Martha Brae, on her Return to Briſtol, or Port of her Diſcharge in Great Britain, or allow for the ſame out of our Wages Ten Shillings and Six Pence. As Witneſs our Hands and Seals at Briſtol, this 14th Day of November 1787.

1.	I promiſe to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received	— — —	£. — —	M° advance.	John Munt, Maſter.	(L. S.)
2.	I promiſe to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received	— — —	£. 3 10	M° advance.	Thomas Beſt, Chief Mate.	(L. S.)
3.	I promiſe to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received	— — —	£. 2 5	M° advance.	James Ellis, Second Mate.	(L. S.)
4.	I promiſe to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received	— — —	£. 2 5	M° advance.	William Badden, Boatſwain.	(L. S.)
5.	I promiſe to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received	— — —	£. 3 10	M° advance.	William Poole, Carpenter.	(L. S.)
6.	I promiſe to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received	— — —	£. 2 5	M° advance.	John Davies, Cooper.	(L. S.)
7.	I promiſe to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received	— — —	£. 1 10	M° advance.	Humphry Long, Steward.	(L. S.)
8.	I promiſe to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received	— — —	£. 1 10	M° advance.	James Wilmot, Seaman.	(L. S.)
9.	I promiſe to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received	— — —	£. 1 10	M° advance.	William Phillip, D°	(L. S.)
10.	I promiſe to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received	— — —	£. 1 10	M° advance.	John Couch, D°	(L. S.)
11.	I promiſe to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received	— — —	£. 1 5	M° advance.	William Goodall, ½ Seaman.	(L. S.)
12.	I promiſe to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received	— — —	£. 1 10	M° advance.	John Rees, Seaman.	(L. S.)
13.	I promiſe to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received	— — —	£. 1 5	M° advance.	Peter Marchant, ½ Seaman.	(L. S.)
14.	I promiſe to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received	— — —	£. 1 10	M° advance.	John his × Mark. Stephens, Seaman.	(L. S.)
15.	I promiſe to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received	— — —	£. 1 10	M° advance.	David his × Mark. Phillips.	(L. S.)
16.	I promiſe to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received	— — —	£. 1 10	M° advance.	James Peirce, Seaman.	(L. S.)
17.	I promiſe to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received	— — —	£. — —	M° advance.	James Lloyd, a. 20 per M°	(L. S.)
18.	I promiſe to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received	— — —	£. 1 10	M° advance.	Richard his × Mark. Watters.	(L. S.)
19.	I promiſe to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received	— — —	£. 1 10	M° advance.	Thomas his × Mark. Jenkens.	(L. S.)
20.	I promiſe to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received	— — —	£. — —	M° advance.	London, a. 15 per Month.	(L. S.)
21.	I promiſe to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received	— — —	£. 1 10	M° advance.	Antony his × Mark, Joſeph, Cook.	(L. S.)
22.	I promiſe to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received	— — —	£. 1 10	M° advance.	George Evans.	(L. S.)

N° 4.

ARTICLES OF SEAMEN FOR AN AFRICAN SHIP.

Received from the Collector and Comptroller.

Articles of Agreement indented, had, made, concluded, and agreed upon, the Firſt Day of July, in the 15th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the 3d, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth, and in the Year of our Lord 1775; between Henry Bell, of the City of Briſtol, Mariner, Maſter or Commander of the Ship Hungerford of Briſtol, of the one Part; and the other Perſons whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, the intended Mates, Men, and Mariners of the ſaid Ship, of the other Part; as follows; (that is to ſay)

Imprimis—WHEREAS the ſaid Ship is now bound out on a Voyage from the Port of Briſtol to the Coaſt of Africa, from thence to ſome Port or Place, Ports or Places, of her Diſcharge and Reloading in Briſtol, America, and from thence back to the Port of Briſtol, or to the Port of her Diſcharge in Great Britain. Now it is agreed, and the ſaid Perſons, the ſaid Mates, Men, and Mariners, whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, in Conſideration of Two Months Wages to them now reſpectively in Hand paid by the ſaid Henry Bell, the Receipt whereof they reſpectively acknowledge by ſigning their Names hereunder, do for themſelves ſeverally, and for their ſeveral Executors and Adminiſtrators, covenant, promiſe, and agree, to and with the ſaid Henry Bell, his Succeſſors and Aſſigns, by theſe Preſents; they the ſaid Mates, Men, and Mariners ſhall and will repair on Board, and proceed in the ſaid Ship for the ſaid intended Voyage, and will not during the ſaid Voyage deſert from or leave the Ship, but do and perform their Work and Buſineſs therein in ſuch Manner as ſuch good able Mates, Men, and Mariners, as they have ſhipped themſelves for, ought to do, and behave themſelves reſpectfully towards the ſaid Henry Bell and his Succeſſors, during the ſaid Voyage, and in all Things obſerve, obey, and perform his and their, and all other lawful Commands that ſhall be laid on them during the ſaid Voyage, relating to the ſaid Ship and her Cargo, and conform and demean themſelves, in all Reſpects, according to the late Act of Parliament for the better regulating of Seamen in the Merchants Service.—Item, The ſaid Henry Bell, in Conſideration of the Premiſes, for himſelf and his Succeſſors, doth hereby covenant and agree to and with the ſaid Mates, Men, and Mariners, their Succeſſors and Aſſigns, to pay them their reſpective Wages during the ſaid Voyage (that is to ſay) the ſame Sum per Month, and no more, which is hereunder ſet againſt their reſpective Names, in Manner following; (that is to ſay) the ſaid Wages to commence from the ſaid Ship laſt ſailing from the Port of Briſtol for her ſaid Voyage; and before her Departure from her Port of Diſcharge and Reloading in America, One Moiety of their Wages, which ſhall be then due to them, ſhall be there paid them reſpectively in the Currency of the Country where the ſame ſhall be ſo paid, except at South Carolina, there to be paid according to the Currency of Jamaica; and on the Ship's Arrival and Diſcharge in Great Britain, or within 30 Days after her being entered at the Cuſtom Houſe there, as the ſaid laſt Statute directs, the other Moiety of the ſaid Wages, and all other Wages for the Remainder of the ſaid Voyage (the Two Months Wages now in Hand paid, and the Penalties and Forfeitures incurred by the ſaid late Act of Parliament, being not till then deducted) ſhall be paid the ſaid Mates, Men, and Mariners reſpectively, or to their reſpective Executors or Adminiſtrators, in lawful Britiſh Money; provided that if any of the ſaid Mates, Men, and Mariners happen to die, or ſhip him or themſelves in His Majeſty's Service, on Board any Ship or Ships of War, before the ſaid Ship's Departure from her Port of Diſcharge and Reloading in America, then, and in ſuch Caſe, the whole Wages due to him or them ſo ſhipping him or themſelves, ſhall be immediately paid in the Currency of the ſaid Port, and the Wages due to him or them ſo dying ſhall be accounted for in the Currency of the ſaid Port, and be brought Home in the ſaid Ship, at the Riſque of the Executors and Adminiſtrators of the Perſon or Perſons ſo dying; any Thing contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

MEN'S NAMES.	Stations.	Wages per Month.	Wages advanced.
Will^m Vicars	1ſt Mate	4 — —	8 — —
Dan^l Fraſer	Surgeon	4 — —	8 — —
Geo. Pratt	2d Mate	3 — —	9 — —
Will^m Tilly	Carpenter	4 — —	12 — —
Samell Radcliffe	Cooper	3 5 —	6 10 —
Tho^s Hancorne	Surgeon's Mate	2 10 —	5 — —
John Llewheling	3d Mate	2 — —	6 — —
John Morris, ⋈ his Mark	Boatſwain	2 10 —	5 — —
Geo. Harris	Steward	— 18 —	1 16 —
Hugh Stirrat	Seaman	1 10 —	3 — —
James Woodſide, ⋈ his Mark	D°	1 10 —	3 — —
Rob^t Bowſman, ⋈ his Mark	D°	1 10 —	3 — —
John Cowling, ⋈ his Mark	D°	1 10 —	3 — —
John Garland	D°	1 10 —	3 — —
John Lawrence Decaux	½ Seaman	1 10 —	2 10 —
W^m Iverſon	½ Seaman	1 5 —	2 10 —
John Tricker	½ D°	1 5 —	2 10 —
Henrich Frederick Haaſe	½ D°	1 5 —	2 10 —
Daniel Brodan	D°	1 5 —	2 10 —
Henry Pewitt, ⋈ his Mark	D°	1 1 —	2 2 —
John Stanley	Landman	— 19 —	1 18 —
Will^m Oſborne, ⋈ his Mark	Carpenter's Mate	1 — —	2 — —
Sam^l Clemings, ⋈ his Mark	Landman	— 16 —	1 12 —
Joſeph Grant	D°	1 — —	2 — —
Thomas Weatherell	½ Seaman	1 1 —	2 2 —
James Radwell	½ Seaman	1 — —	2 — —
John Lewis, ⋈ his Mark	Landman	— 18 —	1 16 —
Iſaac Palmer, ⋈ his Mark	D°	— 19 —	1 18 —
John Pettygrove	D°	1 — —	2 — —
Tho^s Cook, ⋈ his Mark	D°	1 — —	2 — —
John David	D°	— 15 —	1 10 —
Evan Thomas	D°	— 19 —	1 18 —
Tho^s Daniel, ⋈ his Mark	D°	— 18 —	1 16 —
David Richards, ⋈ his Mark	½ Seaman	1 1 —	2 2 —
David Moriſon	Landman	— 18 —	1 16 —
Solomon Brice, ⋈ his Mark	D°	— 18 —	1 16 —
Rob^t Roberts, ⋈ his Mark	D°	— 18 —	1 16 —
John Sears	D°	— 18 —	1 16 —
John Chorels, ⋈ his Mark	D°	— 19 —	1 18 —
John Buck, ⋈	D°	— 18 —	1 16 —
James Downe, ⋈ his Mark	Boy	— 15 —	1 10 —
Edward Morgan		— 15 —	1 10 —
Denis Doyle	Seaman	1 10 —	3 — —
Mathew Higgiſon, ⋈ his Mark	D°	1 10 —	3 — —
Mathew Welch	D°	1 10 —	3 — —
W^m M^c Lean	D°	1 10 —	3 — —
James Croſſe, ⋈ his Mark	D°	1 10 —	3 — —
Mark Redmond	D°	1 10 —	3 — —
Edw^d Hudſon, ⋈ his Mark	½ D°	1 5 —	2 10 —
John Cooper	Joiner	— 19 —	1 18 —

N° 5.

An ACCOUNT of diſabled Seamen, from African Ships, admitted into the Hoſpital ſince the Eſtabliſhment of that Charity in 1747.

Received from the Collector and Comptroller.

When admitted.	Seamen's Names.	Diſorders.	Ships Names.
1751	Joſiah Holland	Blind	Iris
1752	John Abercombie	D°	Hope
1753	Benjamin Dunn	D° (by Lightning)	Swallow
	Thomas Veale	D°	Hawke
	John Fling	D°	Black Prince
1754	John Haley	D°	Suſanna
	John Aſh	D°	D°
	William Smith	D°	Eugene
	Stephen Blakerly	Wounded	Matilda
1756	William Bridges	Blind	Thetis
	William Howell	D°	Eugene
	Robert Barker	D°	Thetis
1757	Thomas Craddock	D°	Peggy
1761	Thomas Dilleiſton	D°	Racehorſe
	Benjamin Williams	Bad Legs	Lyon
1762	John Cox	Blind	Cornwall
	Shadrach Chapman	D°	Richmond
1763	William Weldy	D° (by Lightning)	Fonmun Caſtle
	Robert Palmer	D°	Williamſburgh
1764	James Shannon	D°	Arrabella
	Owen Watkins	D°	D°
	Robert Watkins	D°	D°
1765	John Thomas	D°	Amelia
	Thomas Mead	Bad Leg	Juno
1766	Dennis Barton	Blind	Duke of York
1767	John Fielding	Bad Leg	Hungerford
	John Harris	Blind	Phœnix
	Charles Paul	D°	Tryall
	John Smith	D°	Africa
	John Fitzgerald	D°	D°
	Corn^{s} Calahan	D°	D°
	William Eſkew	Bad Leg	D°
1770	Benj^{a} Williams	Blind	Briton
	David Brenan	D°	D°
	W^{m} Richards	D°	D°
	Edmund Power	Loſs of his Arm	Induſtry
1771	William Fox	Paralytic	Gambia
1772	John Smith	Bad Leg	Duke of York
1773	Diſchamps Barrow	D°	D°
	James Hewlon	D°	King George
1775	John Daviſon	Blind	Reliance
	John Richardſon	D°	D°
	John Morgan	D°	D°
1776	James Brown	D°	Molly
	James Radwill	D°	Hungerford
1786	Philip Jaſper	D°	Thomas.

ANSWERS

1788.
Nov. 30th.

ANSWERS from the Truſtees for the Relief and Support of Sick and Diſabled Seamen.

1ſt. and 2d. The Firſt and Second Queries are anſwered by the Copy of a Muſter Roll ſent herewith.

3d. The Muſter Roll expreſſes whether any of the Seamen die, are diſcharged, or run away, but not of what Diſeaſe they die, nor what becomes of thoſe who run away. The Place where they run away is mentioned.

4th. The Maſter or Purſer ſigns the Muſter Roll, and makes Oath that it contains a true Account of the Number of Men and the Time they ſerved on Board. The Oath is not reduced into Writing.

5th. There does not appear to be any Reaſon to doubt the Correctneſs of the Muſter Rolls.

6th. The Number of Men taken on Board African and Weſt India Ships may vary from local Circumſtances; but in general, African Ships carry about 12 Men to 100 Tons, in Ships of 300 Tons Burthen; and Weſt India Ships of the ſame Burthen carry about 7 Men to 100 Tons. Ships of leſs Burthen, in both Trades, carry more Men in Proportion to their Tonnage. In African Voyages about $\frac{2}{5}$ of the whole Crew (including Officers) are able Seamen; in Weſt India Voyages about $\frac{4}{5}$. It is impoſſible to aſcertain the Number of Apprentices, as it depends on the Opinion and Will of the Owner; many are averſe to take any. In this Port, there are more in Proportion in the Weſt India than in the African Trade.

7th. The monthly Wages of Seamen in African Ships are in general the ſame as in Weſt India Voyages; except that as the Voyage to Africa is conſiderably longer, the Men have Two or Three Months Pay in Advance to fit them out; and in War Time, when there is a Scarcity of Men, there may be 5s. per Month more paid on an African than on a Weſt India Voyage. No Part of the Wages of the Crew of an African Ship is paid in Africa; but, on their Arrival at the Port of Delivery or Sale in the Weſt Indies, they receive Half their Wages then due in the Currency of the Iſland, at the Rate of One Pound Currency for 1l. Sterling, which is agreeable to their Articles. And if they do not chuſe to receive their Half Pay in the Weſt Indies, then, on their Return, they are paid after the Rate of Currency for Sterling. In Weſt India Ships the Men are paid at their Return to England, unleſs diſcharged Abroad.

8th. Copies of Articles for African and Weſt India Voyages are ſent herewith.

9th. African Ships take more Men out than are neceſſary to navigate them, to take Care of the Slaves. On their Return from the Weſt Indies a leſs Number will do. In Weſt India Ships they wiſh to bring home as many Men as they take out; as they take no more than are neceſſary to navigate their Ships. The Men cannot be compelled to leave their Ships, on either Voyage, in the Weſt Indies; and whether they do it frequently or not, depends on Circumſtances, as the Price they are likely to get on Board other Ships, &c. The Deficiency is ſupplied by the Captain's hiring a ſufficient Number to make up his Crew, which is called taking Men by the Run. For this they are paid large Sums; ſo high as 30 Guineas has been given in War Time.

10th. When Sailors run away, it is impoſſible to ſay where they go; but, in general, it is apprehended that when they leave one Ship, they enter on Board another, for the Sake of additional Pay for the Run Home.

11th. Many Parts of Africa being unhealthy, more Men return ill from thence than from Voyages to the Weſt Indies. They are alſo more ſubject to Blindneſs. In the Ships which go to the Coaſt of Africa for Wood and Ivory, there is a much greater Proportion of the Crews die, and become ſubject to Blindneſs, than in the Ships on the Slave Trade; the probable Cauſe of which is, that the former go up the Rivers into the more interior Parts of the Country.

12th. The Seamen in the African Trade do not expreſs Diſſatisfaction at the Nature of the Trade, &c. more than in any other Trade; nor, in Conſequence thereof, leave that to go into other Trades.

Received from the Truſtees for the Relief and Support of Sick and Diſabled Seamen.

A MUSTER ROLL for the Ship Africa, Mungo Wright, Maſter, from Briſtol to Africa and Grenada.

MEN'S NAMES.	Uſual Places of Abode.	When entered into Pay, and where.	When diſcharged, deſerted, or what became of them.	In what Ship or Veſſel the laſt Voyage.	Time ſerved.	
					Months.	Days.
Mungo Wright —	Briſtol	10th Augst 1787.	15th June 1788.	Mermaid —	10	5
John Alexander —	Do	Do	Do	Unknown —	10	5
James Hoggan —	Do	Do	Do	Do	10	5
Thomas Smerdon –	Do	Do	Do	Mermaid —	10	5
Alexr Fraſer —	Do	Do	Do	Unknown —	10	5
Edward Savage —	Do	Do	Do	D	10	5
William Henniſe –	Do	Do	Do	Landſman —	10	5
Edwd Henry Mage	Do	Do	Do	Do	10	5
William Crowe —	Do	Do	Do	Do	10	5
Peter Lowther —	Do	Do	Do	Do, unknown —	10	5
John Creighton —	Do	Do	Do	Do	10	5
John Wilſon —	Do	Do	Do	Do	10	5
Andrew Weſtbrun	Do	Do	Do	Do	10	5
Archibald Lamont	Do	Do	Do	Do	10	5
John Butler —	Do	Do	Do	Do, Taylor —	10	5
Mathew White —	Do	Do	Do	Do, unknown —	10	5
George Black —	Do	Do	Do	Do	10	5
Michael Brown —	Do	Do	Do	Mermaid —	10	5
John Weaver —	Do	Do	Do	Alexander —	10	5
Charles Thomas —	Do	Do	Do	Trufty — —	10	5
John Brown —	Do	Do	Do	Unknown —	10	5
William Wilſon —	Do	Do	Do	Do	10	5
Samuel Mayers —	Do	Do	Do	Do	10	5
William Williams	Do	Do	Do	Do	10	5
Briten Fox —	Do	Do	Do	Do	10	5
Willm Southerland	Do	Do	Do	Do	10	5
John Dunier —	Do	Do	Do	Do	10	5
William Rowley —	Do	Do	Do	Do, Mermaid —	10	5
Morgan Davis —	Do	Do	Do	Do	10	5
Samuel Maning —	Do	Do	Do	Do	10	5
John Lewis —	Do	Do	Do	Do	10	5
James Heckey —	Do	Do	Do	Do, a Brickmaker	10	5
John Black —	Do	Do	Do	Do, Mermaid —	10	5
Elizer Wike —	Do	Do	Dead, Africa	Mermaid —	4	10
William Unthank –	Do	Do	Do Do	Unknown —	5	—
Lewis Burrough —	Do	Do	Do Sea	Do	8	5
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MUNGO WRIGHT.

Received from the Truſtees for the Relief, &c. of Sick and Diſabled Seamen.

A MUSTER ROLL for the Ship Clarendon, John Ruſſell, Maſter, from Jamaica, 1788.

	MEN'S NAMES.	Uſual Places of Abode.	When entered into Pay, and where.	When diſcharged, deſerted, or what became of them.	In what Ship or Veſſel the laſt Voyage.	Time ſerved. Months.	Time ſerved. Days.
1	John Ruſſell —	Briſtol —	Briſtol, 21 Nov. 1787	Aug^{t} 4, 1788 —	Clarendon –	8	1[illegible]
2	John Tilly —	D° —	D° D° —	—	D° —	8	14
3	James Hall —	D° —	D° D° —	Diſch. 7 Apr^{l}, 1788	Ruſſia Merch^{t}	4	17
4	Pat. Weatherman –	D° —	D° D° —	—	Clarendon –	8	14
5	Charles Fripp —	D° —	D° D° —	—	D° —	8	14
6	Thomas Sidnell —	D° —	D° D° —	—	Fame —	8	14
7	George Dare —	D° —	D° D° —	—	Apollo —	8	14
8	Thomas Chambers –	D° —	D° D° —	—	Clarendon –	8	14
9	Francis Farrell —	D° —	D° D°	Run 22 Jan. 88	Jam^{a} Pacquet	2	1
10	William Gormon —	New York	D° D°		Mary —		
11	Henry Chanter —	Liverpool –	D° D°		Peace and Plenty		
12	Joel Painter —	Briſtol —	D° D° —	—	Briſtol —	8	14
13	John Melay —	Kilkeny —	D° D° —	—	Maria —	8	14
14	John Keay —	Dingle —	D° D°	Run 22d May 88	Providence –	6	1
15	Edward Woozley —	Kidwelly —	D° D°		Endeavour –		
16	Charles Bennet —	Briſtol —	D° D° —	—	Good Hope	8	14
17	Dennis Sullivan —	Cork —	D° D° —	—	Britannia —	8	14
18	Henry Tripp —	Briſtol —	D° D° —	—	Clarendon —	8	14
19	Ja^{s} Haynes —	Briſtol —	D° D° —	Run Apr^{l} 13, 88	None —	4	23
20	John Ruſſell —	D° —	D° D° —	—	Clarendon –	8	14
21	W^{m} Levellin —	Walſoken –	Jam^{a}, 26th Jan. 88	—	Mary —	6	10
22	John Pool —	Briſtol —	D°, 31ſt D° D°	—	Clarendon —	6	5
23	W^{m} Taylor —	Cork —	D°, 28th May D°	—	Betty —	2	—
24	Mich. Barry —	Waterford	D°, D° —	—	Vigilant —	2	—
25	James Clerk —	Belfaſt —	D°, D° —	—	Alexander —	2	—
26	John Chriſtian —	Kilruſh —	D°, D° —	—	Dublin Packet	2	—
27	Tho^{s} Carſell —	Glaſcow —	D°, D° —	—	Lion —	2	—
						149	29

JOHN RUSSELL.

ARTICLES

Nov^{r} 30th 1788.

ARTICLES generally made uſe of in Weſt India Voyages, received from the Truſtees for the Relief and Support of ſick and diſabled Seamen.

It is agreed, between the Maſter, Seamen, and Mariners of the Ship
Maſter, now bound from the Port of

That, in Conſideration of the Monthly, or other Wages againſt each reſpective Seaman and Mariner's Name hereunder ſet, they ſeverally ſhall and will perform the above-mentioned Voyage; and the ſaid Maſter doth hereby agree with, and hire the ſaid Seamen and Mariners for the ſaid Voyage, at ſuch Monthly Wages, to be paid purſuant to the Laws of Great Britain: And they the ſaid Seamen and Mariners do hereby promiſe and oblige themſelves to do their Duty, and obey the lawful Commands of their Officers on Board the ſaid Ship, or the Boats thereunto belonging, as becomes good and faithful Seamen and Mariners; and at all Places where the ſaid Ship ſhall put in, or anchor at, during the ſaid Voyage, to do their beſt Endeavours for the Preſervation of the ſaid Ship and Cargo, and not to neglect or refuſe doing their Duty by Day or Night, nor ſhall go out of the ſaid Ship on Board any other Veſſel, or be on Shore under any Pretence whatſoever, without Leave firſt obtained of the Captain, or Commanding Officer on Board; that in Default thereof, they will not only be liable to the Penalties mentioned in the Act of Parliament, made in the Second Year of the Reign of King George the Second, &c. intitled, "An Act for the better "Regulation and Government of Seamen in the Merchants Service;" but will further, in caſe they ſhould, on any Account whatſoever, leave or deſert the ſaid Ship, without the Maſter's Conſent, till the aboveſaid Voyage be ended, and the Ship diſcharged of her Loading, be liable to forfeit and loſe what Wages may at ſuch Time of their Deſertion be due to them, together with every their Goods, Chattels, &c. on Board, renouncing, by theſe Preſents, to all Title, Right, Demand, and Pretenſion thereunto for ever, for them, their Heirs, Executors, and Adminiſtrators. And it is further agreed by both Parties, that Eight-and-forty Hours Abſence without Leave, ſhall be deemed a total Deſertion, and render ſuch Seamen and Mariners liable to the Penalties above-mentioned. That each and every lawful Command which the ſaid Maſter ſhall think neceſſary hereafter to iſſue, for the effectual Government of the ſaid Veſſel, ſuppreſſing Immorality and Vice of all Kinds, be ſtrictly complied with, under the Penalty of the Perſon or Perſons diſobeying forfeiting his or their whole Wages or Hire, together with every Thing belonging to him or them on Board the ſaid Veſſel. And it is further agreed on, that no Officer nor Seamen belonging to the ſaid Ship ſhall demand or be entitled to his Wages, or any Part thereof, until the Arrival of the ſaid Ship at the above-mentioned Port of Diſcharge, and her Cargo delivered. And it is hereby further agreed between the Maſter and Officers of the ſaid Ship, that whatever Apparel, Furniture, and Stores each of them may receive into their Charge, belonging to the ſaid Ship, ſhall be accounted for on her Return; and in caſe any Thing ſhall be loſt or damaged through their Careleſſneſs or Inſufficiency, it ſhall be made good by ſuch Officer or Seamen by whoſe Means it may happen, to the Maſter and Owners of the ſaid Ship. And whereas it is cuſtomary for the Officers and Seamen, on the Ship's Return home in the River, and whilſt their Cargoes are delivering, to go on Shore each Night to ſleep, greatly to the Prejudice of ſuch Ships and Freighters: Be it further agreed, by the ſaid Parties, that neither Officer or Seamen ſhall, on any Pretence whatſoever, be entitled to ſuch Indulgence, but ſhall do their Duty by Day in Diſcharge of the Cargo, and keep ſuch Watch by Night as the Maſter ſhall think neceſſary to order for the Preſervation of the above. And whereas it often happens that Part of the Cargo is embezzled after being ſafely delivered into Lighters; and as ſuch Loſſes are made good by the Owners of the Ships: Be it therefore agreed by theſe Preſents, that whatever Officer or Seaman the Maſter ſhall think proper to appoint, ſhall take Charge of the Cargo in the Lighters, and go with to the lawful Key, and there deliver his Charge to the Ship's Huſband, or his Repreſentative, or ſee the ſame ſafely weighed at the King's Beam; and in Conſequence of their true Fidelity, ſuch Officer or Seaman ſhall be entitled to Two Shillings and Six Pence each Lighter, excluſive of their Monthly Pay; and, ſhould it ſo happen (as ſometimes it does) that Lighters are detained a conſiderable Time at the Key before they can be unloaded, ſuch Officer or Seamen ſo appointed ſhall, in that Caſe, be entitled to Two Shillings and Six Pence for every Twenty-four Hours, excluſive of their ſaid Monthly Pay.—That each Seaman and Mariner who ſhall well and truly perform the above-mentioned Voyage (provided always, that there be no Plunderage, Embezzlement, or other unlawful Acts, committed on the ſaid

Veſſel's Cargo or Stores) be entitled to the Wages or Hire that may become due to him, purſuant to this Agreement. That for the due Performance of each and every the abovementioned Articles, Agreements, and Acknowledgment of their being voluntary, and without Compulſion, or any other clandeſtine Means being uſed, agreed to, and ſigned by us; in Teſtimony whereof we have, each and every of us, under affixed our Hands, the Month and Day againſt our Names affixed, and in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and

Places and Time of Entry.	Men's Names.	Quality.	Witneſſes to each Man's ſigning.	Pay in the River.		Wages per Month, or by the Run for the Voyage.	Whole Wages.
				Whole.	Half.		

SHIP

SHIP SALLY'S ARTICLES, BOUND FOR AFRICA.

Nov. 30th, 1788.

Received from the Truſtees for the Relief and Support of Sick and Diſabled Seamen.

ARTICLES of Agreement made, concluded, and agreed upon, the Twenty-ſecond Day of July, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-five, between the Officers, Mariners, Seamen, Landſmen, and Boys, whoſe Names or Marks are hereunto ſubſcribed, and Seals put, belonging to the Ship or Veſſel called the Sally, whereof Alexander Robe is appointed to go Maſter, now lying within the Port of Briſtol, of the Firſt Part; the ſaid Alexander Robe, of the Second Part; and James Croſs, of the City of Briſtol, Merchant, and Part Owner of the ſaid Ship Sally, for and on Behalf of himſelf and the other Owners of the ſaid Ship, of the Third Part.

FIRST.—THE ſaid Officers, Seamen, Mariners, Landſmen, and Boys, in Conſideration of One, Two, or Three Months Pay, now in Hand paid and advanced to them by the ſaid James Croſs, and ſet oppoſite to their reſpective Names, each and every of them do covenant, promiſe, and agree to oblige themſelves, each for himſelf only, to and with the ſaid James Croſs, that each and every of them ſhall and will proceed in the ſaid Ship, in the ſeveral Capacities and Stations ſet next oppoſite their ſeveral and reſpective Names, on the now intended Voyage from the ſaid Port of Briſtol to the Coaſt of Africa, from thence to ſome Port or Ports of Diſcharge of the ſaid Veſſel's Cargo in America, and from thence back again to the ſaid Port of Briſtol, or ſome other Port of Diſcharge in Great Britain, for the End of the Voyage.

SECONDLY.—Each and every of them the ſaid Officers, Mariners, Seamen, Landſmen, and Boys, do hereby ſeverally and apart for themſelves, and for their ſeveral and reſpective Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, covenant, promiſe, and agree to and with the ſaid James Croſs, his Executors and Adminiſtrators, that the ſaid Officers, Mariners, Seamen, Landſmen, and Boys, and each and every of them, ſhall and will proceed in the ſaid Ship Sally, and faithfully and truly perform and do their ſeveral Stations and Services during the whole Voyage as above, without any Manner of Denial, Mutiny, or Reſiſtance whatſoever; and that each and every of them will honeſtly and faithfully perform the ſaid Voyage, without any ways embezzling the Goods or Merchandize ſhipped on Board the ſaid Ship, or any other the Stores thereof; and that each and every of them ſhall and will in all Things obſerve, perform, and obey the Orders, Commands, and Directions of the Maſter or Commander of the ſaid Ship, for the Time being, without any Manner of Denial, Mutiny, or Reſiſtance, whatſoever. And it is agreed by and between the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents, that in caſe the ſaid Officers, Mariners, Seamen, Landſmen, and Boys, or any or either of them, do ſhip, or cauſe to be ſhipped, on Board the ſaid Ship Sally, on his or their own Accounts, any Goods or Merchandizes, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Maſter or Commander of the ſaid Ship to detain the ſame for the Uſe of the Owners of the ſaid Ship; any Laws, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

THIRDLY.—It is mutually agreed by and between the ſaid James Croſs, and the ſaid Officers, Mariners, Seamen, Landſmen, and Boys, That the Wages, or Monthly Pay, to grow due to each and every of them, for their Services on Board the ſaid Ship Sally, for this preſent Voyage, be paid, viz. One Half Part at the Port of Delivery of the ſaid Veſſel's Negroes in America, in the Currency there, to wit, every Twenty Shillings of ſuch Currency to be accounted equal, and upon a Par with Twenty Shillings Sterling Money of Great Britain; and in caſe ſuch Port of Delivery of the ſaid Negroes ſhould happen to be at South Carolina, or any other Port of America, where the common Courſe of Exchange ſhould happen to be Five hundred Pounds per Cent. that then ſuch Half Wages as aforeſaid, ſhall be paid according to the Currency of the Iſland of Barbadoes, computing every Twenty Shillings of ſuch Currency equal, and upon a Par, with Twenty Shillings Sterling Money of Great Britain, and the remaining Part of ſuch Wages, or Monthly Pay as aforeſaid, ſhall be paid within Thirty Days after the ſaid Ship's Arrival at her Port of Diſcharge in Great Britain, in Sterling Money. And in caſe of Mortality of either Captain, Officers, Mariners, Seamen, Landſmen, or Boys, or if any or either of them be diſcharged during the whole Voyage as above, the whole Wages then due to ſuch Perſon deceaſed or diſcharged, ſhall be paid in the Currency of the Port of Delivery of the Negroes in America. And the ſaid Wages, or Monthly Pay, ſhall not commence before the Departure of the ſaid Ship from the ſaid Port of Briſtol; and that the Advance Money, now by them reſpectively received, be deducted and allowed to the ſaid Alexander Robe, or unto the Owners of the ſaid Ship, whereſoever the Payment be made.

Fourthly.—That each and every of them the ſaid Officers, Mariners, Seamen, Landſmen, and Boys, do further covenant and agree, each for himſelf only, That they are duly qualified and capable to perform their reſpective Duties and Qualities in the ſeveral Stations they are and ſhall be ſhipped in: And that they, and each of them, do further covenant, promiſe, and agree to and with the ſaid James Croſs, his Executors and Adminiſtrators, that if either of them ſhall, during the whole Voyage as above, quit the Service of the ſaid Ship, by voluntarily going on Board any of his Majeſty's Ships of War, or otherwiſe deſert the Service of the ſaid Ship, then, and in ſuch Caſe, the whole of the Wages then due to any ſo quitting or voluntarily deſerting as aforeſaid, ſhall be forfeited to the ſaid James Croſs, his Executors and Adminiſtrators; any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom, to the contrary notwithſtanding. And it is further agreed by and between the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents, That in caſe any or either of them the ſaid Officers, Mariners, Seamen, Landſmen, or Boys, whoſe Names or Marks are hereunto ſubſcribed, ſhall at any Time, during the whole Voyage as above, appear, by Judgment of the ſaid Alexander Robe, Maſter of the ſaid Ship Sally, or any Maſter for the Time being, and Two or more of the principal Officers belonging to the ſaid Ship, to be incapable of acting agreeable to the Capacity in which they and each of them do ſhip themſelves, which is ſet oppoſite their ſeveral and reſpective Names, then, and in ſuch Caſe, they do agree to and make ſuch Abatement in their Wages as the ſaid Maſter, and Two or more of the principal Officers belonging to the ſaid Ship, for the Time being, ſhall adjudge and determine any or either of them ought of Right to have and receive in Proportion to their reſpective Abilities and Underſtandings; which Sum, to be adjudged and allowed by ſuch Maſter and Officers as aforeſaid, they and each of them do agree to accept and take in full Conſideration, Satiſfaction, and Payment.

And Lastly.—It is agreed and declared, by all the Parties to theſe Preſents, That for the due Performance of theſe Articles, and every Clauſe herein contained, that all and every the Officers, Mariners, Seamen, Landſmen, and Boys, do hereby reſpectively bind themſelves to the Owners of the ſaid Ship Sally in the penal Sum of Fifty Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain. In Witneſs whereof they have hereunto ſeverally ſubſcribed their Names or Marks, and affixed their Seals, the Day and Year firſt above written.

No.	NAMES.		Stations.	Wages per Month.			Money advanced.		
1	Alexander Robe	(L. S.)	Maſter	5	—	—	10	—	—
2	James Steele	(L. S.)	Firſt Mate	4	—	—	8	—	—
3	William Craggs	(L. S.)	Second Mate	3	—	—	6	—	—
4	Wm Francis	(L. S.)	Surgeon	4	—	—	8	—	—
5	Edward Bullock	(L. S.)	Third Mate	2	—	—	4	—	—
6	Edward Mintor's Mark ✕	(L. S.)	Boatſwain	2	15	—	5	10	—
7	Benjn Tedball's Mark ✕	(L. S.)	Carpenter	4	—	—	8	—	—
8	James Dally	(L. S.)	Cooper	3	10	—	7	—	—
9	Dennis Spelliſſy	(L. S.)	Surgeon's Mate	2	10	—	5	—	—
10	George Reece's Mark ✕	(L. S.)	Steward	1	15	—	3	10	—
11	Thomas Hall's Mark ✕	(L. S.)	Gunner	1	15	—	3	10	—
12	Thomas Stockwell	(L. S.)	Cooper's Mate	2	—	—	4	—	—
13	Charles Clark	(L. S.)	Carpenter's Mate	2	2	—	4	4	—
14	Moſtough McCarthy	(L. S.)	Cook	2	—	—	4	—	—
15	James Holland	(L. S.)	Armourer	1	15	—	3	10	—
16	Arthur Harvey	(L. S.)	Seaman	1	10	—	3	—	—
17	Francis Reed	(L. S.)	D°	1	10	—	3	—	—
18	William Chriſtie	(L. S.)	D°	1	10	—	3	—	—
19	John Bickley's Mark ✕	(L. S.)	D°	1	10	—	3	—	—
20	William Windmill	(L. S.)	D°	1	10	—	3	—	—
21	Ambroſe Gingell's Mark ✕	(L. S.)	D°	1	10	—	3	—	—
22	Rowland Bynon	(L. S.)	D°	1	10	—	3	—	—
23	Joſeph Jackſon	(L. S.)	D°	1	10	—	3	—	—
24	James Nicholſon	(L. S.)	D°	1	10	—	3	—	—
25	Thomas Hawke's Mark ✕	(L. S.)	D°	1	10	—	3	—	—
26	John Grinny	(L. S.)	D°	1	10	—	3	—	—
27	John Douglaſs	(L. S.)	D°	1	10	—	3	—	—
28	Timothy Ryan	(L. S.)	Taylor	1	10	—	3	—	—
29	Anthony Green's Mark ✕	(L. S.)	Ordy Seaman	1	5	—	2	10	—
30	Robert Flood	(L. S.)	D°	1	3	—	2	6	—
31	Michael Looby's Mark ✕	(L. S.)	Seaman Ordinary	1	5	—	2	10	—
32	James Grove's Mark ✕	(L. S.)	D°	1	5	—	2	10	—
33	William Bevan's Mark ✕	(L. S.)	D°	1	1	—	2	2	—
34	Iſaac Stephenſon	(L. S.)	D°	1	—	—	2	—	—
35	William Poulſton's Mark ✕	(L. S.)	D°	1	5	—	2	10	—
36	James Hooper's Mark ✕	(L. S.)	D°	1	1	—	2	2	—
37	Martin Jones's Mark ✕	(L. S.)	D°	1	5	—	2	10	—
38	John Wray's Mark ✕	(L. S.)	D°	1	—	—	2	—	—
39	Thomas James	(L. S.)	D°	—	15	—	1	10	—
40	Chriſtopher Bennett's Mark ✕	(L. S.)	D°	1	5	—	2	10	—
41	William Lovegrove	(L. S.)	D°	—	15	—	1	10	—
42	James Olive's Mark ✕	(L. S.)	D°	1	—	—	2	—	—
43	William Brittain's Mark ✕	(L. S.)	D°	1	—	—	2	—	—
44	Zackryer Mullineux	(L. S.)	Boy	1	—	—	2	—	—
45	Iſaac Bowen	(L. S.)	D°	1	—	—	2	—	—
46	William Miller's Mark ✕	(L. S.)	D°	—	15	—	1	10	—

Signed, ſealed, and delivered by the above Forty-ſix Perſons, in the Preſence of me,

JOHN BARLOW.

COPY of a LETTER from the Collector and Comptroller of the Cuſtoms, dated 18th November 1788.

Sir, Cuſtom-Houſe, Briſtol, 18th November, 1788.

In Anſwer to your Letter of the 15th Inſtant, we are to inform you, that, after the minuteſt Inquiry of the Merchants concerned in the Slave Trade to Africa, we cannot find that any of them ever make uſe of any printed Form of Articles: The ſeveral Printers here likewiſe inform us, that they never printed any for that Purpoſe. If printed Forms have been made uſe of here for any of the African Ships, it muſt be by thoſe who trade for Wood, Teeth, Wax, &c. only; as they do not go circuitous Voyages, the common printed Articles will do for them, as well as for Weſt India and other Ships. Incloſed are Two printed Forms of thoſe generally uſed here; as almoſt every Merchant's written Articles differ in ſome Clauſe or other, we have ſent you Two that are now in uſe.

And are,
SIR,
Your moſt obedient,
humble Servants,
JOHN POWELL,
C. HARFORD.

STEPHEN COTTRELL, Eſq^r.

Further ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT received from the Collector and Comptroller.

18th Nov. 1788. It is agreed, between the Maſter, Seamen, and Mariners of the Ship Mary of Briſtol, William Tomlinſon, Maſter, now bound from the Port of Briſtol to the Iſland of Jamaica, and back again to the aforeſaid Port of Briſtol;

That, in Conſideration of the Monthly or other Wages, againſt each reſpective Seaman and Mariner's Name hereunder ſet, they, and each of them ſeverally, ſhall and will perform the above-mentioned Voyage: And the ſaid Maſter doth hereby agree with, and hire the ſaid Seamen and Mariners for the ſaid Voyage, at ſuch Monthly Wages, to be paid purſuant to the Laws of Great Britain: And they, the ſaid Seamen and Mariners, do hereby promiſe and oblige themſelves to do their Duty, and obey the lawful Commands of their Officers, on Board the ſaid Ship, or the Boats thereunto belonging, as becomes good and faithful Seamen; and that at all Places where the ſaid Ship ſhall put in, or anchor at, during the ſaid Voyage, to do their beſt Endeavours for the ſaid Ship and Cargo, and do not neglect nor refuſe doing their Duty by Day or Night; nor go out of the ſaid Ship on Board any other Veſſel, or on Shore, under any Pretence whatſoever, without Leave firſt obtained of the Captain, or Commanding Officer on Board; that in Default thereof, they will not only be liable to the Penalties mentioned in an Act of Parliament, made in the Second Year of the Reign of King George the Second, intitled "An Act for the better Regulation and Government of "Seamen in the Merchants Service;" but will farther (in caſe they ſhould, on any Account whatſoever, leave or deſert the ſaid Ship, without the Maſter's Conſent, till the aforeſaid Voyage be ended, and the Ship diſcharged of her Loading) be liable to forfeit and loſe what Wages may, at ſuch Time of their Deſertion, be due to them, together with every their Goods, Chattels, &c. on Board; renouncing by theſe Preſents to all Title, Right, Demand, and Pretenſion thereunto, for ever, for them, their Heirs, Executors, and Adminiſtrators.

And it is farther agreed by both Parties, That Eight-and-forty Hours Abſence, without Leave, ſhall be deemed a total Deſertion, and render ſuch Seamen and Mariners liable to the Penalties above mentioned.

That each and every lawful Command, which the ſaid Maſter ſhall think neceſſary hereafter to iſſue, for the effectual Government of the ſaid Ship, ſuppreſſing Immorality and Vice of all Kinds, be ſtrictly complied with, under Penalties of the Perſon or Perſons diſobeying forfeiting his or their whole Wages or Hire, together with every Thing belonging to him or them on Board the ſaid Veſſel. And it is farther agreed on, That no Officer nor Seaman belonging to the ſaid Ship, ſhall demand or be entitled to his Wages, or any Part thereof, until the Arrival of the ſaid Ship at the above-mentioned Port of Diſcharge in

That each Seaman and Mariner, who ſhall well and truly perform the above-mentioned Voyage (provided always that there be no Plunderage, Embezzlement, or other unlawful Acts, committed on the ſaid Veſſel's Cargoes and Stores) ſhall be entitled to the Wages or Hire that may become due to him purſuant to this Agreement. And laſtly, That for the due Performance of each and every of the above-mentioned Articles and Agreement, and in Acknowledgment of their being voluntary and without Compulſion, or any clandeſtine Means being uſed, agreed to, or ſigned by us, we have, each and every of us, under affixed our Hands, the Month and Day againſt our Names affixed, and in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-ſeven.

Place

	Place and Time of Entry.	Men's Names.	Quality.	Witneſſes to each Man's ſigning.	Pay in the River.		Wages per Month, or by the Run for the Voyage.	Whole Wages.		
					Whole.	Half.		£.	s.	d.
1	—	John Southton,	Chief Mate	—	—	—	—	3	5	—
2	—	Robert Taylor,	Carpenter	—	—	—	—	3	10	—
3	—	Charles Warden, the Mark × of	2d Mate ×	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
4	—	Nathn Dudney, the Mark × of	Boatſwain ×	—	—	—	—	1	10	—
5	—	John Fleming, the Mark × of	Seaman ×	—	—	—	—	1	10	—
6	—	James Adams,	Cook ×	—	—	—	—	1	10	—
7	—	David Bowling, the Mark × of	Seaman ×	—	—	—	—	1	10	—
8	—	Thomas Perry, the Mark × of	Ordy Seaman×	—	—	—	—	1	5	—
9										
10	—	Jon Inman Brown,	Ordy Seaman ×	—	—	—	—	1	5	—
11	—	John Reents, the Mark × of	Seaman ×	—	—	—	—	1	10	—
12	—	George Squire,	Ditto ×	—	—	—	—	1	10	—
13	—	John Thorp,	Ditto ×	—	—	—	—	1	10	—
14	—	Edward Moody,	Boy	—	—	—	—	1	5	—
		Taffy David Ewens,	Ordinary	—	—	—	—	1	5	—

FURTHER ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,

Received from the Collector and Comptroller.

18th. Nov. 1788.

It is agreed between the Maſter, Seamen, and Mariners of the Ship
Maſter, now bound from the Port of

That, in Conſideration of the Monthly, or other Wages againſt each reſpective Seaman and Mariner's Name hereunder ſet, they ſeverally ſhall and will perform the above-mentioned Voyage: And the ſaid Maſter doth hereby agree with, and hire the ſaid Seamen and Mariners for the ſaid Voyage, at ſuch Monthly Wages, to be paid purſuant to the Laws of Great Britain: And they the ſaid Seamen and Mariners do hereby promiſe and oblige themſelves to do their Duty, and obey the lawful Commands of their Officers on Board the ſaid Ship, or the Boats thereunto belonging, as becomes good and faithful Seamen and Mariners; and at all Places where the ſaid Ship ſhall put in or anchor at during the ſaid Voyage, to do their beſt Endeavours for the Preſervation of the ſaid Ship and Cargo, and not to neglect or refuſe doing their Duty by Day or Night; nor ſhall go out of the ſaid Ship on Board any other Veſſel, or be on Shore under any Pretence whatſoever, without Leave firſt obtained of the Captain, or Commanding Officer on Board; that in Default thereof, they will not only be liable to the Penalties mentioned in the Act of Parliament, made in the Second Year of the Reign of King George the Second, &c. intitled, "An Act for the better Regulation "and Government of Seamen in the Merchants Service;" but will further, in Caſe they ſhould, on any Account whatſoever, leave or deſert the ſaid Ship, without the Maſter's Conſent, till the aboveſaid Voyage be ended, and the Ship diſcharged of her Loading, be liable to forfeit and loſe what Wages may at ſuch Time of their Deſertion be due to them, together with every their Goods, Chattels, &c. on Board, renouncing, by theſe Preſents, to all Title, Right, Demand, and Pretenſion thereunto for ever, for them, their Heirs, Executors, and Adminiſtrators. And it is further agreed by both Parties, That Eight and Forty Hours Abſence without Leave, ſhall be deemed a total Deſertion, and render ſuch Seamen and Mariners liable to the Penalties abovementioned. That each and every lawful Command which the ſaid Maſter ſhall think neceſſary hereafter to iſſue, for the effectual Government of the ſaid Veſſel, ſuppreſſing Immorality and Vice of all Kinds, be ſtrictly complied with, under the Penalty of the Perſon or Perſons diſobeying, forfeiting his or their whole Wages or Hire, together with every Thing belonging to him or them on Board the ſaid Veſſel. And it is further agreed on, That no Officer nor Seaman belonging to the ſaid Ship ſhall demand or be entitled to his Wages, or any Part thereof, until the Arrival of the ſaid Ship at the abovementioned Port of Diſcharge, and her Cargo delivered. And it is hereby further agreed, between the Maſter and Officers of the ſaid Ship, That whatever Apparel, Furniture, and Stores each of them may receive into their Charge, belonging to the ſaid Ship, ſhall be accounted for on her Return; and in Caſe any Thing ſhall be loſt or damaged, through their Careleſſneſs or Inſufficiency, it ſhall be made good by ſuch Officer or Seaman by whoſe Means it may happen, to the Maſter and Owners of the ſaid Ship. And whereas it is cuſtomary for the Officers and Seamen, on the Ship's Return Home in the River, and whilſt their Cargoes are delivering, to go on Shore each Night to ſleep, greatly to the Prejudice of ſuch Ships and Freighters: Be it further agreed by the ſaid Parties, That neither Officer or Seamen ſhall, on any Pretence whatſoever, be entitled to ſuch Indulgence, but ſhall do their Duty by Day in Diſcharge of the Cargo, and keep ſuch Watch by Night as the Maſter ſhall think neceſſary to order for the Preſervation of the above.

And whereas it often happens that Part of the Cargo is embezzled, after being ſafely delivered into Lighters, and as ſuch Loſſes are made good by the Owners of the Ships: Be it therefore agreed, by theſe Preſents, That whatever Officer or Seamen the Maſter ſhall think proper to appoint, ſhall take Charge of the Cargo in the Lighters, and go with to the lawful Key, and there deliver his Charge to the Ship's Huſband, or his Repreſentative, or ſee the ſame ſafely weighed at the King's Beam; and in Conſequence of their true Fidelity, ſuch Officer or Seaman ſhall be entitled to Two Shillings and Six Pence each Lighter, excluſive of their Monthly Pay; and ſhould it ſo happen (as ſometimes it does) that Lighters are detained a conſiderable Time at the Key before they can be unloaded, ſuch Officer or Seaman, ſo appointed, ſhall in that Caſe be entitled to Two Shillings and Six Pence for every Twenty-four Hours, excluſive of their ſaid Monthly Pay. That each Seaman and Mariner who ſhall well and truly perform the above-mentioned Voyage (provided always that there be no Plunderage, Embezzlement, or other unlawful Acts committed on the ſaid Veſſel's Cargo or Stores) be entitled to the Wages or Hire that may become due to him purſuant to this Agreement. That, for the due Performance of each and every the

18th. Nov. 1788.

above-mentioned Articles, Agreements, and Acknowledgment of their being voluntary, and without Compulſion, or any other clandeſtine Means being uſed, agreed to and ſigned by us; in Teſtimony whereof we have each and every of us, under affixed our Hands, the Month and Day againſt our Names affixed, and in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and

Places and Time of Entry.	Men's Names.	Quality.	Witneſſes to each Man's Signing.	Pay in the River.		Wages per Month, or by the Run, for the Voyage.	Whole Wages.		
				Whole.	Half.		£.	s.	d.

FURTHER

FURTHER ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,

Received from the Collector and Comptroller.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, indented, made, and fully agreed upon, this Ninth Day of June, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-ſeven, and in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, and ſo forth, between Thomas Phillips, of the City of Briſtol, Mariner, and Maſter of the Ship Thomas, of Briſtol aforeſaid, of the one Part; and the ſeveral other Perſons whoſe Hands and Seals are hereunto ſet and ſubſcribed, the intended Mates, Officers, and Mariners of the ſaid Ship, of the other Part; as followeth; viz.

Firſt, The ſaid Mates, Officers, and Mariners, in Conſideration of Two Months Wages to them now in Hand reſpectively paid by the ſaid Thomas Phillips, the Receipt whereof they ſeverally acknowledge by ſigning their Names over-againſt the ſame, under the general Receipt hereunto indorſed, and alſo in Conſideration of further Wages to be paid them in Manner hereinafter mentioned, do for themſelves ſeverally, and not one for the other, and for their ſeveral Executors and Adminiſtrators, covenant, promiſe, and agree to and with the ſaid Thomas Phillips, his Executors and Adminiſtrators, Succeſſors and Aſſigns, by theſe Preſents, that they the ſaid Mates, Officers, and Mariners, and every of them, ſhall and will repair on Board, and proceed in the ſaid Ship, in the ſeveral Stations and Capacities ſet over-againſt their reſpective Names under the general Receipt, on their now intended Voyage from the ſaid Port of Briſtol to Africa, and from thence to ſome Port or Ports, Place or Places, in America, and from thence to her Port of Diſcharge in Great Britain, and do and ſhall, in all Things, obſerve, perform, and obey the Orders and Directions of the ſaid Thomas Phillips, or his Succeſſors, during the ſaid Voyage, without any Manner of Denial, Mutiny, and Reſiſtance; nor ſhall not, nor will not embezzle, purloin, or wilfully or negligently ſpoil or injure any of the Goods or Merchandize on Board the ſaid Ship, or any of the Stores thereof, but do and ſhall perform their Work or Buſineſs in ſuch Manner as good and able Mates, Officers, and Mariners, as they have reſpectively ſhipt themſelves for, ought to do, conforming themſelves, in all Reſpects, according to the Directions of the late Act of Parliament for the better Regulation of Seamen in Merchants Service; and alſo, that in caſe any of the ſaid Mates, Officers, and Mariners ſhall deſert from or leave the ſaid Ship, during the ſaid Voyage, and ſhall be abſent therefrom Forty-eight Hours, without the Leave of the ſaid Thomas Phillips, or the Maſter of the ſaid Ship for the Time being, or any way embezzle any of the Goods or Merchandizes on Board the ſaid Ship, or any of the Stores thereof, that then ſuch Mariner or Mariners ſo deſerting from or leaving the ſaid Ship, or ſo embezzling as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and loſe all his or their Wages and Pay then due, and it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Thomas Phillips, or the Maſter of the ſaid Ship for the Time being, to keep and detain the ſame Wages and Pay, any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding: And further, that in caſe any of the ſaid Mates, Officers, or Mariners, or any of them, ſhall ſhip any Goods or Merchandizes on Board the ſaid Ship, on his or their own Accounts, other or more than what they are allowed by the Maſter of the ſaid Ship for the Time being, or the Owners thereof, then ſuch Mariner or Mariners, ſo ſhipping ſuch Goods or Merchandize contrary to the true Meaning hereof, ſhall forfeit and loſe all ſuch Goods and Merchandize ſo ſhipped, and it ſhall be lawful for the Maſter of the ſaid Ship for the Time being, to keep and detain the ſame for the Uſe of the Owners hereof; and in caſe the ſaid Ship ſhall be taken and ſeized, during this intended Voyage, by Pirates, Enemies, or otherwiſe loſt and caſt away, no Wages ſhall become due and payable to the ſaid Mates, Officers, and Mariners, or either of them, any Thing herein contained, any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding. Item, The ſaid Thomas Phillips, in Conſideration of the Premiſes, for himſelf and his Succeſſors doth covenant, promiſe, and agree to and with the ſaid Mates, Officers, and Mariners, their Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, hereby to pay them their reſpective Wages, during the ſaid Voyage, at the ſame Sum by the Month as ſet down over-againſt each reſpective Name under the general Receipt hereunto indorſed, ſubject to the Reſtrictions, Forfeitures, and Covenants as aforeſaid, and the Proviſo hereinafter mentioned, in Manner following; (that is to ſay) The Wages ſhall commence from the Time of the ſaid Ship's laſt ſailing from the Port of Briſtol for the ſaid Voyage, and end on her Arrival back at her Port of Diſcharge in Great Britain; and before the ſaid Ship's Departure from her firſt Delivery Port in America, One Moiety of the ſaid Wages then due ſhall be there paid them, in the Currency of the Country where the ſame ſhall be paid, and ſhall be deemed equal to ſo much Sterling, or Engliſh Money; and within Thirty Days after the ſaid Ship's being entered at the Cuſtom-houſe belonging to the ſaid Ship's Port of Diſcharge in Great Britain, the other Moiety of the ſaid Wages, and all other Wages for the Remainder of the ſaid Voyage (the Month's Pay in Hand paid, and the Penalties and Forfeitures incurred by virtue of the ſaid Act of Parliament, or of theſe Preſents, being firſt deducted) ſhall be paid to the ſaid Mates, Officers, and Mariners reſpectively, or to their reſpective Executors or Adminiſtrators, in lawful Britiſh Money:

Provided always, that if any of the ſaid Mates, Officers, or Mariners, ſhould happen to die, or ſhip themſelves in His Majeſty's Service, before the ſaid Ship's Departure from her laſt Delivery Port in America, then the whole Wages to him or them then due, ſo ſhipping themſelves, ſhall be paid them in the Currency of the ſaid Delivery Port aforeſaid, and the Wages due to him or them ſo dying, ſhall be accounted for the Currency of the ſaid Port, and to be brought Home in the ſaid Ship at the ſole Riſque of the ſaid Executors and Adminiſtrators of the Perſon or Perſons ſo dying, any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding. And laſtly, it is agreed by and between all the ſaid Parties hereto, that all Matters in Difference that ſhall ariſe between the ſaid Mates, Officers, and Mariners, or any of them, and the ſaid Thomas Phillips, or his Succeſſors, relating to any Matter or Thing which ſhall happen during the ſaid Voyage, ſhall, within Twenty Days after the ſaid Ship's Arrival at her Port of Diſcharge in Great Britain, be referred to Two indifferent Perſons, the one to be choſen by the ſaid Thomas Phillips, or his Succeſſors, and the other by ſuch of the Mates, Officers, or Mariners whom it may concern; and the ſaid Arbitrators not agreeing, to chuſe an Umpire, to make a final End and Determination of all ſuch Matters in Difference; and the proper Bonds, of the Penalty of Twenty Pounds Sterling Money at leaſt, ſhall be entered into by the ſaid Party at Variance, for their Submiſſion to ſuch Award or Umpire; and that no Action or Suit out of the Court of Common Law or Equity, or any Warrant, or any Proceſs out of the Courts of Admiralty, or elſewhere, ſhall be ſued or proſecuted, either by the ſaid Thomas Phillips or his Succeſſors, againſt the ſaid Mates, Officers, or Mariners, or by them, or any of them, againſt the ſaid Thomas Phillips, or his Succeſſors, or againſt the ſaid Ship or Owners thereof, either than for until a Refuſal to ſubmit to ſuch Award or Umpire as aforeſaid. For enforcing the Covenant above mentioned, by each Party to be reſpectively performed, each of the ſaid Mates, Officers, and Mariners do bind himſelf, his Executors, Heirs, and Adminiſtrators, unto the ſaid Thomas Phillips, his Executors, Heirs, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, and the ſaid Thomas Phillips doth bind himſelf, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, to each of the ſaid Mates, Officers, and Mariners, and their Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, in the penal Sum of Twenty Pounds, of lawful Britiſh Money, firmly by theſe Preſents. In Witneſs whereof all the Parties aforeſaid have hereunto ſet their Hands and Seals, the Day and Year firſt above written.

Signed, ſealed, and delivered, the Paper being
firſt duly ſtamped, in the Preſence of

WILLIAM GARDNER, Pilot.

Thomas Phillips — — (L. S.)
Mich^{l} Crangle — — — (L. S.)
William Garnett — — (L. S.)
John Higgins — — — (L. S.)
Edmund Daney — — (L. S.)
D. Williams — — — (L. S.)
Robert Snell — — (L. S.)
Seneay Parry — — — (L. S.)
Samuel Pariſh his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
John Weeks his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
John Owen — — — (L. S.)
Andrew Hunter — — (L. S.)
Evan Thomas — — — (L. S.)
David Birt his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
John Clake — — — (L. S.)
W^{m} Price his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
Timothy Sullivan — — (L. S.)
William Hughes his ⋈ Mark. — (L. S.)
Joſeph Simons his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
John Loydd his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
Ambroſe Gingle his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)

Hugh Evans his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
Roland Binon his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
James Hotton his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
Tho^{s} Emmett — — (L. S.)
Peter Swanſon his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
John Bennet his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
Thomas Reed his ⋈ Mark. — (L. S.)
Chriſt^{r} Yendall — — (L. S.)
William Morris his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
Robert Bright his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
Simon Hyles his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
Iſaac Fudge his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
John Shellard his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
William Carew, Ship's Boy's Mark ⋈ (L. S.)
Joſeph Cook, Ship's Boy's Mark ⋈ (L. S.)

FURTHER ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,

Received from the Collector and Comptroller.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, indented, made, and fully agreed upon, this Ninth Day of June, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-ſeven, and in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, and ſo forth, between Thomas Phillips, of the City of Briſtol, Mariner, and Maſter of the Ship Thomas, of Briſtol aforeſaid, of the one Part; and the ſeveral other Perſons whoſe Hands and Seals are hereunto ſet and ſubſcribed, the intended Mates, Officers, and Mariners of the ſaid Ship, of the other Part; as followeth; viz.

Firſt, The ſaid Mates, Officers, and Mariners, in Conſideration of Two Months Wages to them now in Hand reſpectively paid by the ſaid Thomas Phillips, the Receipt whereof they ſeverally acknowledge by ſigning their Names over-againſt the ſame, under the general Receipt hereunto indorſed, and alſo in Conſideration of further Wages to be paid them in Manner hereinafter mentioned, do for themſelves ſeverally, and not one for the other, and for their ſeveral Executors and Adminiſtrators, covenant, promiſe, and agree to and with the ſaid Thomas Phillips, his Executors and Adminiſtrators, Succeſſors and Aſſigns, by theſe Preſents, that they the ſaid Mates, Officers, and Mariners, and every of them, ſhall and will repair on Board, and proceed in the ſaid Ship, in the ſeveral Stations and Capacities ſet over-againſt their reſpective Names under the general Receipt, on their now intended Voyage from the ſaid Port of Briſtol to Africa, and from thence to ſome Port or Ports, Place or Places, in America, and from thence to her Port of Diſcharge in Great Britain, and do and ſhall, in all Things, obſerve, perform, and obey the Orders and Directions of the ſaid Thomas Phillips, or his Succeſſors, during the ſaid Voyage, without any Manner of Denial, Mutiny, and Reſiſtance; nor ſhall not, nor will not embezzle, purloin, or wilfully or negligently ſpoil or injure any of the Goods or Merchandize on Board the ſaid Ship, or any of the Stores thereof, but do and ſhall perform their Work or Buſineſs in ſuch Manner as good and able Mates, Officers, and Mariners, as they have reſpectively ſhipt themſelves for, ought to do, conforming themſelves, in all Reſpects, according to the Directions of the late Act of Parliament for the better Regulation of Seamen in Merchants Service; and alſo, that in caſe any of the ſaid Mates, Officers, and Mariners ſhall deſert from or leave the ſaid Ship, during the ſaid Voyage, and ſhall be abſent therefrom Forty-eight Hours, without the Leave of the ſaid Thomas Phillips, or the Maſter of the ſaid Ship for the Time being, or any way embezzle any of the Goods or Merchandizes on Board the ſaid Ship, or any of the Stores thereof, that then ſuch Mariner or Mariners ſo deſerting from or leaving the ſaid Ship, or ſo embezzling as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and loſe all his or their Wages and Pay then due, and it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Thomas Phillips, or the Maſter of the ſaid Ship for the Time being, to keep and detain the ſame Wages and Pay, any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding: And further, that in caſe any of the ſaid Mates, Officers, or Mariners, or any of them, ſhall ſhip any Goods or Merchandizes on Board the ſaid Ship, on his or their own Accounts, other or more than what they are allowed by the Maſter of the ſaid Ship for the Time being, or the Owners thereof, then ſuch Mariner or Mariners, ſo ſhipping ſuch Goods or Merchandize contrary to the true Meaning hereof, ſhall forfeit and loſe all ſuch Goods and Merchandize ſo ſhipped, and it ſhall be lawful for the Maſter of the ſaid Ship for the Time being, to keep and detain the ſame for the Uſe of the Owners hereof; and in caſe the ſaid Ship ſhall be taken and ſeized, during this intended Voyage, by Pirates, Enemies, or otherwiſe loſt and caſt away, no Wages ſhall become due and payable to the ſaid Mates, Officers, and Mariners, or either of them, any Thing herein contained, any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding. Item, The ſaid Thomas Phillips, in Conſideration of the Premiſes, for himſelf and his Succeſſors doth covenant, promiſe, and agree to and with the ſaid Mates, Officers, and Mariners, their Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, hereby to pay them their reſpective Wages, during the ſaid Voyage, at the ſame Sum by the Month as ſet down over-againſt each reſpective Name under the general Receipt hereunto indorſed, ſubject to the Reſtrictions, Forfeitures, and Covenants as aforeſaid, and the Proviſo hereinafter mentioned, in Manner following; (that is to ſay) The Wages ſhall commence from the Time of the ſaid Ship's laſt ſailing from the Port of Briſtol for the ſaid Voyage, and end on her Arrival back at her Port of Diſcharge in Great Britain; and before the ſaid Ship's Departure from her firſt Delivery Port in America, One Moiety of the ſaid Wages then due ſhall be there paid them, in the Currency of the Country where the ſame ſhall be paid, and ſhall be deemed equal to ſo much Sterling, or Engliſh Money; and within Thirty Days after the ſaid Ship's being entered at the Cuſtom-houſe belonging to the ſaid Ship's Port of Diſcharge in Great Britain, the other Moiety of the ſaid Wages, and all other Wages for the Remainder of the ſaid Voyage (the Month's Pay in Hand paid, and the Penalties and Forfeitures incurred by virtue of the ſaid Act of Parliament, or of theſe Preſents, being firſt deducted) ſhall be paid to the ſaid Mates, Officers, and Mariners reſpectively, or to their reſpective Executors or Adminiſtrators, in lawful Britiſh Money:

Provided always, that if any of the ſaid Mates, Officers, or Mariners, ſhould happen to die, r ſhip themſelves in His Majeſty's Service, before the ſaid Ship's Departure from her laſt Delivery Port in America, then the whole Wages to him or them then due, ſo ſhipping hemſelves, ſhall be paid them in the Currency of the ſaid Delivery Port aforeſaid, and the Wages due to him or them ſo dying, ſhall be accounted for the Currency of the ſaid Port, nd to be brought Home in the ſaid Ship at the ſole Riſque of the ſaid Executors and Adminiſtrators of the Perſon or Perſons ſo dying, any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding. And laſtly, it is agreed by and between all the ſaid Parties hereto, that ll Matters in Difference that ſhall ariſe between the ſaid Mates, Officers, and Mariners, or ny of them, and the ſaid Thomas Phillips, or his Succeſſors, relating to any Matter or Thing which ſhall happen during the ſaid Voyage, ſhall, within Twenty Days after the ſaid Ship's Arrival at her Port of Diſcharge in Great Britain, be referred to Two indifferent Perſons, the one to be choſen by the ſaid Thomas Phillips, or his Succeſſors, and the other y ſuch of the Mates, Officers, or Mariners whom it may concern; and the ſaid Arbitrators not agreeing, to chuſe an Umpire, to make a final End and Determination of all ſuch Matters in Difference; and the proper Bonds, of the Penalty of Twenty Pounds Sterling Money t leaſt, ſhall be entered into by the ſaid Party at Variance, for their Submiſſion to ſuch Award or Umpire; and that no Action or Suit out of the Court of Common Law or Equity, r any Warrant, or any Proceſs out of the Courts of Admiralty, or elſewhere, ſhall be ſued r proſecuted, either by the ſaid Thomas Phillips or his Succeſſors, againſt the ſaid Mates, fficers, or Mariners, or by them, or any of them, againſt the ſaid Thomas Phillips, or his ucceſſors, or againſt the ſaid Ship or Owners thereof, either than for until a Refuſal to ſubmit to ſuch Award or Umpire as aforeſaid. For enforcing the Covenant above mentioned, y each Party to be reſpectively performed, each of the ſaid Mates, Officers, and Mariners o bind himſelf, his Executors, Heirs, and Adminiſtrators, unto the ſaid Thomas Phillips, is Executors, Heirs, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, and the ſaid Thomas Phillips doth bind imſelf, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, to each of the ſaid Mates, fficers, and Mariners, and their Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, in the penal Sum f Twenty Pounds, of lawful Britiſh Money, firmly by theſe Preſents. In Witneſs whereof ll the Parties aforeſaid have hereunto ſet their Hands and Seals, the Day and Year firſt above ritten.

Signed, ſealed, and delivered, the Paper being
firſt duly ſtamped, in the Preſence of

WILLIAM GARDNER, Pilot.

homas Phillips — — (L. S.)
Mich^{l} Crangle — — — (L. S.)
William Garnett — — (L. S.)
ohn Higgins — — — (L. S.)
Edmund Daney — — (L. S.)
. Williams — — — (L. S.)
obert Snell — — (L. S.)
eneay Parry — — — (L. S.)
amuel Pariſh his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
ohn Weeks his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
ohn Owen — — — (L. S.)
ndrew Hunter — — (L. S.)
van Thomas — — — (L. S.)
David Birt his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
ohn Clake — — — (L. S.)
W^{m} Price his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
Timothy Sullivan — — (L. S.)
William Hughes his ⋈ Mark. — (L. S.)
oſeph Simons his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
ohn Loydd his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
mbroſe Gingle his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)

Hugh Evans his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
Roland Binon his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
James Hotton his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
Tho^{s} Emmett — — (L. S.)
Peter Swanſon his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
John Bennet his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
Thomas Reed his ⋈ Mark. — (L. S.)
Chriſt^{r} Yendall — — (L. S.)
William Morris his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
Robert Bright his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
Simon Hyles his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
Iſaac Fudge his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
John Shellard his ⋈ Mark. — — (L. S.)
William Carew, Ship's Boy's Mark ⋈ (L. S.)
Joſeph Cook, Ship's Boy's Mark ⋈ (L. S.)

Received the reſpective Sum ſet againſt my Name, being Wages advanced me.

	MEN'S NAMES.	Stations.	Wages per Month.			Advance.		
1.	Thomas Phillips	Commander	5	—	—			
2.	Michl Crangle	Chief Mate	4	—	—	4	—	—
3.	William Garnett	2d Do	3	—	—	6	—	—
	Do his Attendance	—		—		1	1	—
4.	John Higgins	3d Do	2	10	—	5	—	—
5.	Edmund Daney	4th Do	1	15	—	3	10	—
6.	D. Williams	Surgeon	4	—	—			
7.	Robert Snell	Surgeon's Mate	2	10	—	5	—	—
8.	Seneay Parry	Boatſwain	2	5	—	4	10	—
9.	Samuel Pariſh, his ⋈ Mark	Gunner	1	15	—	3	10	—
10.	John Weeks, his ⋈ Mark	Armourer	1	7	6	2	15	—
11.	John Owens	Carpenter	4	—	—	8	—	—
12.	Andrew Hunter	Do Mate	2	—	—	4	—	—
13.	Evan Thomas	Cooper	3	—	—	6	—	—
14.	David Birt, his ⋈ Mark	Cook	1	10	—	3	—	—
15.	John Clake	Steward	1	5	—	2	10	—
16.	Willm Price, his ⋈ Mark	Armourer for the King George	1	10	—	3	—	—
17.	Timothy Sullivan	Seaman	1	10	—	3	—	—
18.	Willm Hughs, his ⋈ Mark	Ditto	1	10	—	3	—	—
19.	Joſeph Simons, his ⋈ Mark	Ditto	1	8	—	2	16	—
20.	John Loydd, his ⋈ Mark	Ditto	1	10	—	3	—	—
21.	Ambroſe Gingle, his ⋈ Mark	Ditto	1	10	—	3	—	—
	Ditto taking him down	—		—		—	10	6
22.	Hugh Evans, his ⋈ Mark	Seamen	1	10	—	3	—	—
23.	Roland Binon, his ⋈ Mark	Ditto	1	10	—	3	—	—
	Ditto	Ditto		—		—	10	6
24.	Jas Hatton, his ⋈ Mark	Ditto	1	10	—	3	—	—
25.	Thos Emmett	Ditto	1	10	—	3	—	—
26.	Peter Swanſon, his ⋈ Mark	Ditto	1	10	—	3	—	—
27.	John Bennet, his ⋈ Mark	Ordy Ditto	1	5	—	2	10	—
28.	Thos Reed, his ⋈ Mark	Ordy Ditto	1	5	—	2	10	—
29.	Chriſtr Yendall	Ordy Ditto	1	5	—	2	10	—
30.	Wm Morris, his ⋈ Mark	Ordy Ditto	1	1	—	2	2	—
31.	Robt Bright, his ⋈ Mark	Ordy Ditto	1	1	—	2	2	—
32.	Simon Hyles, his ⋈ Mark	Landſman	—	18	—	1	16	—
33.	Iſaac Fudge, his ⋈ Mark	Ditto	—	18	—	1	16	—
34.	John Shellard, his ⋈ Mark	Ditto	1	1	—	2	2	—
35.	Wm Carew, Ship's Boy's ⋈ Mark	Boy	—	18	—			
36.	Joſeph Cook, Ship's Boy's ⋈ Mark	Boy	—	18	—			
37.	Thos Briſtol, a Black Boy	Boy	—	10	6			
						107	19	—
						2	2	—
						110	1	—

FURTHE

FURTHER ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,

Received from the Collector and Comptroller.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, had, made, concluded, and agreed upon, this 13th Day of July, in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth, and in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-five, between Stephen Madge, of the City of Briſtol, Commander of the Ship Pearl, of the One Part, and the ſeveral Perſons whoſe Names and Seals are hereunto ſubſcribed and ſet, intended Mates, Men, and Mariners of the Ship, of the other Part, as follows; viz.

Whereas the ſaid Ship is now bound on a Voyage from the Port of Briſtol to the Coaſt of Africa, and from thence to Port or Place, Ports or Places, of her diſcharging and reloading in America, and from thence to her Port of Diſcharge in Great Britain, as the End of her Voyage, in which ſaid Ship the ſaid ſubſcribing Perſons have ſhipped themſelves, as Mates, Men, and Mariners of the ſaid intended Voyage: Now it is hereby agreed, and the ſaid Mates, Men, and Mariners, whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed and ſet, in Conſideration of Two Months Wages to them reſpectively advanced by the ſaid Stephen Madge, and now in Hand paid them, which is the Sum by them reſpectively received, and ſet down over-againſt their reſpective Names, under the general Receipt hereon indorſed; and alſo in Conſideration of the further Wages hereinafter covenanted to be paid to them, do for themſelves ſeverally and not jointly, and for their ſeveral and reſpective Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, covenant, promiſe and agree, to and with the ſaid Stephen Madge, his Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, by theſe Preſents, that they the ſaid Mates, Men, and Mariners, and each and every of them, ſhall and will repair on Board, and proceed on Board the ſaid Ship, during the ſaid intended Voyage; and ſhall not, nor will not leave, depart from, or deſert the ſaid Ship during the ſaid Voyage, but ſhall and will well and faithfully in all Things do and perform their reſpective Works and Buſineſs, on Board the ſaid Ship, in ſuch a Manner as good and able Mates, Men, and Mariners (as they have reſpectively ſhipped themſelves to be) ought to do, and ſhall and will behave themſelves reſpectively to the ſaid Stephen Madge, and his Succeſſors, Commanders and Chief Officers of the ſaid Ship, in all Things obſerving, obeying, and performing his and their lawful Orders and Commands, that ſhall be given to or laid on them the ſaid Mates, Men, and Mariners, reſpectively, during the Continuance of the ſaid Voyage, in Relation of the Ship or her Cargo, or any Part thereof, and conform and demean themſelves in every Reſpect according to the late Act of Parliament for the better regulating Seamen in His Majeſty's Service. And it is hereby provided and agreed by and between the ſaid Parties hereto, and the ſaid Mates, Men, and Mariners are reſpectively contented and well pleaſed, in caſe any or either of them ſhall abſent himſelf or themſelves from or deſert the ſaid Ship, during the ſaid intended Voyage, without the Conſent of the Maſter for the Time being in that Behalf, and firſt had and obtained in Writing, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo abſenting or deſerting as aforeſaid ſhall and will, over and above Forfeitures to the Uſe of Greenwich Hoſpital, mentioned in and impoſed by the ſaid Act of Parliament, forfeit to the Owners of the ſaid Ship all his or their Wages or Pay that may be then due; and that in caſe the ſaid Ship ſhould be taken, loſt, or carried away (which God prevent) there ſhall be no Wages due to them the ſaid Mates, Men, and Mariners, or any of them, other than they have received before or ought to have received at the Ship's delivering Port, according to the true Intent and Meaning hereof hereafter expreſſed, any Thing herein contained, or any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding. In Conſideration whereof the ſaid Stephen Madge doth hereby covenant and agree, to and with the ſaid Mates, Men, and Mariners, to pay them their reſpective Wages (to wit) the ſame Sum by the Month, and no more, which is ſet down over-againſt their reſpective Names, ſubſcribed to the general Receipt hereon indorſed, One Moiety of which ſhall become due at the Second Port of Delivery, in that Currency or Proclamation Money, and all the Reſidue Sterling on her ſafe Arrival at her Port of Diſcharge in Great Britain. And it is hereby agreed, that in caſe any or either of the ſaid Mates, Men, and Mariners ſhall enter himſelf or themſelves into His Majeſty's Service by Land, or be impreſt on Board any of His Majeſty's Ships of War, or ſhall happen to die before the ſaid Ship's Arrival at her Port of Diſcharge in Great Britain, that then and in either of the ſaid Caſes all the Wages due to ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo entering himſelf or themſelves, or be ſo impreſt into His Majeſty's Service, ſhall be paid in the Currency of the Iſland, Place, or Proclamation Money, where the ſaid Ship ſhall be diſcharged and reloaded in America, any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding. And it is further agreed between the ſaid Parties hereto, that the ſaid Wages ſhall not begin or commence before the ſaid Ship's Departure from the Port of Briſtol. And laſtly, it is agreed by and between the ſaid Parties hereto, that in caſe any Difference, Quarrel, or Controverſy, ſhall ariſe between the ſaid Stephen Madge, or his Succeſſor, and the Mates, Men, and Mariners, or any of them, either on Account of any Thing in theſe Preſents contained,

tained, or any other Matter or Thing whatſoever, that ſhall happen during the ſaid Voyage, all ſuch Matters and Differences ſhall, within Twenty Days after the ſaid Ship's Arrival at her Port of Diſcharge in Great Britain, be referred to Three indifferent Perſons, to be choſen by the ſaid Stephen Madge, or his Succeſſors, or Succeſſor, Maſter or Commander of the ſaid Ship, and ſuch of the ſaid Mates, Men, and Mariners reſpectively, or their Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns, whom it may concern; the Award or Determination of any Two ſuch indifferent Perſons to be choſen as aforeſaid, to be final and concluſive, and the Bonds of Award of ſufficient Penalty ſhall be entered into by the Parties for that Purpoſe. And it is agreed, if any Action, Suit, or Proſecution, either at Common Law, or Court of Admiralty, or elſewhere, ſhall be brought, ſued, or proſecuted before, or until Refuſal to ſubmit to ſuch Reference as aforeſaid, the Perſon or Perſons againſt whom ſuch Action, Suit, or Proſecution as may be brought, ſued, or commenced, ſhall be entitled to Recovery by any Action or Arreſt, or any other lawful Method, of and from the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall commence ſuch Action, Suit, or Proſecution as aforeſaid, the Sum of Fifty Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain. In Witneſs whereof the Parties to theſe Preſents have hereunto interchangeably ſet their Hands and Seals, the Day and Year firſt above witten.

Charles Sloper, Mate — — (L. S.)
James Bungey, 2d Mate — (L. S.)
Benjamin Kirby — — (L. S.)
Abraham Webber — — (L. S.)
Charles Vachell, Surgeon — (L. S.)
George Kennedy — — (L. S.)
35 John Saunders — — (L. S.)
William Lewis — — (L. S.)
William Horwood — — (L. S.)
John Cunniſon — — (L. S.)
the Mark of
Thos ⋈ Bracey — — (L. S.)
15 Thomas Burcham — — (L. S.)
the Mark of
Abrm ⋈ Hutchings, Seaman — (L. S.)
Joſeph Collins, Do. — — (L. S.)
the Mark of
John ⋈ Templeton, Do — (L. S.)
the Mark of
Thos ⋈ Grimes, Do — — (L. S.)
the Mark of
Danl ⋈ Shipton, Do — — (L. S.)
the Mark of
Thos ⋈ Gilleſpy, Do — (L. S.)
Thos Carpenter, Do — — (L. S.)
John Quin, Do — — (L. S.)
the Mark of
John ⋈ Johnſon, Do — — (L. S.)
the Mark of
Wm ⋈ Smith, Do — — (L. S.)
the Mark of
Elver ⋈ Ellis, Do — — (L. S.)
the Mark of
Will. ⋈ Oſman, Do — — (L. S.)

the Mark of
Thos ⋈ Lace, Do — — (L. S.)
the Mark of
Robert ⋈ Purdie, Do — — (L. S.)
the Mark of
5 James ⋈ Brawn, Half Do — (L. S.)
the Mark of
Henry ⋈ Robertſon, Do — (L. S.)
the Mark of
Wm ⋈ Johns, Half Seamen — (L. S.)
the Mark of
Edwd ⋈ Hilman, Boy — (L. S.)
the Mark of
Thos ⋈ Paran, Do — — (L. S.)
William Woodman, Do — (L. S.)
Robt Brodrick, Do — — (L. S.)
John Trim, Do — — (L. S.)
the Mark of
Will. ⋈ Hutchings — — (L. S.)
the Mark of
Will. ⋈ Williams, Seaman — (L. S.)
the Mark of
John ⋈ Shaw, Do — — (L. S.)
James Tiertell, Boatſwain — (L. S.)
Edward Gwitt, Boy — — (L. S.)
Abrm Clark a Boy, his Mark ⋈ — (L. S.)
the Mark of
Frank ⋈ Kelly — — (L. S.)
William Honiball — — (L. S.)
John Potter, Seaman — — (L. S.)
the Mark of
John ⋈ Woodhouſe, Do — (L. S.)

Witneſs
THOs BROWN.

We, whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, do ſeverally acknowledge to have received from the within-named Stephen Madge, the ſeveral Sums of Money ſet down over-againſt our reſpective Names, in full for Two Months Pay within mentioned to be paid to us.

Nº	MEN'S NAMES.	Stations.	Wages per Month.	Wages advanced.
1	Stephen Madge	Masʳ	5 — —	10 — —
2	Chaˢ Sloper	Mate	4 — —	8 — —
3	Jaˢ Bungey	2ᵈ Dº	3 — —	6 — —
4	Benjⁿ Kirby	3ᵈ Dº	2 10 —	5 — —
5	Alexʳ Webber	4ᵗʰ Dº	2 10 —	5 — —
6	Chaˢ Vachell	Surgeon	4 — —	8 — —
7	Geo. Kennedy	Dº Mate	2 10 —	5 — —
8	John Saunders	Carpʳ	4 10 —	9 — —
9	Wᵐ Lewis	Mate	1 15 —	3 10 —
10	Wᵐ Horwood	Cooper	3 5 —	6 10 —
11	John Cunniſon	Cook	1 15 —	3 10 —
12	Thoˢ Bray	½ Seaman	1 8 —	2 16 —
13	Thoˢ Burcham	Steward	1 15 —	3 10 —
14	Abrᵐ Hutchings	Seaman	1 10 —	3 — —
15	Jaˢ Conway	Dº	1 10 —	3 — —
16	Jaˢ Collins	Dº	1 10 —	3 — —
17	Jaˢ Templeton	Dº	1 10 —	3 — —
18	Thoˢ Grimes	Dº	1 10 —	3 — —
19	Danˡ Shipton	Dº	1 10 —	3 — —
20	Thoˢ Gillipſy	Dº	1 10 —	3 — [illegible]
21	Thoˢ Carpenter	Dº	1 10 —	3 — —
22	John Quin	Dº	1 10 —	3 — —
23	John Johnſon	Dº	1 10 —	3 — —
24	Will. Smith	Dº	1 10 —	3 — —
25	Elver Ellis	Dº	1 10 —	3 — —
26	John Leaden	Dº	1 10 —	3 — —
27	William Oſman	Dº	1 10 —	3 — —
28	Thoˢ Low	Dº	1 10 —	3 — —
29	Robᵗ Purdie	Dº	1 10 —	3 — —
30	Jaˢ Brown	Half Dº	1 5 —	2 10 —
31	Henry Robertſon	Dº	1 5 —	2 10 —
32	William Johns	Dº	1 5 —	2 10 —
33	Edwᵈ Hilman	Boy	1 5 —	2 10 —
34	Thoˢ Paran	Dº	1 — —	1 — —
35	William Woodman	Dº	1 — —	1 — —
36	Robert Broderick	Dº	1 — —	2 — —
37	John Trim	Dº	1 — —	2 — —
38	John Warder	Landſman	1 5 —	2 10 —
39	William Hutchings	Seaman	1 10 —	3 — —
40	James Edwards	Armourer	1 10 —	3 — —
41	Will. Williams	Seaman	1 10 —	3 — —
42	John Shaw	Dº	1 10 —	3 — —
43	James Turtell	Boatſwain	2 10 —	5 — —
44	Edwᵈ Gwilt	A Boy	— 15 —	1 10 —
45	Abrᵐ Clark	Dº	— 10 —	1 — —
46	Frank Kelly	Dº	— 10 —	1 — —
47	Will. Honeyball			
48	John Potter	Half Seaman	1 8 —	1 8 —
49	John Woodhouſe	Seaman	1 10 —	3 — —
		Dº	1 10 —	3 — —

An ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Seamen that were loſt in the Veſſels trading from the Port of Briſtol to the Weſt Indies, as appears by the Muſter Rolls returned to the Merchant Venturers of the ſame City, the Truſtees there for the Collection and Management of the Fund for the Relief and Support of Diſabled Seamen, &c. under the Act of Parliament of 20th Geo. 2nd Cap. 38.

From 29th September 1786 to 29th September 1787 incluſive	—	Nineteen
From 29th September 1787 to 29th September 1788 incluſive	—	Seventeen.

Signed. JER. OSBORNE,
Clerk to the ſaid Society of Merchant Venturers.

Muſter Rolls received from the Collector and Comptroller of the Port of Dartmouth.

An ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Seamen that were loſt in the Veſſels trading from this Port to Newfoundland, from Michaelmas 1786 to Michaelmas 1787, ſo far as the ſame appears from the Muſter Rolls of the ſaid Ships.

	Number of Men drowned.	Number of Men died on the Voyage.	Total Number of Men loſt.
	21	5	26

Cuſtom Houſe,
dated 11th March, 1789.

NICHs BROOKING, Collector.
JOHN BROWN, Compr.

Liverpool.—Muſter Rolls, &c.

ANSWERS, &c. FROM THE COLLECTOR AND COMPTROLLER OF THE CUSTOMS.

1788. Nov. 13th. 1ſt. What is the Form of a Muſter Roll in this Port?

It contains the Names of the Officers and Seamen that were on Board the Veſſel at her Departure from this Port, and of ſuch as were ſhipped Abroad, with the Times when any, and which of them, died, were killed, drowned, ran away, or were diſcharged, here or Abroad, and the Time of the Ship's ſailing hence.

N. B. Herewith are two Rolls, filled up in the uſual Form.

2d. Does it diſtinguiſh the Time when, and the Place where, the Seamen belonging to each Ship are entered on Board, and either die, run away, or are diſcharged?

It diſtinguiſhes the Time, but not the Place; it is however underſtood, that the Firſt Date of Entry relates to thoſe Men only who were ſhipped here, and the ſubſequent Dates to thoſe who were taken on Board at Africa or the Weſt Indies; and from the Dates it may eaſily be aſcertained whether any, and which, of the Men were diſcharged Abroad, or whether they were brought Home and diſcharged on their Arrival here.

3d. Does the Muſter Roll ever ſhew what is become of the Seaman who is run away or diſcharged, or give an Account of the Diſeaſe of which he died?

It does not aſcertain any of theſe Particulars.

4th. Do the Maſter or Owners of the Ship ſwear to the Truth of this Muſter Roll, or are any Queſtions put to them upon Oath concerning it, or is it ſigned by the Maſter?

It is ſigned by the Maſter; but it is not the Practice to interrogate either him or the Owners of the Veſſel upon Oath reſpecting it, or to require them to ſwear to the Truth of it.

5th. Do you believe that theſe Muſter Rolls are in general correct, and contain a true Account of the ſeveral Facts before ſtated, particularly of the Times when each Seaman is entered, or dies, runs away, or is diſcharged? and if defective in any of theſe Particulars, aſſign the probable Cauſes of ſuch Defect.

When Application is made to the Truſtees of the Seamen's Hoſpital here for Relief, by Perſons who have a Claim thereon, Reference is had to the Muſter Rolls to ſee that ſuch Perſons are entitled to Relief from the Fund; and as on theſe Occaſions we cannot find, after a ſtrict Enquiry, that any Miſtakes have been diſcovered, there is Reaſon to conclude that the Rolls are in general correct, and contain true Accounts of the Times when each Seaman is entered, or dies, runs away, or is diſcharged; and, as the Information which the Rolls afford is ſufficient to conduct the Buſineſs of the Hoſpital, no other Particulars have been required. This, we apprehend, is the Cauſe why theſe Documents are defective with regard to ſome Parts of the preceding Queries.

6th. What Number of Seamen do Ships employed in the African or Weſt Indian Trade uſually carry, in Proportion to their Tonnage? And of this Number, what is the Proportion of ſeaſoned and experienced Sailors? What is the Proportion of new or green Men? and what of Apprentices?

The Number of Seamen employed in the African Trade is not proportioned to the Tonnage of the Veſſels, the Number of Men belonging to the Ships being regulated by the Number of Africans intended to be purchaſed, and by the Nature of the Trade at that Part of the Coaſt where the Purchaſes are to be made. Veſſels intended for the Windward Coaſt of Africa take more Seamen than Veſſels of the ſame Burthen that go for an equal Number of Africans to other Parts of the Coaſt, by at leaſt a Sixth Part. On the Windward Coaſt the Trade is carried on by Boats manned from the reſpective Ships, and that Mode of trading occaſions Veſſels employed therein to have more Men than other Veſſels that trade to other Places on the Coaſt. The African and Weſt Indian Ships are manned very differently. Thoſe in the latter Trade have generally One Man or Boy to every 15 Tons; One Half of their Crews are experienced Seamen, and the other Half Apprentices; this is the Manner in which thoſe conſtantly employed in that Trade are in general navigated. African Ships are generally manned with ſeaſoned or experienced Seamen to the Amount of One Half of the Crew, including Officers; Three Eighths inexperienced Sailors, One Sixteenth new or green Men, and One Sixteenth Apprentices and Boys not indentured but engaged to ſerve during the Voyage. Thoſe that have only been employed in inland Navigation, or in the Rivers, in ſmall Veſſels and Boats, contiguous to this Port, or that have made but One Voyage to ſome Foreign Port, are conſidered as inexperienced Seamen. A Veſſel of the Burthen of 300 Tons, employed in the Weſt Indian Trade, is navigated by about Twenty Men and Boys; Veſſels of Half that Burthen, employed on the Windward Coaſt of Africa, have about Thirty Men and Boys each, of the ſeveral Deſcriptions before ſtated.

In the Time of War, Three Eighths of the Crews of Veſſels in the African Trade are new or green Men, excluſive of inferior Seamen and Boys.

7th. Are the Monthly Wages of the Seamen employed in the African Trade the ſame, or greater, or leſs, than the Wages of thoſe employed in the Weſt Indian Trade? Do they receive any Part of their Wages in Africa, or in the Weſt Indies, and is ſuch Part paid in Britiſh Coin, or in any other Manner; and if not paid in Britiſh Coin, is ſuch Part rated according to its Value in Sterling, or according to the Currency of the Place where they receive it? and if in any Reſpect the Wages of the Seamen employed in theſe Trades, or the Manner of their being paid, are different, you are deſired to aſſign the probable Cauſes of ſuch Difference?

The Wages of Seamen employed in the African Trade are 40 s. per Month for thoſe that are experienced, and 30 s. per Month for the inferior ones. Part of their Wages is paid in the Weſt Indies, in the Currency of the Place where they receive it. The Monthly Wages of the Seamen in the Weſt India Trade is 30 s. the Whole of which they receive, upon their Return to this Port, in Britiſh Coin.

It is not in our Power to aſſign any Cauſe for this Difference in the Mode of Payment, and the moſt experienced Perſons do not know when or why it was firſt adopted.

8th. What are the Articles uſually entered into by Seamen, when they engage to ſerve on Board Ships employed in the African Trade? and what are the Articles uſually entered into by Seamen, when they engage to ſerve on Board Ships employed in the Weſt Indian or other Trades?

Copies of the Articles mentioned are tranſmitted herewith.

9th. Are Weſt Indian or African Ships uſually navigated with a greater, or leſs, Number of Seamen in their Return Home, than in their Voyage from Great Britain? and do the Seamen employed in either of theſe Trades, frequently leave their Ships, without being compelled to do ſo, when they come to the Weſt Indies; and in what Manner is the Deficiency in ſuch Caſe ſupplied?

The Weſt Indian Ships bring Home as many, and ſometimes more Men than they take hence. Moſt of the African Veſſels are navigated with a leſs Number of Seamen on their Return to this Country, than they were on their Outward Paſſage. Many Men leave their Veſſels in the Weſt Indies; for which various Reaſons are aſſigned. It is urged, that Indifference with regard to, and Neglect of their Men, on the Part of their Maſters, who wiſh to keep the Expence of their Voyage as low as poſſible, are the Cauſes which induce the Seamen to leave their Veſſels. In Excuſe for the Maſters, it is ſaid, that the bad Behaviour of the Sailors is frequently the Occaſion. Perhaps both theſe Reaſons may operate. With regard to the ill Treatment of the Men, much depends on the Diſpoſition of the ſuperior Officers; and Seamen in general are an inconſiderate Race; they are ſeldom contented. When they quit an African Ship in the Weſt Indies, they enter on Board ſome other, often with another African Veſſel belonging to this Port: Others of them engage themſelves on Board Veſſels employed in other Trades; and ſome enter on Board the King's Ships. Moſt of the African Veſſels return Home with ſmall Cargoes, and they are worked with fewer Men than they took out.

10th. Do you believe that the Sailors that run away, and are diſcharged from African or Weſt Indian Ships, either in Africa or in the Weſt Indies, uſually return Home, and in what Manner; and if they do not return Home, can you ſay what becomes of them?

We are of Opinion, that the Sailors that run away, and are diſcharged from theſe Veſſels, either in Africa or in the Weſt Indies, do uſually return Home, by engaging on Board other Britiſh Veſſels; ſome, no Doubt, die, and others find Employment in navigating the ſmall Veſſels which go from one Iſland to another in the Weſt Indies: Thoſe that are ſaid to be diſcharged in Africa, are not ſent on Shore, but are transferred from one Veſſel to ſome other, or are employed in the ſmall Craft engaged in trading there, and frequently belonging to the ſame Owners as the Veſſel in which they went hence.

11th. Do the Sailors that are employed in the African Ships, uſually return Home in a worſe State of Health, or are they more ſubject to become blind, or to have ſore Legs and Swellings, than thoſe employed in other Trades, particularly in Trades carried on between the Tropics; and if they are, in what Proportion; and can you aſſign the probable Cauſes thereof?

The Sailors employed in theſe Veſſels frequently return Home in a worſe State of Health than thoſe employed in the Weſt Indian or other Trades (the African and Weſt Indian Ships are the only ones which trade to the Countries lying between the Tropics, from this Port) and they often go out in a more debilitated State: They are more ſubject to become blind, and to have ſore Legs and Swellings.

It appears that, in the Courſe of the laſt 40 Years, 31 blind Sailors have been admitted on the Books of the Hoſpital here, from Veſſels in the African Trade, and only Two in the ſame Period from Veſſels in all other Trades; but whether more Sailors have been admitted into the Liverpool Infirmary, from the African Veſſels, on Account of ſore Legs and Swellings, than from other Veſſels, cannot be determined, as the Books of the Houſe do not mention the Employments of the Patients. In the Year 1786, 792 Patients were taken into the Houſe, of which 31 died.—In 1787, 965 were admitted, and 31 of them died; of thoſe admitted in the former Year, 82 had ſore Legs and Swellings, and of thoſe in the latter Year 105. On the 21ſt of October laſt, 118 Patients were on the Books of the Houſe; of that Number, 41 had been admitted on Account of ſore Legs and Swellings, 29 of theſe were found to be Sailors, 13 of which had been diſcharged from African Veſſels, and 16 from Ships employed in other Trades.—Theſe Diſeaſes are attributed to the Men's having been employed in cutting Wood on the African Coaſt, and in procuring Water there; to the conſtant Uſe of Salt Proviſions; and to Neglect, Want of Cleanlineſs, and bad Accommodations; and we can with Truth report, that the Practice of trading on that Part of the Coaſt where the Smokes moſt prevail, at an improper Seaſon of the Year, is the Cauſe of ſome of the Men becoming blind.

12th. Do the Seamen employed in the African Trade, in general, expreſs Diſſatisfaction at the Nature of the Trade, or Climate, or at the Treatment they receive in it, more than they do in other Trades, and do they, in Conſequence thereof, leave this Trade to go into other Trades? and aſſign, if you can, the probable Cauſes of any of the Circumſtances before-mentioned?

The Seamen, in general, do not expreſs Diſſatisfaction at the Nature of the Trade, or the Climate; but we are of Opinion, they do meet with ſevere Treatment from ſome of the Maſters, and other Officers; but in ſo large a Number of Veſſels as are employed in this Trade, undoubtedly there are Commanders who treat their People with great Humanity. We are informed that ſome Men leave this, and engage in other Trades, and afterward return to it again; and it is probable, that the Cauſe of their firſt quitting it may have been Severity Abroad, and Diſagreements about Wages and Charges.

Theſe Remarks are ſubmitted, with the greateſt Reſpect, by

Cuſtom-Houſe, Liverpool,
13th Nov. 1788.

AR. ONSLOW, Coll^r.
E. RIGBY, Comp^r.

Port

Port of LIVERPOOL.—A Muſter Roll for the Fiſher, Iſaac Nixon, Maſter, from Africa.

Received from the Officers of the Cuſtoms.

MEN'S NAMES.	Place of Abode.	Time when entered.	Time when diſcharged, run, ſlain, killed, drowned, hurt, or wounded.	Nº of Months and Days on Board. M.	D.
Iſaac Nixon	Liverpool	30th October 1787	diſcharged 10th Sept. 1788	10	11
John Hewitt	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
John Givan	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
Peter Garty	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
Samuel Gamble	—	D°	D° — 1ſt March	4	1
John Welch	—	D°	D° — 10th Sept.	10	11
Paul Gautier	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
George Wilkinſon	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
David Fairfield	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
John Pritchard	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
Hugh M'Dougle	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
John Fairfield	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
Joſeph Ginning	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
Nath. Stephens	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
Joſeph Bowen	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
William Grant	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
Duncan Lamont	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
George Williams	—	D°	D° — 1ſt March	4	1
James M'Quilton	—	D°	D° — 10th Sept.	10	11
John Clark	—	D°	died 19th May	6	19
John Bryen	—	D°	diſcharged 10th Sept.	10	11
William Hodgſon	—	D°	D° — 1ſt March	4	1
Robert Percival	—	D°	D° — 10th Sept.	10	11
ohn Ruce	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
ohn Willſon	—	D°	killed 1ſt May	6	1
Robert Chamney	—	D°	died 18th D°	6	18
Andrew Scott	—	D°	diſcharged 10th Sept.	10	11
Thomas Willſon	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
Hugh Hughes	—	D°	died 29th May	6	29
ohn Chambers	—	D°	killed 24th Feb.	3	25
ames M'Clair	—	D°	diſcharged 10th Sept.	10	11
ohn Jayſon	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
Thomas Uſher	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
oſ. Oſburne	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
William Marrs	—	D°	D° — 24th Dec. 1787	1	24
ſrael Evening	—	D°	D° — 10th Sept. 1788	10	11
Howard Bowers	—	D°	D° D° D°	10	11
ames Watts	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
onathan Pearſon	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
William Clark	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
Benjamin Rowland	—	D°	D° — 1ſt March	4	1
William Jones	—	D°	D° — 10th Sept.	10	11
ohn Davies	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
ohn Fiſher	—	D°	D° — 1ſt March	4	1
Rob. Wriggleſworth	—	D°	died 10th June	7	11
ohn Lockhart	—	2d February 1788	diſcharged 10th Sept.	7	8
Mathew Roach	—	30th October 1787	D° — D°	10	11
Anthony Atlon	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
oſeph Downs	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
William Auſtin	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
ohn M'Namara	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
Richard Roberts	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
William Thomas	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
				481	10

£. s. d.
12 — 8

Cuſtom Houſe, Liverpool, 13th Nov. 1788. Signed, ISAAC NIXON Maſter.

This is to certify, That it is not the Practice in this Port, to require the Maſters and Own-
rs to ſwear to the Truth of their Muſter Rolls, or are any Queſtions put to them upon Oath;
ut it is the invariable Practice to require the Maſter or Owner to ſign each Muſter Roll.

M. CLEGG,
Receiver of the Money due to the Merchant Seamen's Hoſpital.

This Veſſel ſailed from this Port the 30th October 1787, and arrived here the 10th Sept.
788. It appears that One Seaman was diſcharged in December and Five in March; that
as on the Coaſt of Africa, when it is often the Practice to put them on Board of other Veſſels,
ften belonging to the ſame Owner; and thoſe diſcharged in May were diſcharged in the
Weſt Indies; and the Seamen ſhipped in February were ſhipped on the Coaſt of Africa.

LIVERPOOL.—A Muſter Roll for the Bark from Africa and Dominica.

Received from the Officers of the Cuſtoms 17th October 1788.

MEN's NAMES.	Places of Abode.	Time when entered.	Time when diſcharged, run, ſlain, killed, drowned, hurt, or wounded.	Nº of Months and Days on Board.				
				M.	D.			
John Davis — —	Liverpool	18 Auguſt 1786	3 Sept. 1788 diſcharged	24	16			
Thomas Robinſon	—	Dº	Dº — — Dº	24	16			
Robert Blackſtock	—	Dº	Died 26th September 1787	13	8			
Francis Chriſtian —	—	Dº	Diſcharged 14th April 1788	19	27			
James Pollard —	—	Dº	Dº — 27th Dec. 1787	16	9			
Thomas Roberts —	—	Dº	Dº — 3d Sept 1788	24	16			
John Rawlinſon —	—	Dº	Dº — 27th Oct. 1787	14	9			
Thomas Chriſtwaite	—	Dº	Dº — 14th April 1788	19	27			
John Martin —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	19	27			
William Ellworthy	—	Dº	Died — 23d Feb. 1787	6	5			
Henry Billop —	—	Dº	Diſcharged 14th April 1788	19	27			
John Maſon —	—	Dº	Dº — 3d September	24	16			
Thomas Buſton —	—	Dº	Dº — 14th April	19	27			
J. D. Kings —	—	26 December 1787	Dº — 3d September	8	8			
Alexander Munrow	—	18 Auguſt 1786	Dº — 14th April	19	27			
Samuel Jones —	—	Dº	Dº — 14th Dº	19	27			
William Williams	—	Dº	Dº — 27th Oct. 1787	14	9			
William Pyeman –	—	Dº	Died — 29th April	8	11			
James Martin —	—	Dº	Diſcharged 14th Dº 1788	19	27			
Robert Stole —	—	Dº	Dº — 3d September	24	16			
Thomas Parr —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	24	16			
Francis Smartfool –	—	Dº	Dº 14th April	19	27			
William Loveday –	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	19	27			
Chriſtian Guy —	—	Dº	Died — 18th Auguſt 1787	12	—			
William Stocken –	—	Dº	Dº — 29th Jan. 1788	17	11			
Joſeph Hall —	—	Dº	Diſcharged 3d September	24	16			
John Lynch —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	24	16			
Thomas Watſon –	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	24	16			
Thomas Gregory –	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	24	16			
Alexander Stewart	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	24	16			
Boaſwaines Coffee	—	26 November	Dº — 10th Nov. 1787	11	15			
Samuel Knight —	—	17 June 1788	Dº — 3d Sept. 1788	2	17			
James Trott —	—	22 July	Dº — Dº	1	12			
James Watſon —	—	5 Dº	Dº — Dº	1	29			
Nicholas Redſon —	—	3 Dº	Dº — Dº	2	—			
Arthur Ford —	—	17 June	Dº — 20th July	1	3			
William Marſh —	—	18 July	Dº — 3d September	1	16			
Francis Charles —	—	18 Auguſt 1786	Dº — 14th April	19	27	£.	s.	d.
				621	5	15	10	7

Cuſtom Houſe, Liverpool, 13th November 1788. Signed, JOHN DAVIS, Maſter.

This is to certify, That it is not the Practice in this Port to require the Maſters or Owners to ſwear to the Truth of their Muſter Rolls, or are any Queſtions put to them upon Oath; but it is the invariable Practice to require the Maſter or Owner to ſign each Muſter Roll.

M. CLEGG,
Receiver of the Money due to the Merchant Seamen's Hoſpital.

This Veſſel ſailed from this Port the 18th Auguſt 1786, and returned here the 3d September 1788. Thoſe diſcharged in October, November, and December 1787, and January 1788, were diſcharged on the Coaſt of Africa; and thoſe diſcharged in April were diſcharged in the Weſt Indies; and thoſe ſhipped in November 1786, and December 1787, were ſhipped on the Coaſt of Africa; and thoſe ſhipped in June or July were ſhipped in the Weſt Indies.

FORM OF ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

Received from the Officers of the Cuſtoms.

N. B. The Original is printed.

ARTICLES agreed upon for manning and fitting out on a Voyage to
the Ship Maſter.

Port of Liverpool,
Day of 178

Then contracted and agreed, between the ſeveral Perſons whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, being the Officers, Mariners, Sailors, and others, now agreeing to enter on Board the good Ship or Veſſel called the whereof is Maſter, lying in the Port of Liverpool, on the one Part, and the ſaid the Maſter of the ſaid Veſſel, for and in Behalf of the Owners, of the other Part: That the Officers, Mariners, Sailors, and others, whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, in Conſideration of the Sums advanced reſpectively to them, and ſet oppoſite to their ſeveral Names, and of the Monthly Wages alſo ſet down to their reſpective Names, do ſeverally and immediately agree to repair on Board, and proceed in the ſaid Veſſel, and duly to ſerve in their ſeveral Capacities and Stations as placed herein to their reſpective Names, in her now intended Voyage, from Liverpool to and from thence back to the Port of Liverpool, or ſome other her diſcharging Port in Great Britain or Ireland.

That the Wages, or Monthly Pay, to grow due to the ſaid Officers, Sailors, and others, belonging to the ſaid Veſſel, for their Service on Board thereof this preſent Voyage, ſhall be paid to and accepted by them within Thirty Days after the Veſſel's Arrival at Liverpool, or Ten Days after her Diſcharge in Great Britain; and the ſaid Maſter of the ſaid Veſſel, doth agree to pay the ſaid Wages accordingly:—Provided neverthelеſs, that in caſe the Maſter, or any of the Officers, Sailors, or others, belonging to the ſaid Veſſel, ſhall happen to die on their Paſſage to or when trading there, or on her Paſſage to, or at the Place of the Delivery of her Cargo, the Wages of ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall be paid to his or their Executors Thirty Days after the Veſſel's Arrival at Liverpool, or Ten Days after her Diſcharge in Great Britain or Ireland.

And none of the ſaid Wages, or Monthly Pay, agreed for as aforeſaid, ſhall commence until the Departure of the ſaid Veſſel from the aforeſaid Port of Liverpool; and that the advanced Wages of them reſpectively received ſhall be deducted and allowed to the Owners and Freighters of the ſaid Veſſel, whereſoever the Firſt Payment of their Wages ſhall be paid.

And it is further covenanted with the ſaid Maſter, by the ſaid Officers, Sailors, and others, belonging to the aforeſaid Veſſel, ſeverally and reſpectively, That each and every of them are duly qualified and capable to perform their reſpective Duties and Parts in the ſeveral Qualities and Stations they are now entered and ſhipped; and in caſe it ſhall appear upon a due Examination, in the Judgment of the ſaid Maſter of the ſaid Veſſel, or other its Chief Commander for the Time being, and Three or more of the other principal Officers of the ſaid Veſſel, that any of the ſaid Perſons are not qualified, but are incapable to act agreeable to the Capacity or Station in which ſuch Perſon is ſhipped as aforeſaid, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo adjudged unqualified ſhall make, or allow ſuch Abatement to be made, in his Wages as the ſaid Maſter and Officers for that Purpoſe ſhall adjudge and determine, in Writing ſigned by them; and the ſaid Perſon or Perſons ſo adjudged unqualified ſhall ſtand to and abide ſuch Determination of the ſaid Maſter and Officers.

And further it is declared and agreed, That if any of the Officers, Sailors, and others, ſubſcribing this Contract, ſhall deſert or quit the Service of the ſaid Veſſel, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of theſe Preſents, or ſhall mutiny, or cauſe to ſtir up any Mutiny, or ſhall aſſault or ſtrike the Maſter, or Commanding Officer for the Time being, of the ſaid Veſſel, or ſhall embezzle any Part of the ſaid Veſſel's Cargo, or if any Perſon or Perſons belonging to the ſaid Ship ſhall take in or bring on Board, without the Knowledge of the Maſter, any Goods contrary to the Act of Parliament lately made for that Purpoſe, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall be under the Puniſhment inflicted by Law, forfeit to the Owners of the ſaid Veſſel all his Wages then due, and all and every his or their Goods and Chattels then on Board the ſaid Ship or Veſſel. And it is hereby declared, That a voluntary leaving or quitting the Service of the Veſſel above Forty-eight Hours, without a Diſcharge firſt had in Writing, from the Commander of the ſaid Veſſel for the Time being, ſhall be deemed a Deſertion, within the Intent and Meaning of theſe Preſents.

And Laſtly, It is hereby declared and agreed, That in caſe any of the Officers or Sailors ſhall diſobey, or refuſe to perform the reaſonable Commands of the Maſter of the ſaid Veſſel, and that it ſhall appear ſo to the Judgment of, and accordingly certified in Writing by Three or more of the principal Officers of the ſaid Veſſel, with the Matter wherein ſuch Diſobedience conſiſted, every ſuch Officer or Sailor ſhall forfeit ſuch Sums to the Owners as ſhall in ſuch Certificates be appointed, not exceeding One Month's Pay for every ſuch Offence. And that the ſaid Mariners ſhall alſo diſcharge the ſaid Veſſel, according to the Cuſtom of this Port. In Witneſs whereof, they have hereunto ſet their Hands and Seals, having ſigned Duplicates of the ſame Tenor and Date.

Time of Entry.	Men's Names.	Quality.	Wages by the Month, or Run.	Money advanced.	To whom paid advanced Money.	When diſcharged, died, or run.	Total Wages.

ARTICLES

Liverpool.—Muſter Rolls, &c.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT FOR A VOYAGE TO AFRICA AND AMERICA, Received from the Officers of the Cuſtoms.

The Original is a printed Form.

Liverpool, 178

Articles of Agreement, indented, made, entered into, and concluded upon, between Maſter of the Ship of Liverpool, on the one Part; and the Officers, Seamen, and Mariners, engaging to enter on Board the ſaid Ship, on the other Part; for the Purpoſe of navigating the ſaid Ship, during her preſent intended Voyage, for which ſhe is now fitting at the ſaid Port, and then to proceed to Africa and America, and from thence back to Liverpool, or other Port of Diſcharge in Great Britain, when the ſaid Voyage will be ended, and not ſooner; viz.

That for and in Conſideration of the Sums advanced, and Monthly, or other Wages and Privileges, againſt each reſpective Officer, Seaman, or other Mariner's Name hereunto ſet, they ſeverally ſhall and will immediately repair on Board the ſaid Ship, and perform the above-mentioned Voyage; and the ſaid Maſter doth hereby agree with, and hire the ſaid Officers, Seamen, and Mariners, and others, for the ſaid Voyage, at ſuch Monthly or other Wages and Privileges: To commence on the Day the ſaid Ship proceeds paſt the Black Rock to Sea, and continue until the Ship's Arrival at her Port of Diſcharge, when all Wages due are to be paid in Thirty Days from the Time of ſuch Arrival, and not ſooner.

And it is hereby further agreed, That One Half of the Wages of each Officer, Seaman, Mariner, or others, from the Time of the Ship's Departure from the Black Rock, and until ſhe hath been One Month at her final delivering Port in America, ſhall be paid unto the ſaid Perſons, in the Current Money of ſuch delivering Port, each Shilling of which is to be paid and received as if it was Sterling; and the Half Wages of all Perſons that may die, in the Courſe of the ſaid Voyage, to be ſubject to ſuch Exchange, and the ſaid Maſter doth hereby agree to pay the ſaid Wages accordingly. If there be no eſtabliſhed Currency at the Place of Delivery, or if the Place of Delivery be on the Continent of America, it is agreed, that the ſaid Half Wages ſhall be paid at the Rate of Forty per Cent.

And the ſaid Officers, Seamen, Mariners, and others, do hereby ſeverally promiſe and oblige themſelves to do their Duty, and obey all the lawful Commands of the ſaid Maſter, or other their ſuperior Officer on Board the ſaid Ship, in Craft or Boats employed in the Service of the ſaid Ship, or on Shore, during the Term of the ſaid Voyage, readily and willingly, as becomes good and faithful Seamen and Servants; and ſhall at all Places where the ſaid Ship ſhall put in, or anchor at, during the ſaid Voyage, do their beſt Endeavours for the Preſervation of the ſaid Ship and her Cargo, and not neglect or refuſe to do their Duty by Day or Night; nor ſhall they go out of the ſaid Ship, or any of them, under any Pretence whatſoever, without Leave being firſt had and obtained from the ſaid Maſter or other Commanding Officer for the Time being; that in Default thereof, they will not only be liable to the Penalties mentioned in the Act of Parliament, made 2d of George II. for the better Regulation of Seamen in the Merchants Service, &c. but will further, in Caſe they, or any of them, ſhall deſert or abſent themſelves, or himſelf, on any Account whatſoever, for Forty-eight Hours or upwards, without Leave of the Maſter firſt being had in Writing, be liable to forfeit, and do hereby ſeverally agree to forfeit to the Owners of the ſaid Ship, all the Wages then due, and every their Goods and Chattels, &c. on Board the ſaid Ship, renouncing, by theſe Preſents, all Right, Title, Demand, and Pretenſion thereunto for ever, for themſelves, their Heirs, Executors, and Adminiſtrators.

And it is hereby further agreed by the ſaid Parties, That each and every lawful Command the ſaid Maſter, or his Succeſſor, ſhall think neceſſary hereafter to iſſue, for the more effectual Government of the ſaid Ship, the Suppreſſion of Drunkenneſs, Immorality, and Vice of every Species, ſhall be ſtrictly complied with, under the Penalty of forfeiting One Month's Pay to the Owners of the ſaid Ship, for each ſeparate Offence, by every Perſon ſo diſobeying.

And it is further agreed by the ſaid Parties, That no Officer, Seaman, or other Perſon, ſhall be entitled to, or demand, any Monthly or other Wages or Privileges, or any Part thereof, until the ſaid Ship arrives at her final Port of Diſcharge in America, and then only the Half Wages, in Currency, as before-mentioned; and whatſoever Damage or Loſs may happen to the ſaid Ship, her Stores, or her Cargo, through Neglect, Embezzlement, or Inſufficiency of any of the ſaid Officers, Mariners, &c. the full Value ſhall be made good to the Owners of the Ship, out of their Wages, and other Perquiſites and Properties, of all or every Perſon belonging to the ſaid Ship; and it ſhall be lawful for the Owners, or their Repreſentative, to ſtop and withhold ſuch Value on ſettling their reſpective Accounts.

And it is hereby further agreed, That any Perſon or Perſons that ſhall mutiny, or endeavour to excite a Mutiny, or that ſhall ſtrike the ſaid Maſter, or other principal Officer of the ſaid Ship, or behave in a riotous or diſorderly Manner on Board the ſaid Ship, Boats, or Craft, ſhall, beſides the Puniſhments inflicted by Law, forfeit to the Owners of the ſaid Ship all the Wages then due, and all Goods and Chattels on Board the ſaid Ship, belonging to any ſuch Offender or Offenders.

And it is hereby further agreed, That every Perſon that ſhall wage and enter himſelf on Board the ſaid Ship, in a Station that he is not ſufficiently qualified for, on ſuch Inſufficiency being apparent to the Maſter, and any other Two principal Officers of the ſaid Ship, all ſuch diſqualified Perſons ſhall be ſubject and liable to ſuch a Reduction of Monthly, or other Wages and Privileges, as ſhall ſeem meet and fitting to the ſaid Maſter and Two principal Officers to award, and all ſuch Awards ſhall be final. And it is further agreed, That the Officers, Seamen, Mariners, &c. ſhall, according to the Cuſtom of this Port, diſcharge the homeward Cargo, and clear the Ship Inwards, or pay the Expence of Porters to diſcharge it, and clear the ſaid Ship, in lieu of themſelves.

If any Officers, Sailors, or Landmen enter, or are taken into the King's Service, during the Voyage, then the ſaid Officers, Sailors, or Landmen, agree to receive the full Amount of their Wages in the Currency of ſuch Iſland, each Shilling of which to be paid and received as if it were Sterling.

That, for the full and due Performance of each and every of the above-mentioned Articles, and in Acknowledgment of their being ſatisfactory, and without Compulſion, or any other clandeſtine Means being uſed, we have, in Teſtimony thereof, voluntarily affixed our Hands, the Month and Day againſt our Names as hereunder reſpectively written.

It is further agreed, That if any of the Mariners, &c. enter on Board a Man of War in the Weſt Indies, and are entitled to any Wages, they ſhall be paid in Dollars, valued at Six Shillings and Eight Pence each: And all Money advanced Abroad to be valued at that Rate, and be conſidered as Sterling in all Reſpects whatſoever.

Sealed and Delivered in the Preſence of }

Time of Entry.	Men's Names.	Quality.	Seals.	Wages by the Month or Run.	Money advanced.	When Diſcharged, Died, or Run.

Anſwers, &c. from the Committee of Truſtees for the Management of the Seamen's Hoſpital.

1788. Nov. 26.

I. A Muſter Roll comprizes the Names of the Officers, Seamen, and others, on Board the Veſſel at the Time of her ſailing from hence, and likewiſe the Names of ſuch as were taken on Board during the Voyage, with the particular Times when any of them died, were killed, drowned, diſcharged, or deſerted. A Copy of which is herewith tranſmitted.

II. It diſtinguiſhes the Time when, but not the Place where, the Seamen and others are entered on Board, died, were killed, drowned, diſcharged, or deſerted; but their Lordſhips will be pleaſed to obſerve, that the earlieſt Date in the Third Column relates to thoſe only who were ſhipped here, and the ſubſequent ones to thoſe who were taken on Board at Africa or the Weſt Indies; and from the Dates in the ſucceeding Column are ſhewn whether any, and which of the People were diſcharged Abroad, or on their Return from the Voyage to this Port.

III. It does not explain theſe Particulars.

IV. Neither the Maſter or Owners are required to make Oath to the Truth of the Muſter Roll, nor are they or any of them interrogated upon Oath reſpecting it; but the Maſter always ſigns it.

V. It is the invariable Practice of the Truſtees of the Seamen's Hoſpital, to enquire very minutely into the Claims of ſuch Perſons as apply for Relief from that Fund, and to examine the Muſter Rolls with great Care, to prevent Impoſition; and, as they have never yet, in thoſe Reſearches, found any Error, or entertained any Suſpicion of Deceit, they are inclined to believe the Rolls are perfectly correct.

VI. The Number of Seamen employed in the African Trade is not regulated by the Tonnage of the Veſſels, but by the Number of Negroes intended to be purchaſed, and the Nature of the Trade on that Part of the Coaſt where the Purchaſes are to be made. The Veſſels in the Windward Coaſt Trade take at leaſt One Sixth Part more Seamen than thoſe of the ſame Burthen, for an equal Number of Negroes, to other Parts, on Account of the Trade being carried on by Boats; one of 150 Tons requiring at leaſt 30, and frequently taking 35 Hands. Veſſels in the Weſt-Indian Trade generally carry about Seven People for One hundred Tons, One Half of which are experienced Seamen, and the Remainder Apprentices; thoſe in the African Trade are in general manned with One Half experienced Seamen, Officers included, 3-8ths inexperienced Seamen, 1-16th new or green Men, and 1-16th Apprentices and Boys not indentured, but engaged for the Voyage.

In Time of War the Number of green Men far exceeds the above Proportion.

VII. The Wages of Seamen in the Weſt Indian Trade are 30s. per Month, which are paid on their Return in Britiſh Coin; the Wages of experienced Seamen in the African Trade are 40 s. and thoſe of the inexperienced ones 30s. per Month, Part of which are paid at the Place of Sale in the Weſt Indies, in the Currency of the Iſland, and the Remainder on the Return of the Veſſels to this Place in Sterling. This Difference in the Mode of Payment has been long eſtabliſhed, and we conceive was originally done at the Requeſt of the Seamen in the African Trade; who formerly, when they were more diſcreet than at preſent, uſed to inveſt it in ſmall Adventures, which produced to them ſome Profit on their Return to Britain.

VIII. Copies of the Articles mentioned are tranſmitted herewith.

IX. Veſſels in the Weſt Indian Trade generally bring Home as many People as they take out, though not always, which may be imputed to their fickle, unſteady Diſpoſitions, ſeldom content long in the ſame Ship. Veſſels in the African Trade are frequently diſtreſſed for People in the Weſt Indies, owing to the Temptations held out to them by the Perſons who keep little Punch Houſes on the Wharfs, who take every Method in their Power to inveigle them from their Ships, by which many, who were in very good Health on their Arrival there, owing to the pernicious Effects of new Rum, become debauched, and contract a Variety of Complaints, and, regardleſs of the Threats or Entreaties of the Officers of their reſpective Ships, refuſe to return to their Duty; but, on the contrary, in order to ſupport their Intemperance, are induced by the Keepers of theſe infamous Houſes to apply to ſome deſpicable Practitioner in the Law to bring Actions againſt them for the Recovery of their Wages, and which the Captains of Veſſels ſubmit to pay (notwithſtanding the Act of 11 and 12 of

William III. Chap. 7. Sec. 17, or of the 2d of George II. Chap. 36. Sec. 3, by which any Seaman or Mariner that ſhall deſert from the Ship or Veſſel to which he ſhall belong in Parts beyond the Seas, ſhall forfeit to the Owners the Wages that ſhall be due to him at the Time of ſuch Deſertion) rather than ſubject their Veſſels to Detention: So long as this Money laſts they are welcome Gueſts, but no ſooner is it expended than they are turned out of Doors, debilitated, friendleſs, and grievouſly afflicted with Swellings, which frequently reduce them to the Neceſſity of applying to the Maſters of Veſſels bound to Europe, to work their Paſſage Home without Pay; where, on their Arrival, they are obliged to go into the Hoſpital for Support, and in Hopes of being cured of their Complaints. The Deficiencies occaſioned by theſe Deſertions are generally ſupplied by Seamen who have left the other African Veſſels, in Hopes of coming Home by the Run, or for a certain ſpecific Sum, which always greatly exceeds the Wages which they would earn if agreed for by the Month. At other Times the Captains meet with Seamen who have inconſiderately left Veſſels under Pretence of ill Uſage; probably ſometimes that may have been the Caſe; but we are of Opinion, that the Treatment of Seamen, by the Captains and Officers in general, on Board of African Veſſels, is as ſeldom attended with Rigour, as on Board the Ships in any other Trade. But it is to be obſerved, that there is a material Difference betwixt the Weſt Indian and the African Trade, as, if the Captain of a Veſſel in the former has any refractory Seamen on Board, he can diſcharge or ſend them on Board a King's Ship on his Arrival in the Iſlands; which cannot be done in the latter on the Coaſt of Africa, and therefore a ſtrict Attention to Diſcipline is abſolutely neceſſary; but it is the Intereſt, as well as the Diſpoſition, of every Maſter of a Veſſel, to avoid puniſhing his Crew, in the African Trade, as it would degrade them in the Eyes of the Negroes, and by that Means occaſion the latter to be diſcontented; a Thing at all Times moſt ſtudiouſly guarded againſt; and as to the People being diſcharged contrary to their own Inclinations, it is a Matter we have never heard of, or apprehend to be the Caſe.

X. We are of Opinion, many of the Sailors that deſert, or are diſcharged, in the Weſt Indies, do return to England in other Britiſh Veſſels, though it is well known the Diſorders attendant on their irregular Lives there, occaſion the Death of many, and that others get Employment on Board ſmall Veſſels, amongſt the Iſlands; thoſe which appear to be diſcharged in Africa, are not ſent on Shore, but turned over to other Veſſels in the ſame Employ, or in navigating the ſmall Craft engaged in trading on the Coaſt.

XI. Part of the Sailors employed in the African Trade, certainly do return Home in a worſe State of Health than when they went out, occaſioned probably by the Length of the Voyage, and the conſtant Uſe of Salt Proviſions; they are likewiſe more ſubject to Inflammations in their Eyes, than thoſe in the Weſt Indian Trade; as it appears by the Regiſter of the Seamen's Hoſpital, that, in the Courſe of the laſt 40 Years, 31 blind Sailors have been admitted as Penſioners from Veſſels in the African Trade, and only Three during the ſame Time from Veſſels not in the African Trade. The Africans in the Bight of Guinea are more ſubject to Inflammations in the Eyes, than any other Part of the Coaſt, it appearing to be Epidemical; but from what Cauſe it originates we cannot pretend to ſay.

XII. The Seamen employed in the African Trade are not obſerved to expreſs more Diſſatisfaction at the Nature of it, or the Climate, or at the Treatment they receive, than in other Trades; nor do they, in Conſequence thereof, leave this Trade to go into others more than they do in general in every other Trade.

Signed, THO^{s} STANIFORTH, Preſident.

ARTICL

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT FOR A WEST INDIA VOYAGE,

Received from the Committee of Truſtees for the Management of the Seamen's Hoſpital.

The Original is a printed Form.

Port Liverpool, 24th Day of November 1788.

Then contracted and agreed, between the ſeveral Perſons whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, being the Officers, Mariners, Sailors, and others, now agreeing to enter on Board the good Ship or Veſſel called the Hope, whereof Thomas Pearce is Maſter, lying in the Port of Liverpool, on the one Part; and the ſaid Thomas Pearce, the Maſter of the ſaid Veſſel, for and in Behalf of the Owners, on the other Part; That the ſaid Officers, Mariners, Sailors, and others, whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, in Conſideration of the Sums advanced reſpectively to them, and ſet oppoſite to their ſeveral Names, and of the Monthly Wages alſo ſet down to their reſpective Names; do ſeverally and immediately agree to repair on Board and proceed in the ſaid Veſſel, and duly to ſerve in their ſeveral Capacities and Stations, as placed herein to their reſpective Names, in her now intended Voyage from Liverpool to Jamaica, and at and from thence to ſuch Place or Places as the aforeſaid Maſter, or other Maſter or Commander of the Veſſel for the Time being, ſhall direct; and from thence back to the ſaid Port of Liverpool, or ſome other her diſcharging Port in Great Britain. That the Wages or Monthly Pay to grow due to the ſaid Officers, Sailors, and others, belonging to the ſaid Ship, for their Service on Board thereof this preſent Voyage, ſhall be paid to and accepted by them, within Thirty Days after the Veſſel's Arrival at Liverpool, or Ten Days after her Diſcharge in Great Britain; and the ſaid Maſter of the ſaid Veſſel doth agree to pay the ſaid Wages accordingly. Provided nevertheleſs, that in the Caſe the ſaid Maſter, or any of the Officers, Sailors, or others, belonging to the ſaid Veſſel, ſhall happen to die on their Paſſage to Jamaica, or on her Paſſage to, or at the Place of the Delivery of her Cargo, the Wages of ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall be paid to his or their Executors Thirty Days after the Veſſel's Arrival at Liverpool, or Ten Days after her Diſcharge in Great Britain. And none of the ſaid Wages, or Monthly Pay, agreed for as aforeſaid, ſhall commence until the Departure of the ſaid Veſſel from the aforeſaid Port of Liverpool; and that the advanced Wages of them, reſpectively received, ſhall be deducted and allowed to the Owners and Freighters of the ſaid Veſſel, whereſoever the Firſt Payment of their Wages ſhall be paid. And it is further covenanted with the ſaid Maſter, by the ſaid Officers, Sailors, and others, belonging to the aforeſaid Veſſel, ſeverally and reſpectively, That each and every of them are duly qualified and capable to perform their reſpective Duties and Parts in the ſeveral Qualities and Stations they are now entered and ſhipt: And in caſe it ſhall appear, upon a due Examination, in the Judgment of the ſaid Maſter of the ſaid Veſſel, or other its chief Commander for the Time being, and Three or more of the other principal Officers of the ſaid Veſſel, that any of the ſaid Perſons are not qualified, but are incapable to act agreeable to the Capacity or Station in which ſuch Perſon is ſhipt as aforeſaid, ſuch Perſon or Perſons (ſo judged unqualified) ſhall make or allow ſuch Abatement to be made in his Wages, as the ſaid Maſter and Officers for that Purpoſe ſhall adjudge and determine in Writing, ſigned by them; and the ſaid Perſon or Perſons (ſo adjudged unqualified) ſhall ſtand to and abide ſuch Determination of the ſaid Maſter and Officers. And further, it is declared and agreed, That if any of the Officers, Sailors, or others, ſubſcribing this Contract, ſhall deſert or quit the Service of the ſaid Veſſel, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of theſe Preſents, or ſhall mutiny, or cauſe or ſtir up any Mutiny, or ſhall aſſault or ſtrike the Maſter, or Commanding Officer, for the Time being, of the ſaid Veſſel, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall, beſide the Puniſhment inflicted by Law, forfeit to the Owners of the ſaid Veſſel all his Wages then due. And it is hereby agreed, That a voluntary leaving or abſenting themſelves from the Duty of the ſaid Veſſel, without the Conſent of the Maſter or Commanding Officer on Board, they ſhall forfeit ſuch Sums as the Commanding Officer, and Two more Officers, ſhall judge neceſſary, not exceeding One Month's Pay. And it is hereby further declared, That a voluntary leaving or quitting the Service of the ſaid Veſſel above Twenty-four Hours, without a Diſcharge firſt had in Writing from the ſaid Maſter, or other Commander, of the ſaid Veſſel, for the Time being, ſhall be deemed a Deſertion, within the Intent and Meaning of theſe Preſents. And laſtly, it is hereby declared and agreed, That in caſe any of the Officers or Sailors ſhall diſobey, or refuſe to perform the reaſonable Commands of the Maſter of the ſaid Veſſel, and that ſhall appear to the Judgment of, and accordingly certified in Writing by, Three or more of the principal Officers of the Veſſel, with the Matter wherein ſuch Diſobedience conſiſted, every ſuch Officer or Sailor ſhall forfeit ſuch Sum to the Owners, as ſhall in ſuch Certificates be appointed, not exceeding One Month's Pay for every ſuch Offence. And that the ſaid Mariners ſhall alſo diſcharge the ſaid Veſſel, according to the

Cuſtom of this Port. In Witneſs whereof they have hereunto ſet their Hands, having ſigned Duplicates of the ſame Tenor and Date.

Time of Entry.	Names.	Quality.	Wages by the Run or Month.	Money advanced.	To whom paid Advance Money.	When Diſcharged, Died, or Run.	Total Wages.

P

Port of Liverpool, 8th October 1788.

A MUSTER ROLL for the Ship Moſley Hill, John Simmons, Maſter, from Africa and Havannah.

Received from the Committee of Truſtees for the Management of the Seamen's Hoſpital.

MEN'S NAMES.	Place of Abode.	Time when entered.	Time when diſcharged, run, ſlain, killed, drowned, hurt, or wounded.	Nº of Months and Days on Board.	
				M.	D.
John Simmons	Liverpool	19th Auguſt 1787	Diſcharged 2d Sept. 1788	12	14
Richard Bright	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
Thomas Whalley	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
Chriſtopher Foth	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
James Robertſon	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
William Appleby	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
William Young	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
Chriſt. Stephenſon	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
Job Hughes	—	D°	Died 19th Jan. 1788	5	—
Alex. Eaſton	—	D°	Diſcharged 2d Sept.	12	14
Thomas Marſh	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
Samuel Sewell	—	D°	Run 20th May	9	1
John Walker	—	D°	Diſcharged 2d Sept.	12	14
James Stainſmore	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
John Cannel	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
James Crane	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
Thomas Joyce	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
Thomas Taylor	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
Prince George	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
Edward Lucas	—	D°	Died 13th March	6	23
James Mainmore	—	D°	Diſcharged 20th May	9	1
John Wills	—	D°	D° — 9th June	9	21
Samuel Mickleroy	—	D°	Died 13th Feb.	5	25
John Seatham	—	D°	Died 8th D°	5	20
Richard Denniſon	—	D°	Died 29th D°	6	10
John Eſlare	—	D°	Died 19th March	7	—
Daniel Duncan	—	D°	Diſcharged 2d Sept.	12	14
Benjamin Davies	—	D°	Died 15th Auguſt	11	27
Owen Williams	—	D°	Diſcharged 2d Sept.	12	14
Robert Drew	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
John Mitchell	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
John Wilkinſon	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
Walter Lloyd	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
Thomas Clouting	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
Will. Wilcocks	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
George Gibſon	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
Samuel Thompſon	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
George Harris	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
William Currie	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
Robert Knight	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
Alex. Campbell	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
William Brent	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
William Groves	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
Edward Kewen	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
William Corris	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
Francis Robinſon	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
Jaffey Davis	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
Lawrence Durach	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
Sanantonio	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
Thomas Hallerſby	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
Richard Griffiths	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
Thomas Dale	—	D°	D° — D°	12	14
52				599	26

£. s. d.
14 19 11

Signed JNº SIMMONS.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT FOR A VOYAGE TO AFRICA, &c.

Received from the Committee of Truſtees for the Management of the Seamen's Hoſpital.

The Original is a printed Form.

Liverpool, January 30th, 1788.

Articles of Agreement indented, made, entered into, and concluded upon, between James Corbett, Maſter of the Ship Æolus, of Liverpool, on the one Part; and the Officers, Seamen, and Mariners, engaging to enter on Board the ſaid Ship, on the other Part; for the Purpoſe of navigating the ſaid Ship during her preſent intended Voyage, for which ſhe is now fitting at the ſaid Port, and then to proceed to Africa and America, and from thence back to Liverpool, or other Port of Diſcharge in Great Britain, when the ſaid Voyage will be ended, and not ſooner; viz.

That for and in Conſideration of the Sums advanced, and Monthly or other Wages and Privileges, againſt each reſpective Officer, Seaman, or other Mariner's Name hereunto ſet, they ſeverally ſhall and will immediately repair on Board the ſaid Ship, and perform the above-mentioned Voyage; and the ſaid Maſter doth hereby agree with, and hire the ſaid Officers, Seamen, Mariners, and others, for the ſaid Voyage, at ſuch Monthly or other Wages and Privileges: To commence on the Day the ſaid Ship proceeds paſt the Black Rock to Sea, and continue until the Ship's Arrival at her Port of Diſcharge, when all Wages due are to be paid in Thirty Days from the Time of ſuch Arrival, and not ſooner.

And it is hereby further agreed, That One Half of the Wages of each Officer, Seaman, Mariner, or others, from the Time of the Ship's Departure from the Black Rock, and until ſhe hath been One Month at her final delivering Port in America, ſhall be paid unto the ſaid Perſons in the Current Money of ſuch delivering Port, each Shilling of which is to be paid and received as if it was Sterling; and the Half Wages of all Perſons that may die in the Courſe of the ſaid Voyage, to be ſubject to ſuch Exchange, and the ſaid Maſter doth hereby agree to pay the ſaid Wages accordingly. If there be no eſtabliſhed Currency at the Place of Delivery, or if the Place of Delivery be on the Continent of America, it is agreed, That the ſaid Half Wages ſhall be paid at the Rate of Forty per Cent.

And the ſaid Officers, Seamen, Mariners, and others, do hereby ſeverally promiſe and oblige themſelves to do their Duty, and obey all the lawful Commands of the ſaid Maſter, or other their ſuperior Officer on Board the ſaid Ship, in Craft or Boats employed in the Service of the ſaid Ship, or on Shore, during the Term of the ſaid Voyage, readily and willingly, as becomes good and faithful Seamen and Servants; and ſhall at all Places where the ſaid Ship ſhall put in, or anchor at, during the ſaid Voyage, do their beſt Endeavours for the Preſervation of the ſaid Ship and her Cargo, and not neglect or refuſe to do their Duty by Day or Night; nor ſhall they go out of the ſaid Ship, or any of them, under any Pretence whatſoever, without Leave being firſt had and obtained from the ſaid Maſter, or other Commanding Officer for the Time being; that in Default thereof, they will not only be liable to the Penalties mentioned in an Act of Parliament made 2d of George II. for the better Regulation of Seamen in the Merchants Service, &c. but will further, in Caſe they, or any of them, ſhall deſert or abſent themſelves, or himſelf, on any Account whatſoever, for Forty-eight Hours or upwards, without Leave of the Maſter firſt being had in Writing, be liable to forfeit, and do hereby ſeverally agree to forfeit to the Owners of the ſaid Ship all the Wages then due, and every their Goods and Chattels, &c. on Board the ſaid Ship, renouncing, by theſe Preſents, all Right, Title, Demand, and Pretenſion thereunto for ever, for themſelves, their Heirs, Executors, and Adminiſtrators.

And it is hereby further agreed by the ſaid Parties, That each and every lawful Command the ſaid Maſter or his Succeſſor ſhall think neceſſary hereafter to iſſue, for the more effectual Government of the ſaid Ship, the Suppreſſion of Drunkenneſs, Immorality, and Vice of every Species, ſhall be ſtrictly complied with, under the Penalty of forfeiting One Month's Pay to the Owners of the ſaid Ship, for each ſeparate Offence, by every Perſon ſo diſobeying.

And it is further agreed by the ſaid Parties, that no Officer, Seaman, or other Perſon, ſhall be entitled to, or demand, any Monthly or other Wages or Privileges, or any Part thereof, until the ſaid Ship arrives at her final Port of Diſcharge in America, and then only the Half Wages, in Currency, as before-mentioned; and whatſoever Damage or Loſs may happen to the ſaid Ship, her Stores, or her Cargo, through Neglect, Embezzlement, or Inſufficiency of any of the ſaid Officers, Mariners, &c. the full Value ſhall be made good to the Owners of the Ship, out of their Wages, and other Perquiſites and Properties of all or every Perſon belonging to the ſaid Ship, and it ſhall be lawful for the Owners, or their Repreſentative, to ſtop and withhold ſuch Value on ſettling their reſpective Accounts.

And it is hereby further agreed, That any Perſon or Perſons that ſhall mutiny, or endeavour to excite a Mutiny, or that ſhall ſtrike the ſaid Maſter, or other principal Officer of the ſaid Ship, or behave in a riotous or diſorderly Manner on Board the ſaid Ship, Boats, or Craft, ſhall, beſides the Puniſhments inflicted by Law, forſeit to the Owners of the ſaid Ship all the Wages then due, and all Goods and Chattels on Board the ſaid Ship, belonging to any ſuch Offender or Offenders.

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And it is hereby further agreed, That every Perſon that ſhall wage and enter himſelf on Board the ſaid Ship, in a Station that he is not ſufficiently qualified for, on ſuch Inſufficiency being apparent to the Maſter, and any other Two principal Officers of the ſaid Ship, all ſuch diſqualified Perſons ſhall be ſubject and liable to ſuch a Reduction of Monthly or other Wages and Privileges as ſhall ſeem meet and fitting to the ſaid Maſter and Two principal Officers to award, and all ſuch Awards ſhall be final. And it is further agreed, That the Officers, Seamen, Mariners, &c. ſhall, according to the Cuſtom of this Port, diſcharge the homeward Cargo, and clear the ſaid Ship Inwards, or pay the Expence of Porters to diſcharge it, and clear the ſaid Ship, in lieu of themſelves.

If any Officers, Sailors, or Landmen enter, or are taken into the King's Service, during the Voyage, then the ſaid Officers, Sailors, or Landmen, agree to receive the full Amount of their Wages in the Currency of ſuch Iſland, each Shilling of which to be paid and received as if it were Sterling.

That, for the full and due Performance of each and every of the above-mentioned Articles, and in Acknowledgment of their being ſatisfactory, and without Compulſion, or any other clandeſtine Means being uſed, we have in Teſtimony thereof voluntarily affixed our Hands and Seals, the Month and Day againſt our Names as hereunder reſpectively written.

It is alſo further agreed, That any Officer, Seaman, or other Perſon, ſubſcribing theſe Articles, ſhall be liable, and hereby agrees, each for himſelf, if required, to ſerve on Board any other Ship or Veſſel, in the ſame Concern with the Æolus, upon the Coaſt of Africa, from thence to the Britiſh Weſt Indies, and back to Liverpool.

Time of Entry.	Men's Names.	Quality.	Seals.	Wages by the Month, or Run.	Money advanced.	When diſcharged, died, or run.

Further Information received from Mr. Norris, one of the Delegates from Liverpool, on the Subject of the African Trade, and particularly relating to the Seamen employed therein.

THE Muſter Rolls are in general tolerably correct, in ſtating the particular Time at which any Perſon died, was diſcharged, or ran away; but they do not diſtinguiſh between the Men who either entered or were impreſſed into His Majeſty's Service, and thoſe who were *diſcharged*; nor do they take any Notice of thoſe who, having ſerved for ſome Time in Shallops and Factories on the Coaſt of Africa, take their Paſſage from thence to the Weſt Indies in Ships belonging to their Employers.

One Half of each Crew uſually conſiſts of Officers and *real* Seamen; the other Half of ordinary Seamen, Landſmen, and Apprentices: The Whole may be divided into the following Proportions; One-fourth Officers, One-fourth able Seamen, One-fourth ordinary Seamen, who have been a Voyage or Two at Sea, and One-fourth Landſmen and Apprentices.

Beſides the notorious Caprice of Sailors, which prompts them to ſhift their Quarters, they claim, if not by Law, at leaſt by Preſcription, a Right to their Diſcharge on arriving from Africa in the Weſt Indies, as being a Second delivering Port; and this they are encouraged by the Publicans to demand; which, if refuſed, any of the Attornies there are ready to procure for them; therefore a prudent Maſter will comply with the Wiſhes of his Men, to avoid a Litigation, the Expences of which he would have to pay.

That Sailors, after they have received their Half Pay, ſhould ſometimes run away, is nothing extraordinary, when it is conſidered that, what with Two Months Pay advanced them at Home; an Order in Favour of Parents, Wives, or Children, to receive 10 s. 15 s. or perhaps 20 s. per Month from the Merchant during their Abſence; and Slops, Tobacco, &c. to the Amount of the Balance of their Wages, they ſhould be tempted to quit their Ship upon the Expectation of a ſpecific Sum, called *Run Money*, in another, which greatly exceeds their Monthly Wages, and in War amounts to 25, 30, and even 35 Guineas, and as many Gallons of Rum for their Services on a Paſſage from Jamaica.

There are frequent Combinations among them to effect this, as well during Peace as in War Time. The Crews of different Ships deſert them by mutual Agreement, and then offer themſelves to any Ship that is ready, except the particular one which they have deſerted from. Some of them find Employment, and remain in the Country, as the Laws of the Iſlands require the *Patroon* of every coaſting Craft or Shallop to be a White Man; but far the greater Number contrive, as ſoon as their Money is ſpent, to get Home as faſt as they can. It is to be obſerved too, that all who enter, or are impreſſed into His Majeſty's Service, are ſet down in the Muſter Rolls, *diſcharged*; which accounts for many of thoſe that come under this Deſcription.

I have endeavoured to aſcertain, by applying at the Infirmary at Liverpool, whether the Sailors, who return in African Ships, land in worſe Health than thoſe who return in other Ships from the Tropics, and whether there are more Seamen ſent to the Hoſpital from African Ships than from others out of Southern Latitudes; but the Books of the Houſe do not diſtinguiſh the reſpective Employments of the Patients.

On requeſting the Phyſician's Opinion, he gave me the following Account:

In 1786, 792 Patients were taken into the Houſe, of which Number 31 died: In 1787, 965 were admitted, and 31 of them died: Of thoſe admitted in the former Year, 82 had ſore Legs and Swellings; and of thoſe in the latter Year 105. On the 21ſt of October laſt 118 Patients were on the Books of the Houſe; of that Number 41 had been admitted on account of ſore Legs and Swellings, and 29 of theſe were found to be Sailors, 13 of which had been diſcharged from African Veſſels, and 16 from Ships employed in other Trades. At this Hour there are 74 Male Patients in our Infirmary; 29 of them are Seamen, of which *Eight* only are returned from Africa; Five of theſe have ulcerated Legs, and Three have the Rheumatiſm.

That the Crews of African Ships ſhould ſometimes return in worſe Health than thoſe employed in the Weſt Indian Trade is not extraordinary, when the Length of the Voyage of the former is conſidered, and their Habits and Manners taken into the Account; many of them are thoughtleſs, inexperienced young Men, and they are in general more diſorderly and irregular than thoſe employed in the Weſt Indian Trade; beſides, from receiving the Whole or the greateſt Part of their Wages there, they have a Command of Money, which the latter have not; and this they conſume in Debauchery, and Intoxication. When their Money and Cloaths are conſumed in acts of Intemperance, and not before, they ſeek for Employment, often with Complaints upon them, the Conſequence of their late Exceſſes; they are however able to do their Duty tolerably well whilſt they continue in a warm Climate, but as they

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proceed to the Northward into cold Weather, they feel the Effects of their former Indiſcretion; they want the neceſſary Cloaths to protect them from the Weather; and, when wet, they are often deſtitute of a Change of Raiment; they get Colds, Fevers, ſore Legs, and Froſt-bitten Feet; and in Winter an African Crew often returns in worſe Health than a Weſt Indian one; but in Summer they arrive, I think, in as good Health as the others.

From the Length of an African Voyage, and the Time ſpent in the Torrid Zone, a Compariſon of it to an Eaſt Indian Voyage, with regard to the Health of Seamen, would be more in point than a Five or Six Months Voyage to the Weſt Indies.

I do not calculate the Wages to be higher in the African than in the Weſt Indian Trade. It is 30 s. per Month in the latter, which is all paid in Sterling; and 40 s. per Month in the former, One Half of which is paid at the Port of Delivery in the Weſt Indies, in the Currency of the Iſland, which varies from 40 l. per Cent in ſome, to 70 l. per Cent in others, worſe than Sterling.

I think I can affirm, that, all Circumſtances conſidered, Seamen are not worſe treated in the African, than in other Trades: Humane Commanders, and ſuch it is every Merchant's Intereſt to employ, will always treat their People well; for the Safety and Succeſs of the Voyage depend upon the Health of the Ship's Company, and the Harmony that ſubſiſts between the Officers and Men.

The Proportion of Labour in African Ships is leſs than in others, from the Number of Hands which they carry; and Seamen in general expreſs no Diſlike to this Trade, nor teſtify any Reluctance to enter into it; many however, employed in it, are of a turbulent, refractory Diſpoſition, and too frequently provoke their Officers to enforce their Commands, and to procure Obedience by Meaſures which they would wiſh to avoid. We are not without Inſtances of Sailors intentionally provoking their Officers to ſtrike them, that they might enjoy an Opportunity of commencing Actions againſt them on their Return.

Proviſions of the very beſt Quality are always laid in for an African Voyage, and in ſuch Quantity as is deemed amply ſufficient for it; but ſhould any unforeſeen Event protract it beyond the expected Period, a wholeſome Supply of the Country Viands can be, and always is, procured, as Rice, Yams, Pork, Goats, Fiſh, Turtle, &c.

As the Ships employed in the African Trade are generally *Frigate built*, I ſhall confine my Deſcription to them: In ſuch a Ship, of 200 Tons, and 400 Negroes, the White People and Negroes would be diſpoſed of as follows:

The Space between Decks is divided by Grating Partitions into Three Rooms, which are allotted ſolely to the Uſe of the Slaves, and are generally Five Feet Six or Eight Inches high, which admits a Platform on each Side that runs nearly the whole Length of the Ship, and is about Five Feet Six Inches broad, or the ordinary Length of a Negro, and is ſuſpended at nearly an equal Diſtance between the Two Decks: Theſe Rooms, beſides having ſpacious Gratings over them in the Upper Deck, have a Row of Air Ports all round the Sides of the Ship, to admit a free Circulation of freſh Air.

One of theſe Partitions is immediately before the Main Hatchway, nearly in the Middle of the Ship, and the Space before it is appropriated to the Men Slaves, who in ſuch a Cargo as this may amount to 180. Immediately behind them (or *abaft* them in the Sea Phraſe) is the Boys Room, which reaches from the Partition at the fore Part of the Main Hatchway to another about Three Feet abaft the Main-maſt, and lodges commodiouſly about 70 of the biggeſt Boys. The Women's Room extends from thence to the Stern of the Ship; their Number, including the biggeſt Girls, amounts to about 100; the Remainder, 40 ſmall Girls and 10 ſmall Boys, are lodged in the Captain's Cabin. The Quarter Deck is conſiderably longer than the Captain's Cabin, and reaches nearly to the Main-maſt: That Part of it which projects beyond the Cabin is called the Half Deck, under which the Officers ſleep in Cots or Hammocks; and the Seamen, whoſe Turn it is to ſleep, have Hammocks ſlung for them under the Booms, which extend from the Main-maſt to the Fore-maſt: This whole Space is covered and protected from the Weather by a painted Canvas Awning, which is Water Proof. This, in a warm Climate, is a comfortable Lodging; and the Sailors continue to occupy it in preference on their Paſſage to England, until the Coldneſs of the Weather compels them to go below; and it affords this Advantage to the Safety of the Whole, that, as a Preſs of Sail is carried, for the Sake of Diſpatch, by Night as well as in the Day, on the Paſſage from Africa, the Seamen are all ready at Hand in Caſe of any ſudden Squall occurring, which might be fatal were the Men below.

The Price of Slaves has riſen from £. 12, 14, and 15, in different Parts of Africa, ſince 1763, to £. 18, 20, and 22, which are the preſent Prices: And the Merchant is reimburſed by nearly an equivalent Riſe in the Price in the Weſt Indies, which has advanced in the ſame Time from about £. 28, to £. 35, which is nearly the preſent Average Price in the Britiſh Iſlands.

Propoſed Regulations for preſerving the Health of Seamen and Slaves, &c.

MR. DALZELL delivered, in Writing, an Anſwer to the Queſtion "Whether the Ships "could be better conſtructed for the Health of the Slaves, or other Precautions be taken for "the Purpoſe," as follows:—My Ideas do not ſuggeſt any Improvement that could be made with regard to the Conſtruction of the Generality of Ships now in the African Trade; but I am of Opinion, that ſome Regulations might be adopted, not only for the better Preſervation of the Slaves, but of Seamen in all long Voyages.—It is an important Conſideration to a Maritime Nation, and ought to be deliberated upon collectively by experienced Men—The Voyages of Anſon and Cook exhibit the moſt convincing Proofs of the ſuperior Advantages that may be derived from Experience and proper Precautions—Mr. Gullan, a Surgeon, and afterwards a Captain, from the Port of Briſtol, preſerved 300 Slaves for the Fortnight that immediately preceded their Arrival at Barbadoes by diſtilled Sea Water—Mark the Conduct of another Captain under the like Circumſtances—From the Dread of wanting Water, he threw Part of his Negroes overboard—This Story is a Stain in the Annals of a Nation that has produced a Lind and a Cook.

A Britiſh Naval Society is now forming, which I truſt will meet with the Protection of Government, and be encouraged by the Scientific, the Experienced, and the Humane.—The Preſervation of all who navigate the Ocean, Seamen, Soldiers, Slaves, and even Convicts, as well as the Inſtruction of the Artiſts, will properly make a Part of this laudable Inſtitution.—Many uſeful Diſcoveries and Improvements, which are now hid from the public Eye, will be communicated for the Benefit of Society; and the Diſaſters of the unſucceſsful will ſerve as Beacons to direct future Adventurers.—But, leſt he ſhould be thought opening too wide a Field, and wandering from the Queſtion, I take the Liberty humbly to offer a few Hints, that occur to me on the Subject, leaving you to alter, improve, or reject them, as your ſuperior Wiſdom ſhall direct.

1ſt. Let ſome reſpectable Body of Men, the Brethren of the Trinity, for Inſtance, or the Britiſh Naval Society in London, the Corporation of Liverpool, &c. be veſted with Authority to inſpect all Ships, particularly thoſe bound on long Voyages, taking Care that they be provided with a ſufficient Quantity of wholeſome Proviſions, Water Caſks, Antiſcorbutics, and other Medicines.

2d. Let every Ship, whether Guineaman, Tranſport, or Merchantman, be obliged to carry a Still-Head, adapted to the Ship's Boiler, together with a Worm, for the Diſtillation of Sea Water, as is now practiſed on Board the Indiamen, and many other Ships.

3d. Let a Book, containing, in a conciſe Manner, the Obſervations of Dr. Lind, Captain Cook, and other ingenious Men, on the Diſtillation of Sea Water, the Treatment of the Scurvy, and other Diſorders incident to ſeafaring People, with Directions for cleaning and ventilating the Ships, and every other neceſſary Information concerning the Health of the Crew, be publiſhed by the Inſpectors, and delivered to the Surgeon, or other Perſon performing his Duty; and let every ſuch Perſon be obliged, on the Ship's Return, to produce a Journal to the Inſpectors, communicating ſuch of his Remarks as he may deem beneficial to Society.

4th. Let Seamen be allowed a certain Quantity of Proviſions, &c. by Law, and let them be paid Short Allowance Money by their Owners, as in the Navy.

The liberal Merchant, who ſpares no neceſſary Expence in his Outfits, and the ingenious and attentive Ship Maſter, who neglects no Precaution that can be of Uſe to preſerve his Crew, will pardon theſe Regulations, in Conſideration of the parſimonious Owner, who pays too little Regard to the Quantity, as well as Quality, of the Proviſions he ſhips, and the uninformed Mariner, who is ignorant of the Means of preſerving the Men who are under his Care—The former will be prevented from gratifying his Avarice, at the Expence of the State; and the latter will receive that Inſtruction, which too many of his Profeſſion require, even in this enlightened Age.

III.

Treatment of SLAVES in the WEST INDIES, and all Circumſtances relating thereto, digeſted under certain Heads.

III.

THE Committee, before they proceed to ſubmit to your Majeſty the Information they have collected reſpecting the Treatment of Slaves in the Weſt Indies, think it proper to take Notice, that the Gentlemen who act as Agents for the ſeveral Iſlands, deſired that in giving their Evidence they might be conſidered, not as acting in their Character of Agents, but as Individuals; and that they were aſſiſted in ſome Caſes, particularly with reſpect to the Iſlands of Jamaica and Antigua, by Gentlemen who had been long reſident in thoſe Iſlands reſpectively, and who attended the Committee with the Agents for the ſame.

The Agents deſired leave that they might tranſmit to their Conſtituents the ſeveral Heads of Inquiry delivered to them, for the Purpoſe of obtaining the moſt complete and authentic Intelligence thereupon. And the ſaid Heads of Inquiry having been alſo tranſmitted to the Governors through the Channel of your Majeſty's Secretary of State having the Department of America and the Weſt Indies, Anſwers thereto have been received from many of the Governors, Councils, or Aſſemblies, according to Paper D in the Appendix.

Jamaica, A. N° 1, 2, 3.

A. N° 1 and 2.

WHAT is the legal Power which Maſters have over their Slaves in each of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?

What is the Protection granted to Slaves by Law in each of the Britiſh Iſlands?

Vide Abſtract of the Laws of Jamaica, Appendix to this Head.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

A. N° 1 and 2.

The Committee are of opinion, That the Conſolidated Slave Act lately paſſed, will furniſh the beſt Anſwer to theſe Heads of Inquiry, and do therefore refer thereto for Satisfaction in this reſpect.

N. B. The Two Reports from the Houſe of Aſſembly of the Iſland of Jamaica are placed in the Appendix to this Head.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 3.

For what Offences are Slaves ſubject to their Maſters Correction? for what are they amenable to the eſtabliſhed Juriſdiction of the Iſland, and in what Manner are they tried?

For all ſmall Miſdemeanors againſt their Maſter, or their Fellow Slaves, by the Maſter or Overſeer.—For Murder, Rebellion, and capital Crimes, ſubject to the Juriſdiction of the Iſland.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

Iſland. Tried by Two Juſtices of the Peace, and Three Freeholders, noways intereſted in the Caſe. Are all ſworn to do Juſtice. Thoſe Offences in general which are capital in England being capital in Jamaica:—Such as Murder, Rebellion, Arſon, &c. Vide the Laws of Jamaica for further Satisfaction. Tranſportation is the general Puniſhment, where Negroes have been found incorrigible.

Vide Appendix to this Head. Sect. 28. Act 91. 1781. Mode of Trial.

To what Places do they generally tranſport Negroes that have been found incorrigible?

They are ſold to any Body that will buy them; but in general to the Dutch Curaſoa Traders, or they are ſent to the Coaſt of Honduras.

On whom does the Loſs fall in conſequence of a Negro being tranſported?

When they are tranſported in conſequence of a Judicial Sentence, the Maſter receives a Sum not exceeding 40 *l. Currency, which Sum is levied upon the Pariſh out of a Fund raiſed by the Pariſhioners for that Purpoſe, purſuant to the Law paſſed in* 1781, *above referred to.*

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

For mere Miſbehaviour in Duty to their Maſters, they are ſubject to their Maſters Diſcretion, qualified by the Proviſions of the ſaid Conſolidated Act: For Miſdemeanors and all petty Offences, they are triable by Two Juſtices of Peace; and for ſuch Offences as extend to Loſs of Life, or Impriſonment for Life, they are triable by Three Juſtices and Nine Jurors.

A. N° 4.

To what Penalties are Maſters, or thoſe who act under them, ſubject if they tranſgreſs the Laws made for the Protection of Negro Slaves, or in any reſpect exerciſe Acts of Cruelty towards them, and to what Courts are they in ſuch Caſes amenable?

Vide Act 38, 1696. and Act 183, 1751, and 1781, Act 91.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

For murdering a Slave; guilty of Felony for the Firſt Offence, and to have the Benefit of Clergy; and ſhall ſuffer, as a further Puniſhment, an Impriſonment for ſuch a Time as the Court ſhall adjudge, not exceeding Twelve Months.

For the Second Offence, ſhall ſuffer Death.—Conviction not to extend to corrupting Blood, or Forfeiture of Lands, Tenements, &c.

To be tried by the Supreme Court or Court of Aſſize at the General Gaol Delivery.

"We underſtand from recent Advice, that on the 29th November laſt, the Houſe of Aſſembly were then aſſiduouſly employed in framing a Conſolidated Code Noir, or Slave Bill, which was meant to change in many reſpects the former Syſtem of Regulations. A Council of Protection is eſtabliſhed in each Pariſh, and a Variety of humane Proviſions introduced for rendering their Condition as eaſy and happy as poſſible.—It is made Felony without Benefit of Clergy in the Firſt Inſtance, to murder a Slave, and this Amendment of the old Law paſſed the Houſe without a ſingle diſſenting Voice."

In every Pariſh of the Iſland is a Coroner, who is required by Law to take Inquiſition upon the Body of every Perſon, Slave or Free, coming to an untimely Death; and upon every Slave dying in Gaol, and not certainly known to have died by a natural Death: And he is liable to Fine and Impriſonment, if he ſhould neglect or refuſe to attend with his Inqueſt, and make due Inquiry.

Vide Appendix, Col. 3. Coroners.

N.B. Since the Anſwer to this Queſtion was drawn up, we underſtand that a Gentleman from Jamaica is arrived in Town who is ready to give Evidence, that the Law therein referred to, as having been propoſed to the Houſe of Aſſembly in November 1787, has been paſſed, and is now in full Force *(a)*.

Committee of Council of the Iſland.

The Committee refer to the Conſolidated Act for an Anſwer to this Head.

(a) The above-mentioned Law was repealed in December 1788, by an Act intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act, intituled, An Act to repeal ſeveral Acts and Clauſes of Acts reſpecting Slaves, and for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and for other Purpoſes; and alſo to repeal the ſeveral Acts and Clauſes of Acts which were repealed by the Act intituled as aforeſaid, and for conſolidating and bringing into One Act the ſeveral Laws relating to Slaves, and for giving them further Protection and Security; for altering the Mode of Trial of Slaves charged with Capital Offences, and for other Purpoſes;" which laſt Act is now in full Force.

A. Nº 5.

Are Negro Slaves fed at their Maſters Expence, or by their own Labour; and when fed by their Maſters, with what are they fed, and in what Quantity?

By the Laws of Jamaica, every Proprietor is obliged to allot One Acre of good Proviſion Ground to every Four Negroes belonging to him: This is meant for their own private Cultivation: And beſides this, the Negroes have in all the Plantations an unbounded Liberty to cultivate as much Land as they pleaſe. But as the major Part of them are improvident and negligent, there are few, if any, Eſtates, the Owners or Managers of which do not keep a large Tract of Ground conſtantly ſtocked with ſome or other of the various vegetable Species, ſuch as Plantains, Yams, Cocoa, Potatoe, Caſſavi, &c.; and who alſo take every ſeaſonable Opportunity of ſowing many Acres either of the Maize or Guinea Corn, and the different Kinds of Pulſe and Legumina in uſe there.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

In addition to theſe, every well-regulated Eſtate imports Herrings or Salt Fiſh, or both; Flour and Peaſe. Twenty or Twenty-five Barrels of Herrings to every One Hundred Negroes (including all Ages) is the common Allowance.

Every induſtrious Negro breeds Hogs and Poultry for his own and Family Uſe, or for Sale, and for his own Benefit. Theſe Articles ſupport amongſt them a very extenſive and lucrative Commerce, which they carry on uninterruptedly, as well with the King's Ships and Troops on that Station, as with the Shipping in general, the Towns, and the Country Markets, and Plantations, by which Means theſe Negro Slaves are poſſeſſed of Nine-tenths at leaſt (or nearly the Whole) of the ſmaller Silver Currency (Rials and Piſtarins) now in the Iſland; nor has there exiſted an Example within our Knowledge, that the Owners of ſuch Negroes have deprived them of any Part of ſuch their Acquiſitions, which by long Practice and Uſage are univerſally conſidered as their own Property, Right, or *Peculium*, which they keep or diſpoſe of, and deviſe at their own Pleaſure. And ſome there are, who are rich enough to purchaſe their Freedom, if they were of opinion it would render their Condition more comfortable and happy than it is at preſent.

Slaves employed in the Culture of Lands are allowed by their Maſters certain Proportions of Land, which they cultivate for their own Support and Maintenance. Theſe Lands are for the moſt part found equal to ſupport and ſuſtain the Slaves to whom they are reſpectively allotted; and, excepting the Time of Crop, they are allowed, in general, One Day in every Fortnight (independent of Sundays) for the Purpoſe of cultivating them. In addition to this, they are, in general, ſerved weekly, or once a Fortnight, with Herrings, or other Salt Fiſh, after the Rate of a Herring or other ſuch Fiſh per Day: They are alſo allowed Salt as they have occaſion to aſk for it. Where Lands cannot be allowed them, or where they are inadequate, or when the Seaſons happen to fail, the Maſter furniſhes his Slaves, in general, with Corn, at the Rate of about Six Quarts per Week, or an adequate Supply in Flour, beſides the ſaid uſual Supply of Salt Herrings, or other ſalted Fiſh: Domeſtics and Tradeſmen, who are employed in and about the Towns, or have no Connexion with Plantations, are in general, if not univerſally, at Board-wages. The late Conſolidated Slave Act furniſhes alſo an authoritative Regulation in theſe Reſpects.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

A. Nº 6.

How are Negro Slaves clothed, lodged, and ſecured againſt the Inclemency of the Seaſon? State the Law and the Practice.

Vide Appendix to this Head. Act 38. 1696. Sec. 3, 4, 5.

The general Clothing in Jamaica is what is called Oſnaburgh Linen. On every well-regulated Eſtate, the annual Allowance is from Ten to Twenty Yards to every Man; from Seven to Fifteen Yards to every Woman; and in proportion to the younger People. To every Negro, a Worſted Cap, Bonnet, or Hat, beſides a Woollen Jacket, or Welch Blanket, to the Men; and a Petticoat and Blanket to the Women. The Petticoat is on many Eſtates of Perpetuana; a Quantity of common Check Linen is given on ſome Eſtates to the principal Negroes, ſuch as Boilers, Drivers, Waggoners, and Tradeſmen; and ſeveral of our Planters furniſh Handkerchiefs, Knives, Sciſſars, Thread, Needles, and ſhort Tobacco Pipes. The Jamaica Law enjoins ſufficient Clothing to be given, and inflicts a Penalty on ſuch Owners as diſobey that Injunction. In general, the Negroes in Jamaica are well clothed; and there are very few Sugar Eſtates where the Negroes do not, from their own private Earnings, provide themſelves with extra Clothes for Sundays and Holidays.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

The Negro Slaves on the Plantations in Jamaica, in general (except in calamitous Years), raiſe more Proviſions than they can conſume. They carry the Overplus to Market, and commonly lay out the Money they receive for it in Fineries, or in Salt Beef, Pork, or Fiſh, and ſometimes in Spirituous Liquors. Before a Planter makes a Purchaſe of imported

Slaves, he prepares Houſes for them, allots a Portion of Ground ſtocked with Proviſions; and moſt Planters alſo give them a Breed of Hogs and Poultry.

The eſtabliſhed Negro Slaves live in Houſes perfectly convenient to themſelves, and adapted to the Climate; the Size is proportioned to their Rank and Family. When they require to be rebuilt or enlarged, ſufficient Time, Materials, and Aſſiſtance are allowed them for thoſe Purpoſes. Upon the whole, we believe them to be far better clothed, lodged, and fed in Jamaica, than the Peaſantry of Europe in general.

Are there many Inſtances in which the Maſters or Overſeers treat the Slaves, either with reſpect to their Food or Clothing, not in conformity to what you have above ſtated; or otherwiſe hardly?

As far as our Knowledge goes, there are few Inſtances (if any).

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

The Law upon this Head fully appears in the Conſolidated Slave Act. With reſpect to the Practice: Slaves employed in Huſbandry are uſually allowed annually Two Oſnaburgh Frocks, and Two Pair of Oſnaburgh Trowſers, with an Hat or Woollen Bonnet to each Man; and to each Woman, Two Shifts and Two Petticoats of Oſnaburgh, and a Hat; and to each, whether Man or Woman, a Piece of Woollen Cloth or Blanketing. Drivers, or principal Negroes, are uſually allowed a double Proportion of each, with a Check Shirt to the Men of that Deſcription. Domeſtics and Workmen in and about Towns are clothed as Domeſtics and Workmen are clothed as in England in the Summer Time.

Slaves employed in Huſbandry are lodged on the Maſter's Land, in ſeparate Houſes, from about Twenty to Twenty-four Feet in Length, and from Ten to Twelve, or Fourteen broad, and which, if they are themſelves unable to erect, their Maſters build for them. Theſe Houſes are in general thatched, wattled, and plaiſtered, are found a very ſufficient Protection againſt the moſt inclement Seaſons, and are for the moſt Part full as commodious as the Cottages of the labouring Peaſantry in Great Britain. Domeſtics are as well lodged as Domeſtics in England.

A. N° 7.

What is the Annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, at different Ages reſpectively?

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

This Queſtion is not properly applicable to Jamaica; for in this Iſland, as the Negroes in all the Country Parts have Lands aſſigned them, and are not reſtricted in Extent of Ground, the Produce of which, together with an Allowance of Herring or other Salt Fiſh, Sugar and Rum, form the principal Source of their Subſiſtence; we do not know of any Computation which has been, or can be well made of the Annual Expence.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

The Anſwer to this will be collected from the Anſwer already given to the 5th Query, which repreſents the Allowance as applied to Men and Women; a Deduction according to the Ages of Boys and Girls is uſually made.

A. N° 8.

Are many Negroes uſually let out to hire, in what Numbers, and on what Conditions?

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

Till within theſe Twelve or Fourteen Years, few Negroes in Jamaica were let out to hire, except Domeſtics and Tradeſmen.—But in conſequence of ſome Diſcouragements which the Article Coffee met with, moſt of the Coffee Planters began to let out their working Negroes upon Job Work, on the Sugar Eſtates.

This Buſineſs has ever ſince been followed pretty extenſively in Jamaica, both by the inferior Settlers, and ſuch Overſeers of Sugar-works, who have from time to time become Owners of Negroes, but not yet poſſeſſed of Land of their own, or who have not applied themſelves to the Culture of it.

The Planters have many of them adopted this Practice, both on account of the very advanced Price of imported Negroes, and from the Principle of eaſing and aſſiſting their own People in the ſeveral Parts of their annual Labour.

5 l. Sterling is 7 l. Jamaica Currency Exchange 40 l. per Cent.

The Expence of Job Labour is in general, for holeing and planting Canes, per Acre, 6 l. to 7 l. Currency.

Other Operations have their reſpective uſual Prices, as planting Guinea Graſs, 5 l. per Acre, Currency, &c.

The falling and clearing of Woodland, in order to open a new Settlement, has uſually been 6 l. per Acre, Currency.

We do not know that it is uſual in Jamaica, with any Planters in tolerable Circumſtances, to hire Negroes for any other Operation in the annual Cane Culture and Manufacture, except holeing and planting, and ſometimes taking off the Crop.

Committee of the Coun-

Slaves are frequently hired out; thoſe employed by Day Work in Huſbandry, uſually at 1 s. 10½ d. per Day; thoſe by the Year at 12 l. or 15 l. per Annum, or at a Rate per Cent. on their Value; this is uſually from 8 l. to 10 l. per Cent. the Hirer being reſponſible for any Loſs. In the Two latter Inſtances, the Slaves ſo hired uſually remain on the Land where they are hired to work, and are clothed, lodged, and ſupported in like Manner as the other Slaves on the Plantation.

cil of the Iſland.

A. N° 9.

Are any Days, or Hours in Days, ſet apart in which the Slaves may labour for themſelves? State the Law and the Practice.

The Practice is various. On many Eſtates, Half a Day in every Week. On others, an extra Half Hour at Dinner Time; and out of Crop Time, occaſionally a whole Day, when they are attended to their Grounds by the Overſeer, for the more orderly Diſtribution of their Labour.

Sundays throughout the Year are Days of Reſt, which they have entirely to themſelves. Holidays at Eaſter, Whitſuntide, and Chriſtmas, ſettled by the Juſtice of each Pariſh or Precinct; and the Anniverſaries of the great Earthquake and Hurricanes; their Working Hours are Eight, or not exceeding Nine in the Four-and-twenty.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

This is anſwered by the Conſolidated Act, to the Directions whereof the Practice uſually conforms.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 10.

Have the Slaves any Portions of Land aſſigned them for the Purpoſe of cultivating them for their own Uſe? State the Law and the Practice.

This is anſwered in the Replies to the 5th and 6th Queſtions.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

The Conſolidated Slave Act, and the former Part of the Anſwer already given to the 5th Quere, furniſh the beſt Anſwer to this Head.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 11.

Are Negro Slaves ſubject to any peculiar Diſeaſes, to which White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not ſubject; and if they are ſo ſubject, aſſign the Cauſes?

The Gentlemen of the Faculty, who have had Experience in the Iſland of Jamaica, are certainly beſt qualified to give a ſatisfactory Anſwer to this Inquiry; it may however be affirmed, upon the Credit of experienced Planters and others, who have reſided there for many Years, that the Negro Slaves are ſubject to ſome Diſeaſes, from which the White Inhabitants are in general exempt; the Seeds of ſuch Diſeaſes are brought with them from Africa, and entailed on their Poſterity, viz.

The Coco-bays,
The Leproſy of the Greeks,
The Leproſy of the Arabians,
The Elephantiaſis.

The Yaws is an African Diſeaſe, though now common in Jamaica, and many Negroes afflicted with it, die notwithſtanding the ableſt medical Aſſiſtance.—As to other Diſtempers, it is not pretended that Negro Slaves are naturally more ſubject to them than the White Inhabitants or Free Negroes; what Difference is obſervable between them in this Reſpect, is chiefly to be attributed to *Manners*.—Numbers of the Negro Slaves in that Iſland either periſh or are rendered Invalids by Fevers, Fluxes, and Pleuriſies, occaſioned by their Habit of rambling to what are called *Negro Plays* or nocturnal Aſſemblies, in diſtant Parts, where they dance immoderately, drink to Exceſs, ſleep on the damp Ground in open Air, and commit ſuch Acts of Senſuality and Intemperance, as bring on the moſt fatal Diſtempers. No Cauſes, perhaps, more impede the natural Increaſe of the Slaves than theſe; the Women catch Cold; their natural Periods are obſtructed; they have Commerce too early in Life, even at the Age of Nine, and with a Multitude of Men; and both Sexes ſtudiouſly conceal Infection with the venereal Taint, until it becomes almoſt irremediable. The Negroes, both Men and Women, moſt ſtudiouſly endeavour to conceal their Infection with this Diſorder, either conſidering it as reproachful to them, or the Neceſſity of abſtaining from Pleaſure during a medicinal Courſe as an intolerable Puniſhment.

Of the Diſorders which are more peculiarly fatal to them, may be mentioned the Small Pox and epidemic Dyſentery. From the former, ſcarcely any who are ſeized with it in the natural Way, eſcape with Life; the latter Diſtemper commonly happens during a long Drought, when their uſual Stock of vegetable Proviſions failing, or the Plantain Trees deſtroyed, they feed on unaccuſtomed Subſtances, ſuch as Flour (half dreſſed) and Rice, and after Droughts (heavy Rains ſucceeding) crude Fruits and Roots, and parched Corn.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

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Other Cauſes there may be of this and other Maladies, which the Practitioners are beſt acquainted with.

We may add the Effects of Witchcraft or *Obeah*, which, whether they ariſe from a diſtempered Imagination and Credulity, or from Poiſon ſecretly adminiſtered, are very fatal to many of the Slaves. The Legiſlature of Jamaica, in order to check, as much as it lies in its Power, this deſtructive Practice, inflict Death upon Conviction of *Obeah-men* or pretended Wizards.

Of the Children born here, it has been remarked, that One-third die of the *Tetanus* or Locked Jaw, before the Ninth Day from their Birth, and of thoſe who ſurvive this Period, One-half too frequently periſh by Worms, or the Yaws, before they attain the Age of Five Years. Whether theſe Diſorders are equally deſtructive to the Children of Free Negroes, the medical Practitioners can beſt aſcertain.

In regard to the Children of the White Inhabitants, they are in general not liable preciſely to the ſame Diſtempers; ſuch as the Yaws for Example, and venereal and other hereditary Taints, which unqueſtionably conduce ſo much to the Mortality obſerved among the Children of the Slaves; but we cannot admit the ſame Diſparity between the Two Claſſes of Children, as is found to exiſt in Great Britain and other Northern Nations, between the Offspring of the labouring Poor, and the Children of Parents in more opulent Circumſtances, becauſe the Preſervation of the Infant Brood in Jamaica is ſo very important an Object with the Planters in general of that Iſland, that no Care, Attention, and Endeavours, are wanting for that Purpoſe.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

Negroes are ſubject to certain Diſeaſes to which White Inhabitants are not, ſuch as the Yaws, Bone-Ach, Tetanus or Locked Jaw, Elephantiaſis, and Coco-bea, or Arabian Leproſy; they are alſo ſubject to inveterate Ulcers, with which, as well as the Tetanus, the Whites are rarely afflicted; for the Cauſes of this, the Committee refer to the Examinations of the ſeveral medical Perſons, before a Committee of the Houſe of Aſſembly, given in a Report tranſmitted to the Secretary of State.

Vide 2d Report in the Appendix to this Head.

A. N° 12.

What Care is taken of the Slaves in Sickneſs? Are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpoſe? What Proviſion is made for them when old or diſabled; and are their Maſters obliged, in ſuch Caſes, to maintain them?

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

On every Eſtate is an Hoſpital (commonly called there a Hot-houſe) where the ſick Negroes are attended by a Doctor. In Jamaica, the Doctor's Pay is 5 s. per Head per Annum, which includes the Charge of Medicine and Attendance, for every Negro belonging to the Eſtate; and he is paid *extra* for chirurgical Operations, ſuch as Fractures, Inoculation, and the like. The Owners of many Eſtates ſupply their Hoſpitals every Year with Aſſortments of Drugs and Medicines from Great Britain. Diſabled and ſuperannuated Slaves, in that Iſland, are cloathed, ſubſiſted, and in every reſpect treated with the ſame Care as the other Slaves; ſuch is the Practice.

The Laws are ſilent upon this Subject. As to the Old and Diſabled, the Jamaica Laws have no ſpecial Direction, but only enact, that every Perſon manumitting a Slave, ſhall give Security for paying ſuch freed Slave an Annuity of 5 l. for Life. Act paſſed in 1774. But Quere if the Allowance be not, by *ſubſequent Act*, raiſed to 10 l. per Annum.

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An Hoſpital is provided for the Sick, and a Doctor is appointed to attend it; which he does Two or Three Times a Week as of courſe, and oftner if Neceſſity requires. The Hoſpital is properly provided with Medicines, Wine, Sago, &c. When the Negroes become old or diſabled, their Maſters are obliged by Law to maintain them. For the Particulars in this Reſpect, the Committee refer to the Conſolidated Slave Act.

A. N° 13.

What is the general Period of the Lives of Negro Slaves? Is it of equal Duration with that of White Inhabitants, or Free Negroes?

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

The Duration of their Lives (meaning the Native Blacks) is in general equal to that of the Free Negroes, and longer than that of the Whites. But, in conſidering this Queſtion, due Regard muſt be had to local Differences of Situation. The loweſt Situations, ſuch as Vallies, and the Banks of Rivers, and Lagoons, are the moſt unhealthy; and in ſuch Situations in general, the Negroes will ever be found the moſt diſtempered, ſickly, and ſhort-lived. The Native Slaves, if induſtrious and ſober, in general attain to the more common Periods of human Life: The Women in general outlive the Men. As great Part of the Sugar Eſtates are Lowlands, the Whites as well as the Blacks are ſubject to the ſame Inconveniencies in point of Health, if they live at their Works. There is no Doubt but the Negroes in Jamaica, whether

Free or Slaves, would live healthier, and for a much longer Term than they do in general, if it were not for their vicious and irregular Practices.

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Many Negroes live to be very old, ſome to the Age of One Hundred Years; the Period of their Lives is, in general, of longer Duration than that of the Lives of the White Inhabitants in this Climate. The Free Negroes (who, by the Labour of One or Two Days, may earn a Sufficiency to allow them to indulge in Irregularities, and remain idle the reſt of the Week, which they are univerſally diſpoſed to be, and who are not ſo well taken care of in Sickneſs as the Slaves are) ſeldom live ſo long as either the Whites or the Slaves.

A. N°· 14.

What is the Practice reſpecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves, and what are the Regulations concerning it?

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

If, by Marriage, is meant a regular Contract and Union of one Man with one Woman, enforced by poſitive Inſtitutions; no ſuch Practice exiſts among the Slaves, and they are left entirely free in this reſpect. But every prudent Planter encourages his Negroes to form their Connexions upon his own Eſtate, as a Means of preventing them from rambling every Night to other Eſtates in the Neighbourhood, and of reducing them to a temperate and orderly Habit of Life. The pregnant Woman has eaſy Work aſſigned her; at the Time of Parturition ſhe is attended by a Midwife, and for a Month by a careful Nurſe, and, if the Caſe ſhould require it, by medical Aſſiſtance: She has alſo every Indulgence in Food proper for lying-in Women. Few of theſe Women die of child-bed Fevers, but Multitudes of Infants are carried off by the Tetanus, or locked Jaw. The ſuckling Women are put to ſome gentle Work at a proper Diſtance of Time after their Delivery. Their Infants are laid under Shelter, where they are taken care of by One or more Dry-nurſes, and the Mother comes frequently to give them the Breaſt. Such as are Nurſes have an extra Allowance out of the Stores. When the Children are able to run about, they are uſually brought up every Day at Noon to the Overſeer's Houſe, to be ſerved with Meſſes of Broth provided for them; and many are brought up in Families, during Infancy, in the ſame Manner as White Children.

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They do not marry, they cohabit by mutual Conſent; they ſeparate occaſionally without much Ceremony, but they much more frequently live and grow old together; when their Children and Relations, through a ſtrong Family Attachment that generally prevails amongſt them, furniſh them with their Care and Aſſiſtance, in addition to that of their Maſters.

A. N° 15.

Can any Cauſes be aſſigned which impede the natural Increaſe of Negro Slaves?

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

The great Impediments to natural Increaſe in Jamaica, are——

1ſt. That univerſal Malady of Infants, the Tetanus (or Jaw-falling), which, on many Eſtates, deſtroys One Third or upwards of all that are born; and for which, notwithſtanding every poſſible Care and Attention, no effectual Preventative is yet diſcovered. This Diſeaſe predominates in ſome Diſtricts more than others. And,

2d. The Yaws.

3d. The Venereal Diſeaſe, with which great Numbers are infected.

4th. Menſtrual Obſtructions.

5th. Promiſcuous Venery.

6th. Bad and incurable Venereal Ulcers.

7th. The Guinea Worm.

8th. A Diſproportion of Women to Men; the latter conſtituting, in general, Two Thirds of the Importations.

There may be other Diſeaſes, for which it is recommended to conſult the experienced Weſt India Practitioners: Hooping Cough, Small Pox, Meaſles, Dropſy, Worms, Dyſentery, and Dirt Eating; Infants are equally ſubject, as grown Negroes, to the Diſorder laſt mentioned.

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A great Diſſoluteneſs and Inordinacy of Manners and Habits prevail amongſt the Negroes, and are thought to tend to impede their natural Increaſe. For further Particulars, the Committee refer to the Examinations of the medical Perſons before referred to.

A. Nº 16.

Are many Children born of Negro Slaves, and in what Proportion are they reared?

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

There are many Children of Negro Slaves born in Jamaica; we cannot ſay poſitively in what Proportion they are reared: But if they could get over the locked Jaw, Small Pox, Meaſles, Yaws, and Worm Diſeaſes, a greater Proportion of Negro Children would be reared in Jamaica than is uſual.

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Births are not ſo frequent amongſt Negro Slaves in this Iſland, as amongſt the Peaſantry in Great Britain; and it is in great meaſure attributed to their Manners and Habits of Life, as noticed in the Anſwer to the foregoing Quere.

A. Nº 17.

Are the Children of Negro Slaves ſubject to any Diſeaſes, to which the Children of White Inhabitants, or Free Negroes, are not equally ſubject; and, if they are, to what Cauſe is it to be imputed?

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

Negro Children are not (excluſive of their hereditary Taints) more liable to Diſeaſes than the Children of White Perſons, or of Free Blacks.

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A great Proportion of Negro Children die within the firſt Nine Months, of the Tetanus; many from other Cauſes, for which the like Reference may be made to the Examinations annexed to the Report already mentioned.

A. Nº 18.

Are Negro Slaves or their Children in general baptized?

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

The Law of Jamaica is—"That all Maſters or Miſtreſſes, or, in their Abſence, Overſeers, ſhall, as much as in them lies, endeavour the Inſtruction of their Slaves in the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, to facilitate their Converſion, and ſhall do their utmoſt to fit them for Baptiſm; and, as ſoon as conveniently they can, ſhall cauſe to be baptized all ſuch as they can make ſenſible of a Deity, and the Chriſtian Faith."

Baptiſm is never refuſed to any Negro deſirous of it; but we cannot ſay it is univerſally attended to in Jamaica; though we have Twenty Miniſters of the Eſtabliſhed Church, and the Clergy of the Iſland have been for many Years, ſo far as relates to ſpiritual Diſcipline, included within the Dioceſe of London.

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No—very rarely.

A. Nº 19.

What Religious Inſtitutions are there for the Benefit of Negro Slaves, in each of the Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

We know of none ſuch in Jamaica.

Is the Iſland of Jamaica divided into Pariſhes?
Yes.

Is there a Church and a Miniſter aſſigned for each Pariſh?
There is not a Church belonging to every Pariſh; but in ſome there is a Chapel as well as a Church. There is a Clergyman to every Pariſh; their reſpective Stipends will be found in the Law paſſed in Jamaica in 1745.

Are theſe Churches ſufficient to contain the Inhabitants of each Pariſh, including the Negroes?
In general they are not ſufficient to contain the twentieth Part.

Are the Pariſhes of that Extent, that One Miniſter in each Pariſh is ſufficient for the Diſcharge of his miniſterial Duty;
For the Duty of the Church One Miniſter is ſufficient; but, as the Pariſhes are very large, more Chapels of Eaſe would be convenient.

Are the Negroes at Liberty to go to the Place of Divine Worſhip, if they chooſe it?
They are never hindered; for though the general Rule of the Iſland is, to prevent them going beyond the Bounds of the Eſtate they belong to without a Ticket, ſuch Ticket is never refuſed to any Negro that aſks it for the Purpoſe of going to Church.

Is there any Impediment to their Attendance upon Divine Service, beſides their own Diſpoſition?
Yes—the Diſtance of the Church from the Place of their Reſidence, and the Heat of the Sun in that Climate.

What is the Religion of thoſe Negroes who are not Chriſtians? Are they Pagans, or Mahometans?
They are either Pagans or Mahometans, but principally Pagans. The Mahometans are thoſe that come from the Mandingo Country chiefly.

Are there any Roman Catholics among the Negroes?
There are ſome who were brought from Guadaloupe in the War before the laſt, and ſome Runaways from the neighbouring Spaniſh and French Iſlands.

None in particular. The Conſolidated Slave Law directs, that Endeavours ſhall be uſed to inſtruct Slaves in the Knowledge of Chriſtianity.

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A. N° 20.

Are any Miſſionaries ſent from England for the Inſtruction of Negro Slaves, and what has been their Succeſs? If unſucceſsful, to what Cauſes is it to be attributed?

We believe that there have been none, under that Deſcription, ſent to Jamaica, of the Eſtabliſhed Church; but ſome Miſſionaries of the Moravian Sect have attempted the religious Inſtruction of the Negroes, but we know not with what Succeſs.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

No Miſſionaries have been ſent hither from England for the Inſtruction of Slaves, except a few Moravians; but it has not appeared that they have been of much, if any Uſe.

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A. N° 21.

Are the Miſſionaries more ſucceſsful in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Free Negroes, than in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Slaves; and to what Cauſes is any Difference in this Reſpect to be imputed?

We know not.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

This Head can no otherwiſe be anſwered than as above.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

Whether Negroes called Obeah-Men, or under any other Denomination, practiſing Witchcraft, exiſt in the Iſland of Jamaica?

By what Arts or by what Means, do theſe Obeah-Men cauſe the Deaths, or otherwiſe injure, thoſe who are ſuppoſed to be influenced thereby; and what are the Symptoms and Effects that have been obſerved to be produced in People who are ſuppoſed to be under the Influence of their Practices?

Are the Inſtances of Death or Diſeaſes produced by theſe Arts or Means frequent?

Are theſe Arts or Means brought by the Obeah-Men from Africa, or are they Inventions which have been originated in the Iſland?

Whether any or what Laws exiſt in the Iſland of Jamaica for their Puniſhment, and what Evidence is generally required for their Conviction?

The Term *Obeah*, *Obiah*, or *Obia* (for it is variouſly written), we conceive to be the Adjective, and *Obe* or *Obi* the Noun Subſtantive; and that by the Words *Obiah*-Men or Women, are meant thoſe who practiſe *Obi*. The Origin of the Term we ſhould conſider as of no Importance in our Anſwer to the Queſtions propoſed, if, in ſearch of it, we were not led to Diſquiſitions that are highly gratifying to Curioſity. From the learned Mr. Bryant's (a) Commentary upon the Word *Oph*, we obtain a very probable Etymology of the Term—"A Serpent, in the Egyptian Language, was called *Ob* or *Aub*."—"*Obion* "is ſtill the Egyptian Name for a Serpent."—"Moſes, in the Name of God, forbids the

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

(a) Mythology, Vol. I. P. 48. 475. and 478.

“ Iſraelites ever to enquire of the Dæmon *Ob*, which is tranſlated in our Bible, Charmer or “ Wizard, Divinator aut Sortilegus.”—“ The Woman at Endor is called *Oub* or *Ob*, “ tranſlated Pythoniſſa, and *Oubaios* (he cites from *Horus Apollo)* was the Name of the “ Baſiliſk or Royal Serpent, Emblem of the Sun, and an ancient oracular Deity of Africa.” This Derivation, which applies to one particular Sect, the Remnant probably of a very celebrated religious Order in remote Ages, is now become in Jamaica the general Term to denote thoſe Africans who in that Iſland practiſe Witchcraft or Sorcery, comprehending alſo the Claſs of what are called Myal-Men, or thoſe who by means of a narcotic Potion, made with the Juice of an Herb (ſaid to be the branched *Calalue* or Species of *Solanum)* which occaſions a Trance or profound Sleep of a certain Duration, endeavour to convince the deluded Spectators of their Power to reanimate dead Bodies.

As far as we are able to decide from our own Experience and Information when we lived in the Iſland, and from the concurrent Teſtimony of all the Negroes we have ever converſed with on the Subject, the Profeſſors of *Obi* are, and always were, Natives of Africa, and none other, and they have brought the Science with them from thence to Jamaica, where it is ſo univerſally practiſed, that we believe there are few of the larger Eſtates poſſeſſing native Africans, which have not One or more of them. The oldeſt and moſt crafty are thoſe who uſually attract the greateſt Devotion and Confidence, thoſe whoſe hoary Heads, and a ſomewhat peculiarly harſh and diabolic in their Aſpect, together with ſome Skill in Plants of the medicinal and poiſonous Species, have qualified them for ſucceſsful Impoſition upon the weak and credulous. The Negroes in general, whether Africans or Creoles, revere, conſult, and abhor them; to theſe Oracles they reſort, and with the moſt implicit Faith, upon all Occaſions, whether for the Cure of Diſorders, the obtaining Revenge for Injuries or Inſults, the conciliating of Favour, the Diſcovery and Puniſhment of the Thief or the Adulterer, and the Prediction of future Events. The Trade which theſe Wretches carry on is extremely lucrative; they manufacture and ſell their *Obies* adapted to different Caſes and at different Prices. A Veil of Myſtery is ſtudiouſly thrown over their Incantations, to which the Midnight Hours are allotted, and every Precaution is taken to conceal them from the Knowledge and Diſcovery of the White People. The deluded Negroes, who thoroughly believe in their ſupernatural Power, become the willing Accomplices in this Concealment, and the ſtouteſt among them tremble at the very Sight of the ragged Bundle, the Bottle or the Egg-ſhells, which are ſtuck in the Thatch or hung over the Door of a Hut, or upon the Branch of a Plantain Tree, to deter Marauders. In Caſes of Poiſon, the natural Effects of it are by the ignorant Negroes aſcribed entirely to the potent Workings of *Obi*. The wiſer Negroes heſitate to reveal their Suſpicions, through a Dread of incurring the terrible Vengeance which is fulminated by the *Obiah-Men* againſt any who ſhould betray them; it is very difficult therefore for the White Proprietor to diſtinguiſh the *Obia Profeſſor* from any other Negro upon his Plantation; and ſo infatuated are the Blacks in general, that but few Inſtances occur of their having aſſumed Courage enough to impeach theſe Miſcreants. With Minds ſo firmly prepoſſeſſed, they no ſooner find *Obi ſet for them* near the Door of their Houſe, or in the Path which leads to it, than they give themſelves up for loſt. When a Negro is robbed of a Fowl or a Hog, he applies directly to the *Obiah*-Man or Woman; it is then made known among his Fellow Blacks, that *Obi is ſet* for the Thief; and as ſoon as the latter hears the dreadful News, his terrified Imagination begins to work, no Reſource is left but in the ſuperior Skill of ſome more eminent *Obiah-Man* of the Neighbourhood, who may counteract the magical Operations of the other; but if no one can be found of higher Rank and Ability, or if after gaining ſuch an Ally he ſhould ſtill fancy himſelf affected, he preſently falls into a Decline, under the inceſſant Horrour of impending Calamities. The ſlighteſt painful Senſation in the Head, the Bowels, or any other Part, any caſual Loſs or Hurt, confirms his Apprehenſions, and he believes himſelf the devoted Victim of an inviſible and irreſiſtible Agency. Sleep, Appetite, and Cheerfulneſs, forſake him, his Strength decays, his diſturbed Imagination is haunted without Reſpite, his Features wear the ſettled Gloom of Deſpondency; Dirt, or any other unwholeſome Subſtance, becomes his only Food, he contracts a morbid Habit of Body, and gradually ſinks into the Grave. A Negro, who is taken ill, enquires of the *Obiah-Man* the Cauſe of his Sickneſs, whether it will prove mortal or not, and within what Time he ſhall die or recover? The Oracle generally aſcribes the Diſtemper to the Malice of ſome particular Perſon by Name, and adviſes to ſet *Obi* for that Perſon; but if no Hopes are given of Recovery, immediate Deſpair takes place, which no Medicine can remove, and Death is the certain Conſequence. Thoſe anomalous Symptoms, which originate from Cauſes deeply rooted in the Mind, ſuch as the Terrours of *Obi*, or from Poiſons, whoſe Operation is ſlow and intricate, will baffle the Skill of the ableſt Phyſician.

Conſidering the Multitude of Occaſions which may provoke the Negroes to exerciſe the Powers of *Obi* againſt each other, and the aſtoniſhing Influence of this Superſtition upon their Minds, we cannot but attribute a very conſiderable Portion of the annual Mortality among the Negroes of Jamaica to this faſcinating Miſchief.

The *Obi* is uſually compoſed of a Farrago of Materials, moſt of which are enumerated in the Jamaica Law (*a*), viz. "Blood, Feathers, Parrots Beaks, Dogs Teeth, Alligators "Teeth, Broken Bottles, Grave Dirt, Rum, and Eggſhells."

With a view to illuſtrate the Deſcription we have given of this Practice, and its common Effects, we have ſubjoined a few Examples out of the very great Number which have occurred in Jamaica; not that they are peculiar to that Iſland only, for we believe ſimilar Examples may be found in other Weſt India Colonies. *Pere Labat*, in his Hiſtory of Martinico, has mentioned ſome which are very remarkable (*b*).

It may ſeem extraordinary, that a Practice alleged to be ſo frequent in Jamaica ſhould not have received an earlier Check from the Legiſlature. The Truth is, that the Skill of ſome Negroes in the Art of Poiſoning has been noticed ever ſince the Coloniſts became much acquainted with them. Sloane and Barham, who practiſed Phyſic in Jamaica in the laſt Century, have mentioned particular Inſtances of it. The ſecret and inſidious Manner in which this Crime is generally perpetrated, makes the legal Proof of it extremely difficult. Suſpicions therefore have been frequent, but Detections rare: Theſe Murderers have *ſometimes* been brought to Juſtice, but it is reaſonable to believe that a far greater Number have eſcaped with Impunity. In regard to the other and more common Tricks of *Obi*, ſuch as hanging up Feathers, Bottles, Eggſhells, &c. &c. in order to intimidate Negroes of a thieviſh Diſpoſition from plundering Huts, Hog-ſtyes, or Proviſion-grounds, theſe were laughed at by the White Inhabitants as harmleſs Stratagems, contrived by the more ſagacious for deterring the more ſimple and ſuperſtitious Blacks, and ſerving for much the ſame Purpoſe as the Scarecrows which are in general uſed among our Engliſh Farmers and Gardeners. But in the Year 1760, when a very formidable Inſurrection of the Cormantin or Gold Coaſt Negroes broke out in the Pariſh of St. Mary, and ſpread through almoſt every other Diſtrict of the Iſland; an old Cormantin Negro, the chief Inſtigator and Oracle of the Inſurgents in that Pariſh, who had adminiſtered the Fetiſh or ſolemn Oath to the Conſpirators, and furniſhed them with a magical Preparation which was to render them invulnerable, was fortunately apprehended, convicted, and hung up with all his Feathers and Trumperies about him; and this Execution ſtruck the Inſurgents with a general Panic, from which they never afterwards recovered. The Examinations which were taken at that Period firſt opened the Eyes of the Public to the very dangerous Tendency of the *Obiah* Practices, and gave birth to the Law which was then enacted for their Suppreſſion and Puniſhment. But neither the Terror of this Law, the ſtrict Inveſtigation which has ever ſince been made after the Profeſſors of *Obi*, nor the many Examples of thoſe who from Time to Time have been hanged or tranſported, have hitherto produced the deſired Effect. We conclude, therefore, that either this Sect, like others in the World, has flouriſhed under Perſecution; or that freſh Supplies are annually introduced from the African Seminaries.

A.

The Paper referred to in the preceding Account.

WE have the following Narratives from a Planter in Jamaica, a Gentleman of the ſtricteſt Veracity, who is now in London, and ready to atteſt the Truth of them.

Upon returning to Jamaica in the Year 1775, he found a great many of his Negroes had died during his Abſence; and that of ſuch as remained alive, at leaſt One-half were debilitated, bloated, and in a very deplorable Condition. The Mortality continued after his Arrival, and Two or Three were frequently buried in One Day; others were taken ill, and began to decline under the ſame Symptoms. Every Means were tried by Medicines, and the moſt careful Nurſing, to preſerve the Lives of the feebleſt; but in ſpite of all his Endeavours, this Depopulation went on for above a Twelvemonth longer, with more or leſs Intermiſſion, and without his being able to aſcertain the real Cauſe, though the *Obiah Practice* was ſtrongly ſuſpected, as well by himſelf, as by the Doctor and other White Perſons upon the Plantation, as it was known to have been very common in that Part of the Iſland, and particularly among the Negroes of the *Papaw* or *Popo* Country. Still he was unable to verify his Suſpicions, becauſe the Patients conſtantly denied their having any Thing to do with Perſons of that Order, or any Knowledge of them. At length a Negreſs, who had been ill for ſome Time, came one Day and informed him, that feeling it was impoſſible for her to live much longer, ſhe thought herſelf bound in Duty, before ſhe died, to impart a very great Secret, and acquaint him with the true Cauſe of her Diſorder, in hopes that the Diſcloſure might prove the Means of ſtopping that Miſchief which had already ſwept away ſuch a Number of her Fellow-ſlaves. She proceeded to ſay, That her Step-mother (a Woman of the *Popo* Country, above Eighty Years old, but ſtill hale and active) had put *Obi upon her*, as ſhe had alſo done upon thoſe who had lately died; and that the old Woman had practiſed *Obi* for as many Years paſt as ſhe could remember.

(*a*) Act 24. Sect. 10. paſſed 1760.

(*b*) Tome ii. p. 59. 447. 499. 506.

The other Negroes of the Plantation no ſooner heard of this Impeachment, than they ran in a Body to their Maſter, and confirmed the Truth of it, adding, that ſhe had carried on this Buſineſs ever ſince her Arrival from Africa, and was the Terror of the whole Neighbourhood.—Upon this he repaired directly with Six White Servants to the old Woman's Houſe, and forcing open the Door, obſerved the whole Inſide of the Roof (which was of Thatch), and every Crevice of the Walls, ſtuck with the Implements of her Trade, conſiſting of Rags, Feathers, Bones of Cats, and a thouſand other Articles. Examining further, a large earthen Pot or Jar, cloſe covered, was found concealed under her Bed.—It contained a prodigious Quantity of round Balls of Earth or Clay of various Dimenſions, large and ſmall, whitened on the Outſide, and variouſly compounded, ſome with Hair and Rags or Feathers of all Sorts, and ſtrongly bound with Twine; others blended with the upper Section of the Skulls of Cats, or ſtuck round with Cats Teeth and Claws, or with Human or Dogs Teeth, and ſome Glaſs Beads of different Colours; there were alſo a great many Eggſhells filled with a viſcous or gummy Subſtance, the Qualities of which he neglected to examine, and many little Bags ſtuffed with a variety of Articles, the Particulars of which cannot at this Diſtance of Time be recollected. The Houſe was inſtantly pulled down, and with the whole of its Contents committed to the Flames, amidſt the general Acclamations of all his other Negroes. In regard to the old Woman, he declined bringing her to Trial under the Law of the Iſland, which would have puniſhed her with Death; but from a Principle of Humanity, delivered her into the Hands of a Party of Spaniards, who (as ſhe was thought not incapable of doing ſome trifling Kind of Work) were very glad to accept and carry her with them to Cuba. From the Moment of her Departure, his Negroes ſeemed all to be animated with new Spirits, and the Malady ſpread no farther among them. The Total of his Loſſes in the courſe of about Fifteen Years preceding the Diſcovery, and imputable ſolely to the *Obiah Practice*, he eſtimates, at the leaſt, at One Hundred Negroes.

B.

A Wainman (or Waggoner) belonging to the ſame Plantation happened to loſe a Steer one very hot Day, on the Road leading to the Shipping Place. The poor Fellow, exceedingly vexed at this Accident, immediately went to a noted *Obiah-man*, who lived near the Spot, and after paying him the uſual Fee of 2 s. 6 d. deſired to know the Cauſe of his being ſo remarkably unfortunate, whilſt the other Wainmen travelling the ſame Road, and on the ſame Day, had loſt none of their Cattle? He concluded with petitioning for *Obi to be put*, that the other Wainmen might ſuffer equally with himſelf, or that *he* might not be ſo particularly diſtinguiſhed for ill Luck.

C.

It may not be deſirable that we ſhould multiply Examples, to ſhew the Prevalence of this Superſtition; we ſhall therefore only add one more, in order to diſplay the Influence of it, over Negroes even of tender Years.—As a Gentleman was travelling not long ſince from Spaniſh Town to Kingſton, in Jamaica, accompanied by his Servant (a Negro Boy of about the Age of 12 or 14 Years), who rode a little way before him, the Boy on a ſudden ſtopped ſhort, turned about in a very great Fright, and refuſed to proceed; his Maſter, ſurpriſed at all this, deſired to know what was the matter with him? the Boy pointed with a Look of Anxiety to ſomething on one Side the Road, which at laſt his Maſter diſcovered to be nothing more than a Glaſs Bottle hung by the Neck upon a Stick which was fixed in the Ground. It was quite in vain for him to argue the Caſe; for neither Threats nor Perſuaſion could prevail upon his Servant to paſs it, nor would he proceed an Inch till his Maſter had diſmounted, and by breaking the Bottle deſtroyed the *Obi*.

Mr. Fuller thinks that Obeah, or Oby, comes from ὄφις, Serpens, and that it is a manifeſt Trace of the *Manichean* Hereſy, which prevailed for many Years in Arabia, Egypt, and Africa, and might poſſibly take its riſe from the Temptation of Eve in Paradiſe (*a*).

As for the Word Myal, it may poſſibly come from the Greek Word μυέω, docere ea quæ ad Res ſacras ſeu divinas pertinent, inſtruere in Sacris initiare: or from μύω, claudo, premo, occulto; from whence μύεω might alſo poſſibly be derived, and its Derivatives μυστηρια, ων; μυστηριον, ȣ, &c.

(*a*) The Worſhip of the Snake was ſo prevalent in the Year 1727, that the King of Whidau loſt his Country by truſting to the Snakes, his Gods; who he was certain would not permit the King of Dahomey to paſs the River on the Frontier of his Territories. Vide Snelgrave, p. 13.

Jamaica. A. N° 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

The following Paper relating to the Obeah-men in Jamaica, was delivered by Mr. Rheder.

OBEAH-men are the oldeſt and moſt artful Negroes; a Peculiarity marks them, and every Negro pays the greateſt Reſpect to them, they are perfectly well acquainted with medicinal Herbs, and know the poiſonous ones, which they often uſe. To prepoſſeſs the Stranger in favour of their Skill, he is told that they can reſtore the Dead to Life; for this Purpoſe he is ſhewn a Negro apparently dead, who, by Dint of their Art, ſoon recovers; this is produced by adminiſtering the narcotic Juice of Vegetables. On ſearching one of the Obeah-men's Houſes, was found many Bags filled with Parts of Animals, Vegetables, and Earth, which the Negroes who attended at the Sight of, were ſtruck with Terror, and begged that they might be chriſtened, which was done, and the Impreſſion was done away. In conſequence of the Rebellion of the Negroes in the Year 1760, a Law was enacted that Year to render the Practice of Obiah, Death.

The Influence of the Profeſſors of that Art was ſuch as to induce many to enter into that Rebellion on the Aſſurance that they were to be invulnerable, and to render them ſo, the Obeah-men gave them a Powder with which they were to rub themſelves.

On the Firſt Engagement with the Rebels Nine of them were killed, and many Priſoners taken: Among the Priſoners was a very ſenſible Fellow, who offered to diſcover many important Matters, on condition that his Life ſhould be ſpared, which was promiſed. He then related the Part the Obeah-men had taken, One of whom was capitally convicted and ſentenced to Death.

At the Place of Execution he bid defiance to the Executioner, telling him that it was not in the Power of White People to kill him; and the Negro Spectators were aſtoniſhed when they ſaw him expire. On the other Obeah-men, various Experiments were made with Electrical Machines and Magic Lanthorns, which produced very little Effect; except on one who, after receiving many ſevere Shocks, acknowledged his Maſter's Obeah exceeded his own.

I remember ſitting Twice on Trials of Obea-men, who were convicted on ſelling their Noſtrums, which had produced Death. To prove the Fact, Two Witneſſes are neceſſary, with corroborating Circumſtances.

The following Paper was delivered by Mr. Fuller, reſpecting the Evidence generally required for the Conviction of Perſons who have been tried on the Charge of practiſing *Obeah*.

THE Gentlemen to whom this Queſtion was particularly referred, having never ſat upon, nor attended any Trial of this Kind, cannot, from their own perſonal Knowledge, take upon them to explain the Nature of the Evidence, which has been generally required for conſtituting a legal Conviction in ſuch Caſes.

Of the Jamaica Planters now in London, they have, after the moſt diligent Inquiries, been able to meet with only *One* who has attended any ſuch Trials; and they regret exceedingly, that the Intelligence which they obtained from him did not appear ſufficiently (*a*) pertinent.

The Clerks of the Peace in the ſeveral Pariſhes or Precincts of Jamaica, whoſe Duty it is to attend theſe Trials to take Minutes of the Evidence, and to record the Proceedings in their official Rolls, might probably furniſh very ample Information as to the Proofs which have generally operated to Conviction. But we do not know of any Perſon now in England who has acted in that Capacity, and therefore can offer nothing ſatisfactory on the Subject of the Queſtion now propoſed.

Obeah Practice.

Jamaica, ſſ. *Caſe* I. } AMONG the Domeſtics of a Planter in the Pariſh of Vere, were Two Negreſſes who had ſuckled Two of his Children, and a Negro who ſerved him in the Capacity of Butler or Waiting-man. The Infant which was nurſed by One of theſe Women happened to die. Her Miſbehaviour after this was ſuch as obliged her Maſter to turn her out of his Houſe, and ſhe was ordered to work among the Field Negroes. The Butler, who was her own Brother, highly incenſed at this, ſhewed ſome Symptoms of Diſcontent, which were not much regarded; but, in the courſe of a few Days, the Water of a Well from which the Family had their daily Supply, was obſerved to be very much diſcoloured, and intolerably fetid. His Maſter, imagining theſe might be the natural Effects of Stagnation, ordered the Well to be drawn till it was ſuppoſed to be nearly drained. But notwithſtanding this Operation, the Water ſtill continued ill-coloured, nauſeous to the Taſte, and offenſive to the Smell. A Man was then let down, who brought up a *white Fowl* in a

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(*a*) Mr. Fuller has the Caſes, which we collected, and they are annexed hereto.

very putrid State, without Beak or Claws, which had all been cut off. This Fowl was proved to have belonged to the Butler's Grandmother, reſiding upon or near the ſame Plantation. On further Examination, a large Quantity of *Indigo Seed* was fiſhed up from the Bottom of the Well. Theſe Circumſtances occaſioned Suſpicions of ſome miſchievous Deſign. The Houſes of all the Negroes were ſearched, and at one of them, inhabited by a near Relation of the Butler, a *Calibaſh* or Bowl was found, out of which a *greeniſh Liquid* had been recently emptied. This Circumſtance brought to mind, that a Phial containing a Liquid of ſimilar Appearance, had been noticed in the Butler's Pantry, who, upon the firſt Rumour of a Search, had conveyed it away. Still it was undecided upon whom the Suſpicion ought to fall, till the Cook came voluntarily to his Maſter (apprehenſive for his own Safety, if Poiſon ſhould be privately thrown into any of his Diſhes), and gave poſitive Information of "his having overheard the Butler threatening *Revenge*, and vowing that he "would *buy ſome Obi to put for his Maſter*."

Upon the Evidence of this Menace, the conſequent Impoiſoning of the Water, and the other Circumſtances, the Butler was brought to Trial, convicted, and ſentenced to Tranſportation. The Rectitude of his Sentence was confirmed by the Man's free Confeſſion immediately before he was put on board Ship.

Second. A valuable Negro had for his Wife a Negreſs who reſided on a neighbouring Plantation. This Woman fell ſuddenly into a Decline, without any known Cauſe, and languiſhing for ſome Time, contracted at length a very morbid Habit of Body. The Doctor who attended her, and tried a Variety of Medicines without any good Effect, declared it beyond his Power to afford her any Relief, and pronounced her incurable. When her Death was every Day expected, and after much Importunity to diſcover the Cauſe of her Diſorder, ſhe was prevailed on to confeſs that her Huſband, from a violent Suſpicion of her Infidelity to him, and on her ſturdy Denial of the Charge, had obliged her "to take Swear" (as ſhe called it), by drinking a Mixture of *Grave Dirt* and *Water*, accompanied with the uſual Imprecation (that her Belly might ſwell and burſt, and her Bones rot, if ſhe was guilty). She concluded with deploring the miſerable End to which ſhe had brought herſelf by denying the Fact, for that ſhe really had been falſe to him. Intelligence of this Confeſſion was given to her Huſband's Maſter, who ſent immediately for him, and repreſenting the Peril in which he ſtood under the Law of the Land, which had declared the *Obiah Practice*, with *Grave Dirt*, a capital Offence, adviſed him to go directly to his Wife, and endeavour to cajole her into a Belief, that it was nothing more than a ſly Contrivance of his own to get at the Truth: That the Mixture ſhe had ſwallowed was not made with *Obiah Dirt*, but only with a little common Earth, which he had picked up on the Road, and therefore it was very harmleſs. The Fellow (who had owned the Fact to his Maſter) joyfully took his Advice, and acted his Part ſo well, that the poor Woman was completely duped a ſecond Time, and recovering her Spirits, was ſoon reſtored to perfect Health.

If this Woman had died, the Evidence of her Declaration would not have been deemed ſufficient for convicting her Huſband of *Obiah Practice*; ſo that, in ſuch Event, and without his own free Confeſſion of the Fact, he would have eſcaped with Impunity. The ſingular Teſt of her Continence (it may be remarked by the way) ſo cloſely reſembles the *Trial of Jealouſy* by the *bitter Water* deſcribed in the Book of Numbers (Chap. 5.), as to point out ſomething of a common Origin between them in the moſt ancient Laws and Cuſtoms of Africa.

Some other Caſes are promiſed, but have not yet been received.

Obiah Trials.

HAVING received ſome further Information upon this Subject from another Jamaica Gentleman, who has ſat upon *Two* Trials, we beg leave to deliver the ſame in his own Words, and as a Supplement to what we have already had the Honour of ſubmitting.

In the Year 1760, the Influence of the Profeſſors of the *Obiah Art* was ſuch, as to induce a great many of the Negro Slaves in Jamaica to engage in the Rebellion which happened in that Year, and which gave riſe to the Law which was then made againſt the Practice of *Obiah*. Aſſurance was given to theſe deluded People, that they were to become invulnerable; and in order to render them ſo, the *Obiah-men* furniſhed them with a Powder with which they were to rub themſelves.

In the Firſt Engagement with the Rebels, Nine of them were killed, and many Priſoners taken; amongſt the latter was One very intelligent Fellow, who offered to diſcloſe many important Matters, on condition that his Life ſhould be ſpared, which was promiſed. He then related the active Part which the Negroes, known among them by the Name of *Obiah-men*, had taken in promoting the Inſurrection; One of whom was thereupon apprehended, tried (for rebellious Conſpiracy), convicted, and ſentenced to Death.

[*N. B.* This was the Cormantin Obiah-man alluded to in our Firſt Paper preſented on the Subject of Obiah.]

At the Place of Execution, he bid defiance to the Executioner, telling him, that "It was not in the Power of the White People to kill him." And the Negroes (Spectators) were greatly perplexed when they ſaw him expire. Upon other *Obiah-men*, who were apprehended at that Time, various Experiments were made with Electrical Machines and Magic Lanthorns, but with very little Effect, except on One, who, after receiving ſome very ſevere Shocks, acknowledged that "his Maſter's *Obiah* exceeded his own."

The Gentleman from whom we have this Account, remembers having ſat *Twice* on Trials of *Obiah-men*, who were both convicted of ſelling their *Obiah Preparations*, which had occaſioned the Death of the Parties to whom they had been adminiſtered; notwithſtanding which the Lenity of their Judges prevailed ſo far, that they were only puniſhed with Tranſportation. To prove the Fact, Two Witneſſes were deemed neceſſary, with corroborating Circumſtances.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland have returned no Anſwer to theſe Heads of Inquiry.

A. N° 27.

Whether many of the Negroes in the Iſland are Mahometans?

Vide Anſwers, A. No. 19.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

No Anſwer.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 28.

With reſpect to Negro Slaves and Free Negroes, what is the Proportion between Males and Females?

Muſt refer to Information to be collected in the Iſland by general Inquiry in every Pariſh, which is very practicable by a ſmall Alteration in the quarterly Returns given in to the Veſtry by each Proprietor: At preſent theſe Returns give the total Number of Negroes, without Specification of Ages or Sexes.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

No Anſwer from Council.

A. N° 29.

What is the average Value for a Country-born Negro Man and Woman? And what the average Value of an Imported Negro Man and Woman?

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

The Anſwer muſt conſiſt of ſeveral Parts:—

1ſt. The Price per Head now paid to the African Merchant for—

Able Men - -	£62 to £65	Jamaica Currency (140 per Cent.)
Ditto Women -	60 to 63	Ditto
Ditto Boys - -	55 to 60	Ditto
Ditto Girls - -	53 to 58	Ditto

Theſe new Negroes muſt neceſſarily be of inferior Value, becauſe they enter into a new Climate, and perhaps Change of Diet; are unfit for immediate Labour; unacquainted with Tools or Implements of Work, or the Manner of performing it; have every thing to learn, and earn nothing.

2d. The Price per Head of Able Field Native

Negro Men - - - -	£80 to £100	Currency
Ditto Women - - -	75 to 85	
Carpenters - - -	140 to 300	
Mill-wright - - -		
Copper-ſmith - -		
Wheel-wright - -	120 to 200	
Cooper - -		
Sawyer - - - -		
Diſtiller - -		

	Wainman	£120	to	£140 Currency
	Blackſmith	140	to	200
	Bricklayer	140	to	200
	Midwife	150	to	200
	Head Drivers	120	to	150
	Boilers	100	to	120
	Mulemen	100		
	Cattlemen	100		
	Tradeſmen.—— Smiths, Coopers, Copper-ſmiths, Carpenters, Mill-wrights, Wheel-wrights, Joiners, Brickmakers, Maſons, Blackſmiths, Doctors	100	to	200
Inferior Prices.	Superannuated Men and Women	5	to	40
	Youths of both Sexes	60	to	80
	Infants	5	to	20 to 30

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

The Value of a Creole Negro Man is about 100 l. Currency; a Woman about 90 l.—The beſt Negro Man newly imported is worth about 70 l.; a Woman 60 l.

A. N° 30.

Has the Produce of each of the Iſlands increaſed in proportion to the increaſed Number of Negro Slaves?—And, if it has not ſo increaſed, what Reaſon is to be aſſigned for it?

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

We can furniſh the Accounts of the total Sugar produced in Jamaica at a few Periods; from which there appears a very conſiderable Increaſe of that Article of Produce.

As to the other Articles, Coffee, Cotton, &c. we have not the ſame Data. The great Improvement made in Jamaica (next to the Article Sugar) has, for ſome Years paſt, conſiſted in the Culture of Guinea Graſs; of which a great Number of very extenſive and very flouriſhing Plantations have been formed, and are ſtill forming, in the mountainous and interior or central Parts, where vaſt Numbers of Horned Cattle, Horſes and Mules, are annually bred, paſtured, or fattened.

11,000	Hogſheads of Sugar produced in the	Year	1722
33,155	Ditto	Ditto	1739
44,800	Ditto	Ditto	1761
85,200	Ditto	Ditto	1775
105,400	Ditto	Ditto	1784

Coffee has been fluctuating on account of the Duties.—Cotton but lately relieved and increaſing.—No Cocoa Walks to ſpeak of in Jamaica; the Augmentation would no doubt have been much greater, if this Iſland had not lately (from the Year 1780) been viſited by *Six Hurricanes*, whoſe Devaſtations not only brought total Ruin upon ſeveral flouriſhing Eſtates, but occaſioned epidemic Diſeaſes, and partial Famines, deſtructive to many Thouſands of the Negro Slaves: We cannot but expreſs a Wiſh, that Inquiries may be directed in ſuch a Manner, as to procure full and authentic Information of the Mortality of Slaves, and the Loſs of Property, which were cauſed by thoſe ſucceſſive Calamities, particularly affecting the Pariſhes of *St. Elizabeth*, *Weſtmoreland*, *Hanover*, *St. James*, *Trelawney*, *St. Thomas in the Eaſt*, and generally the reſt of that Iſland.

N. B. The Number 105,400 Hogſheads ſtated in the Anſwer, as the Quantity of the Crop of the Year 1784, was not the Quantity exported, but the Quantity made, or what are uſually called *Curing Houſe* Hogſheads. So many having, according to the Accounts procured from the Spot, been actually filled in the ſeveral Curing Houſes. But the Deductions by Waſte, and for what were retained for the Iſland Conſumption, are not aſcertained. The general Opinion is, that about 91,000 Hogſheads of 15 Cwt. Average are the Number exported in ſeaſonable Years from that Iſland.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

It is conceived, that the Produce of this Iſland has increaſed in proportion to the increaſed Number of Negroes, while the Iſland has been under no Viſitation of extraordinary Calamity.

A. N° 31.

What Number of Acres has been in Cultivation in each Year, diſtinguiſhing the Proportion of Acres that has been appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, Ground Proviſions, &c.; and what has in each Year been the Produce thereof reſpectively?

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

Cannot be anſwered here.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

It is impoſſible to ſay what Number of Acres is in Cultivation in each Year in different Products.

A. N° 32.

What is the Mode of cultivating and preparing the Ground for Sugar, Cotton, &c. reſpectively?

Refer to the Iſland for Anſwer.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

The Mode of Culture muſt neceſſarily differ with the Difference of the Soil.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 33.

What Soil is moſt favourable for Sugar, Cotton, &c. and how far is the Soil capable of Improvement by Manure?

We obſerve in Jamaica a great Variety of Soils—The Cane thrives beſt in deep rich Mould, and on a Clay Bottom, and where Showers are frequent.

In the old Eſtates, which have been under Culture for theſe 100 Years or upwards, Manure in great Abundance is abſolutely neceſſary. Thoſe Situations where Canes thrive beſt, are in general the very worſt for Cotton and Coffee, which will not anſwer where Rains and Floods are frequent, or the Soil very wet. The far greater Part of the Land at preſent under Culture for Canes in Jamaica, is wholly unfit either for Cotton or Coffee. A more particular Reply can only be obtained from the Iſland itſelf.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

Different Manures are made uſe of as the Soil may require, as in England; but no Lime is here uſed as Manure.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 34.

What Difference is there in the Produce per Acre of different Plantations in the ſame Year, when not expoſed to any extraordinary Accident?

In anſwering this Inquiry, ſeveral general Obſervations muſt be premiſed in reference to *Jamaica.*

1ſt. The Difference of Product ſo far as depends on unequal Supply of Rains.

The Two grand Periods of the Year, when the rainy Seaſons (or great Rains) are commonly expected, are May and October; and when thoſe Supplies arrive with Regularity (but of late Years the May Seaſon has too frequently failed) the Diſtribution of Rain, though not equal in all Parts of the Iſland, is yet univerſal; but between theſe Two Periods, a due Frequency of Showers is requiſite for each Sugar Eſtate, in order to ſuſtain Vegetation, and theſe are very unequally beſtowed, depending not only on the Direction in which the Mountains and Hills are ranged, but on the Point from which the Wind may happen to blow; and on the Extent of the Clouds; for it very often happens that an Eſtate from its particular Situation, receives Showers for ſeveral Days, when the next adjoining Eſtate, from its Difference of Poſition in reſpect to the High-lands, Winds, &c. does not get a Drop.

2dly, is to be conſidered the eſſential Difference which ariſes from the Difference of Skill and Attention in manuring, planting, weeding, moulding, and the general Operations in this Reſpect, as well as in the other manufacturing Proceſs, by which the greateſt poſſible Quantity of Sugar is to be extracted.

Theſe Conſiderations being premiſed, the reſt muſt depend upon the Quality of Soils, which, in Jamaica, are various in each Diſtrict at large, and almoſt equally ſo on the major Part of the Eſtates themſelves. We believe that the Average Produce, One Year with another, of the whole Iſland does not amount to much more than Half an Hogſhead of Sugar per Acre; particular Spots may yield much more.

The Inquiry perhaps ought, for greater Satisfaction, to be directed to ſuch Gentlemen as are now reſiding in the Iſland.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

The Difference of Produce per Acre on different Plantations is very great; much in this Reſpect depends on the Difference not only of Soil but Mode of Management.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 35.

By what Cauſes are Crops on different Parts of the ſame Iſland partially affected?

In Jamaica, by partial Rains, partial Droughts, Floods, and Hurricanes, the Blaſt and Rats, not to mention the great Diſparity occaſioned by more or leſs Skill in Management, or by the healthy or unhealthy State of the Labourers, or their Adequacy or Inadequacy in point

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

point of Number to the preſent Crop, becauſe ſeaſonable or unſeaſonable Weather will increaſe or diminiſh the Crop, and the Labour neceſſary to take it off.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

It frequently happens, that ſome Parts of this Iſland are materially injured by Droughts, ſtrong Winds, and other Cauſes, while other Parts experience very ſeaſonable Weather.

A. N° 36.

Does the Quantity of Labour, which it is neceſſary to require from the Negroes, vary materially in different Parts of the Year, as it does here in Harveſt Time, &c. and is there any Period at which the increaſed Labour produces any particular Effect on the Health of the Negroes?

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

The Syſtem of Sugar-making muſt be conſidered in its progreſſive State, as calling for ſucceſſive Operations throughout the Year, as

1ſt. Ploughing.
2d. Holing, manuring, and trenching.
3d. Moulding, weeding, and traſhing.
4th. Cutting, grinding, boiling, and curing.
5th. Carting to the Shipping-place.

Of theſe ſeveral Operations, that of holing and planting is by no means the moſt laborious; but as it is often unavoidably obliged to be performed in ſhowery Weather, the Negroes, if too much expoſed to it, may be liable to obſtructed Perſpiration and Fevers; but moſt of the Planters have moveable Tents or Sheds, which are ſet up in the Fields, for the Purpoſe of protecting them from the Effects of heavy Showers.

In point of Labour, the Fourth Operation is ſo far from being oppreſſive or injurious to the Negroes, that they enjoy better Health in general during the Crop Seaſon (which laſts about Five Months) than at any other Time: This may in Part be aſcribed to their free Uſe of the Cane Liquor (reſembling Sweet Wort) and the more ſettled or drier Weather during that Seaſon of the Year.

The Work of the Negro Slave in Jamaica is far leſs than that of a Labourer in Britain; they have in general 15 Hours in 24 to themſelves, which is quite ſufficient for Sleep, and for cooking and eating their Victuals, to ſay nothing of Recreations.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

The Labour of Slaves varies much at different Seaſons of the Year: Digging Cane Holes is conſidered as the hardeſt Labour; ſo long, however, as the Slaves continue at that Work, they are regularly ſerved in the Field with Beverage of Sugar and Water in the Morning, and Rum and Water in the Afternoon. Crop-time (our Harveſt) may be deemed hard Labour, as the Work in the Boiling-houſe is continued Day and Night; but the Slaves do not ſo conſider it; and indeed, by the free Acceſs they are allowed to the Liquor in the Boiling-houſe, in the courſe of its Manufacture into Sugar, the Slaves univerſally thrive.

A. N° 37.

Would it be poſſible to cultivate to Advantage the Weſt India Iſlands, by the Labour of Europeans, or of Free Negroes?

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

We think it impoſſible with Europeans: So far as Experience can determine, we find that the ſame Expoſure to the Sun, which cheers the African, is mortal to the European; Nine in Ten of them would die in Three Years.

As to Free Negroes;—in Jamaica no Free Negro was ever yet known to hire himſelf, or be employed in Agriculture upon the Sugar Plantations: The Men are averſe to labour the Ground even for themſelves; and whenever they do it, it is only to ſupply their immediate Wants: They have all the Vices of Slaves, and no Planter could controul them.

Vide Appendix to this Head, Code Noir.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

No Anſwer.

A. N° 38.

What is the Diſpoſition of the Free Negroes with reſpect to Labour, particularly continual or diurnal Labour?

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

We can only repeat what we have before ſaid—that no Free Negro in Jamaica was ever yet known to hire himſelf, or be employed in Agriculture of any Kind.

Vide their Anſwer, N° 37.

The Negroes are univerſally diſpoſed to be ſlothful and indolent; they are in general no longer diſpoſed to work than while they find it neceſſary to do ſo for immediate Subſiſtence; there are however ſome Exceptions.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 39.

Could an European Conſtitution ſubſiſt in a Weſt India Climate, under the Labour neceſſary for cultivating a Weſt India Plantation?

We have every Reaſon to believe it would not: The Nature and Conſtitution of an European are not ſo well adapted to retain even Life, much leſs to ſupport Field Labour, either in the Climate of Guinea, or that of the Weſt Indies, which is analogous to it.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

It is not poſſible for an European Conſtitution to ſubſiſt in this Climate, under the Labour neceſſary for cultivating a Weſt India Plantation.

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A. N° 40.

Is the Labour of Cattle, and of what Species and in what Proportion, uſed in the Cultivation of a Weſt India Plantation?

In Jamaica, Oxen in general are uſed in ploughing, where ploughing is practicable; ſome (but they are few) make uſe of Horſes for the ſame Purpoſe.

Mules are chiefly uſed for Carriage on ſteep Acclivities and bad Roads; in other Places the Carriages are drawn by Oxen.—The Mills are turned by Wind, Water, Mules, Oxen, or Horſes.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

Horned Cattle are uſed on many Sugar-works, in ploughing and harrowing the Land; and on all, Cattle and Mules are uſed in carrying the Canes to the Mill, Manure to the Ground, Copper-wood to the Works, and any other Draught-labour where they can poſſibly be applied: The Labour of Slaves is, however, abſolutely neceſſary, after the Plough, to prepare the Land for the Plant.

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A. N° 41.

Could the Quantity of Cattle be increaſed, and could their Labour be ſubſtituted for that of Slaves in a greater Extent than it is at preſent?

In Jamaica the Quantity of Cattle is daily increaſing, and may certainly be increaſed very conſiderably, by continuing to open and ſettle new Breeding Farms: How far the Aſſiſtance of Cattle, in the Cane and other Culture, can be extended beyond what it is at preſent, may depend on a Variety of Circumſtances, beſt learnt by inquiring on the Spot; for it is preſumed, that there are ſome Thouſands of Acres now in Culture, which, from their rocky and inacceſſible Nature, cannot be worked by the Plough; and many more Thouſand Acres yet in Wilderneſs, on which, when cleared, the Plough may probably be uſefully employed: Cattle, we believe, are already employed in all the Operations of the Jamaica Huſbandry to which their Aſſiſtance is applicable.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

There is a Sufficiency of Cattle in this Iſland for Work, and alſo for the Butcher, and conſiderably more than could be maintained but for the Introduction of Guinea Graſs.

No Negro-labour is applied, when it is poſſible to ſubſtitute the Labour of Cattle or Mules.

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A. N° 42.

Have different European Inſtruments of Huſbandry from Time to Time been introduced in the Cultivation of Plantations in the Weſt Indies, and is it likely that the Uſe of them could be extended, or further Improvements in this reſpect be applied, to lighten and abridge the Labour of Slaves in cultivating Weſt India Plantations?

No Improvements by Machinery, which have come within the Knowledge of the Planters, and are calculated to leſſen or facilitate human Labour in Jamaica, have been left untried or unadopted, wherever practicable.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

The Plough, Harrow, Hoe, Bill, Axe, Spade, Scythe, Hatchet, Waggons, Carts, and in general all Kinds of Implements of Huſbandry uſed in Great Britain, are uſed in like

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manner in this Iſland: The Labour of Slaves is greatly reduced wherever the Plough is uſed; and as the Plough is coming daily into more general Uſe, the Labour of the Slave is likely to be conſiderably lightened thereby.

A. N° 43.

What is the whole Number of Acres in the Iſland of Jamaica, and how much of that Part thereof, which is at preſent not cultivated, is capable of being brought into Culture?

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

During the Government of Sir Thomas Lynch, above 100 Years ago, Colonel Taſſel and Mr. Rogers were ſent to Jamaica, by Order of his Majeſty King Charles the Second, for the Purpoſe of making an actual Survey and Meaſurement of that Iſland.

	Miles.
These Gentlemen reported, that its Length was —	180
and Breadth from 22½ to —	60

Of which they ſuppoſed, that

One-half is good plantable Land,
One-eighth Savannah,
Three-eighths inacceſſible Mountains, barren, rocky, and unplantable.

No later Survey of the whole Iſland has been made that we know of; the Surveyors above mentioned were employed at a Period when the interior Country was one vaſt Wilderneſs, without Roads, and unexplored; Error was probably unavoidable, and there is not a Doubt at preſent, but that their Computation was greatly exaggerated; nor can we ſay more in favour of ſubſequent Accounts, than that they are to be conſidered as mere Opinions of Individuals, unfounded upon geometrical Proceſs; the Iſland therefore has been lengthened or contracted in its Dimenſions, at various Times, by the Caprice of different Authors, as a few out of a great many Examples will ſhew, viz.

In the various Accounts we have of the Dimenſions of this Iſland, there appears a Difference of no leſs than 40 Miles in the Length and 20 in the Breadth; nor have the aſtronomical Obſervations, taken at different Periods, been more fortunate in adjuſting the Longitude of the Eaſtern and Weſtern Extremities, for they make a Difference amounting to One Degree in the former and 57 Minutes in the latter.

In regard to the Latitude of Port Royal, there are no leſs than Seven different Fixings, making a Variance of 20 Minutes in the Poſition of that Town; ſo that until ſome Principle for accurate Computation can be obtained, no poſitive Exactneſs is to be hoped for.

	Acres.
Dr. Browne aſſigns to the Iſland — — — —	4,500,000
The late John Ellis, Eſq; on his Examination at the Bar of the Houſe of Commons (1775) allowed — — —	4,000,000

Of which be ſuppoſed

Acres.	
160,000	Planted with Canes.
340,000	Paſturage, Proviſion Grounds, and other neceſſary Appendages to the Sugar Eſtates.
500,000	
500,000	Other Settlements, ſuch as Coffee, Cotton, Ginger, Pimento, Indigo, &c. &c.
3,000,000	Part Wilderneſs, Part mountainous, and Part unplantable, but how much reſpectively we know not.
4,000,000	

Mr. Ellis, in this Statement, computed the annual Crop at 80,000 Hogſheads, and the yielding of the Cane Land, at a general Average, Half a Hogſhead per Acre, which allows 160,000 Acres for the Cane Land; but it is certain that from this Mode of Statement, he overlooked and omitted the Land in young or Plant Canes. At preſent we think that there may be about 200,000 Acres for an annual Crop of 100,000 Hogſheads, at Half a Hogſhead per Acre, which we take to be a juſt Average, and allow 100,000 for young Plants, Nurſery Canes, and old Stocks.

	Acres.
Making in all — — — — —	300,000
The Penns, grazing Farms, and other ſmaller Settlements, may occupy of Open Land about as much more — —	300,000
	600,000

Or perhaps a Million of Acres.

Of the reſt we can ſay nothing authentic. Since the Time when Mr. Ellis gave his public Statement, Cultivation has been conſiderably extended, Settlements multiplied, and Products increaſed; but as this Queſtion, and the Two ſucceeding ones, lead into a very minute Inveſtigation and Detail; we are ſenſible, were we to offer vague Conjecture, inſtead of ſubſtantial Information, it would be very unſatisfactory; and we have only to lament our Want of ſufficient Lights to guide us in ſuch multifarious Inquiries, which we think may be made in the Iſland itſelf with better Succeſs.

The additional Heads of Inquiry, it is preſumed, were intended more immediately to be anſwered from the Leeward Iſlands; the Magnitude and Extent of this Iſland make it difficult to anſwer them with Accuracy. It is ſuppoſed the whole Number of Acres in this Iſland is about 3,500,000, of which One-fifth may be in Cultivation; and Three-fifths of the Remainder capable of being ſo.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 44.

How much Land is there in the Iſland of Jamaica, which is not private Property?

We beg to refer to what we have ſaid upon the Subject, A. N° 43.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

The greateſt Part of the Land which is capable of Cultivation is already private Property.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 45.

What Proportion of the Land which is private Property in the Iſland of Jamaica is now in Cultivation?

We beg to refer to what we have ſaid on the Subject, A. N° 43.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

It is ſuppoſed One-fourth.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 46 and 47.

What Proportion of the Land now in Cultivation in the Iſland of Jamaica would, from Situation or Soil, admit of the Uſe of the Plough?

In how many Plantations in the ſaid Iſland has the Plough been known to be introduced for the Purpoſe of preparing the Land for Cultivation?

A conſiderable Part of the Land now in Cultivation, we believe, is prepared with the Plough; but in regard to the Number of Acres or Proportion which is laboured in that Manner, we muſt beg to refer to the Planters reſident in the Iſland, as we poſſeſs no certain Knowledge of theſe Particulars.

We cannot ſpeak as to the exact Number, but can only ſay, that the Plough is very commonly, though not univerſally, in uſe in Jamaica.—A more preciſe Anſwer can only, we think, be obtained by Inquiry among the Planters reſident there.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

The Plough has been uſed upon a great many Plantations, for the Purpoſe of preparing the Land; but it is not poſſible to ſay on how many, with Preciſion, as the Uſe of the Plough has been, and now is, increaſing daily, as has been already ſaid in Anſwer to the 42d Quære of the Heads of Inquiry.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 48.

How many Slaves in the whole are employed in the Iſland of Jamaica, in the Cultivation of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, &c. &c. and how many in menial Services, in making Roads, fiſhing, or any other Employment?

As we are not poſſeſſed of any ſuch Specification, we muſt beg to refer to the Iſland, where alone a ſatisfactory Anſwer to ſuch Inquiries can probably be collected.

N. B. The annual Returns made to the Receiver General's Office in this Iſland, for the Poll-tax Levy, ſtate only the Numbers which have been given in at the quarterly Meetings of Juſtices and Veſtries in each Pariſh, but not the whole Amount actually exiſting in the Iſland; the Proprietors of any Number not exceeding Five (ſometimes more) are ſeldom noticed. In the Pariſh of St. Mary, a few Years ſince, 500 Negroes were found, upon Inquiry, for whom the Poll-tax had neither been demanded

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

manded nor paid. The Number upon which the Tax is uncollected, and conſequently not included in the official Returns, may be ſuppoſed from 7 to 8000.

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In the Year 1768, from the moſt accurate Account that could be had, it is ſuppoſed there were 166,914 Negroes, in the whole of which, about 67,852 Negroes were employed in the Cultivation and Manufacture of Cotton, Coffee, Ginger, Pimento, Graſs, &c. and about 99,002 Negroes in that of Sugar: The whole Number of Eſtates at that Time was 648, and the Quantity of Sugar made 68,160 Hogſheads, or thereabouts. It is ſuppoſed there are at this Time nearly 250,000 Negroes in this Iſland, which are employed in the various Articles above mentioned, nearly in the ſame Proportion as in the Year 1768. There are now about 1060 Sugar Eſtates, and the Quantity of Sugars now made is ſuppoſed to be 100,000 Hogſheads; other Products are ſuppoſed to have increaſed in Proportion.

A. N° 49.

What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation; and what is the average Proportion of the Produce in each Species, to the Number of Acres or of Slaves?

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

We are uninformed of the Number of Acres reſpectively employed in each Species of Cultivation.—We cannot ſay what Proportion the labouring Slaves bear thereto, nor what the relative average Proportion of the Produce to the Number of Acres, or of Slaves; but muſt beg to refer to the Iſland for Satisfaction in theſe Particulars.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

The Committee are unable to furniſh any ſatisfactory Anſwer to this Head.

A. N° 50.

Is the Corn, Graſs, or Ground Proviſions, raiſed in the Iſland of Jamaica, produced from ſeparate Farms, or from Lands annexed to the Plantations reſpectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the ſaid Plantations?

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

Almoſt every Sugar Plantation in Jamaica (or with very few Exceptions) has Plantains, Ground Proviſions of various Species, and Guinea Graſs, cultivated on its contiguous Lands; and no Opportunity of ſeaſonable Weather is neglected, of ſowing Indian and Guinea Corn, and ſome or other of the various Species of Pulſe, as well on the contiguous Lands, as in the Intervals between the Rows of young Cane Plants. Thoſe Eſtates which are ſituated in Parts of the Iſland too dry for theſe Purpoſes, have uſually a Proviſion Settlement in the adjacent hilly or mountainous Parts, where Showers are more frequent.

There are in every Pariſh Polinckes, or little Settlements appropriated to the Cultivation of different Kinds of vegetable Proviſion, and where Hogs and Poultry are bred for Sale either in the Towns or the Sugar Eſtates.

In the Pariſhes of Vere, St. Elizabeth, and St. Dorothy, the Indian and Guinea Corn are cultivated chiefly by the Cotton-growers, on a more extenſive Scale, thoſe Diſtricts being remarkably favourable to them. The principal grazing and breeding Farms are chiefly ſituated among the midland Mountains, where the Soil and Weather are moſt ſuitable to that Branch of Buſineſs; there are alſo many large breeding and grazing Farms, or Penns, in the Lowland Savannahs, neither thoſe nor the former being adapted to Canes.

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Corn and Ground Proviſions are produced from ſeparate Farms, by Farmers who raiſe ſuch for Sale; Graſs alſo is grown upon ſeparate Grounds, called Penns, where great Quantities of Cattle, Horſes, and Mules, are raiſed, and from whence the Planters provide themſelves with Working Stock; Corn, Graſs, and Ground Proviſions, are alſo raiſed on Land annexed to, and worked with the Negroes belonging to Plantations.

A. N° 51.

What is the Kind of Manure made uſe of in the Iſland of Jamaica?

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

The Manure generally uſed on the Sugar Eſtates in Jamaica, is a Compoſt formed

1. Of the Wood Aſhes drawn from the Furnaces of the boiling and diſtilling Houſes.
2. *Dunder*, i. e. Feculencies diſcharged from the Diſtilling Houſe.
3. Refuſe Cane Traſh, i. e. the decayed Leaves and Stems of the Canes.
4. Dung obtained from the Horſe and Mule Stables, and from moveable Penns, or ſmall Incloſures occaſionally railed in, and ſhifted upon the Lands intended to be planted, and into which the Cattle are turned at Night.

5. Good Mould collected from *Gullies*, and other waſte Places, and thrown into the Cattle Penns.

The making of ſufficient Manure every Year is a very important Article of Huſbandry in Jamaica, and upon which the Crops of all the old Eſtates depend.

The ſame Sort of Manure is made uſe of here as in England, except Lime; but the moſt general Way of manuring is, to pen or fold the Cattle upon ſuch Lands as are meant to be replanted.

A. N° 52.

If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and the Owners?

On the the Sugar Eſtates in Jamaica, we believe that the Manure is invariably carted out to all the acceſſible Lands, and the Steeps are uſually dreſſed by means of the moveable Cattle-penns deſcribed in the preceding Anſwer. We do not know of any Sugar Eſtate in Jamaica, where the Practice exiſts of carrying or laying on Manure in any other Manner.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

Manure was never carried in this Iſland in any other Way than by Cattle and Mules.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 53.

Upon any Plantation with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding on an Average a certain annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be ſuppoſed to be the net Income to the Owner, if living on the Iſland, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and clothing his Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other neceſſary Expences? And what the net Income to the Owner living in Great Britain?

In Jamaica, the Expences and Profits of a Sugar Plantation depend on the local Situation, the Diſtance of Carriage to and from the Market or Shipping-place, the Goodneſs or Badneſs of the Roads; the comparative Advantages of a Windmill, Watermill, or Cattlemill; the Facility of procuring Wood, or the heavy Charges of importing Coals for Fuel; the Labour required upon the Eſtate, the knowing how to direct and apply that Labour to the beſt Effect, and to preſerve the Labourers and their Offſpring, and the Cattle, in the fulleſt Health and Vigour; the Fecundity of the Soil; the Skill of the Planter; in the beſt-adapted Huſbandry; in preparing the raw Material, and in working it up; the Credit and Independence of the Planter, whereby he is enabled to purchaſe, with more or leſs Advantage, the requiſite Supplies for the carrying on and Support of his Plantation; the Sagacity and Judgment of the Planter in chooſing the moſt eligible Factor for the Sale of his Produce. Such a Diverſity in Talents, Circumſtances, and Management of each Eſtate, make it extremely difficult, if not impoſſible, to anſwer the firſt Part of this Queſtion. As to the reſt, the Planter who does not reſide in the Iſland, differs from the reſident Planter only by having more Deficiency Tax to pay, which is proportioned to the Size of his Family, and a Commiſſion to the Perſon who has care of the Property during ſuch Abſence, both of which operate upon the non-reſident Planter as an Abſentee Tax.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

It is apprehended, that upon an Average throughout the Iſland, the Planter does not make more than Four per Cent. upon his Capital.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

Jamaica. Appendix.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland.

THE Firſt Part of the Appendix is an Abſtract of the Jamaica Laws for the Government of the Negro Slaves, beginning with the Act of 1696. The Firſt Column is the Law as it then ſtood: The Second, Third, and Fourth Columns, are the Alterations that have been made ſince that Time. I have added at the End the Act of 1681; but as it does not diſtinctly appear in that Act, whether the Servants mentioned therein are Negroes, or indented Whites, I have placed it at the End of the Abſtract, and have marked it at Bottom with the Letters A and B.

I have alſo added ſome of the Clauſes of the French Code Noir, to ſave their Lordſhips Trouble; as by this Means they may immediately compare their Code with our Jamaica Code, and may be acquainted with the Reaſoning of the French upon the Neceſſity of the Employment of Negro Slaves in the Sugar Colonies, which will be found in Page (29), Column 2, of the Abſtract of the French Code Noir, at the End of the Appendix.

I have alſo added an Account of the Slaves imported into Jamaica from 1772 to 1775 incluſive.

And alſo an Account of the Maroon Negroes in the Year 1770; ſince which, and before which Time, I have ſeen no other Return of them.

And alſo an Account of the Number of Negroes and White People in Jamaica in 1787.

And alſo a Paragraph taken out of the Jamaica Paper for the County of Cornwal in that Iſland, relative to the New Regulations in reſpect to the Negro Slaves. Reſolution dated 29th November. The Paper the 8th December 1787.

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1696.
Jamaica. Acts relative to Slaves.

Act 38.

I. Owners not to give Slaves leave to go out without a Ticket.

II. Slaves for ſtriking a White Perſon puniſhed at the Diſcretion of Two Juſtices and Three Freeholders, with Death, or other Puniſhment, according to their Diſcretion.

III. Men Slaves to have Jackets and Drawers; and Women Jackets and Petticoats, or Frocks, once every Year.

IV. Slaves Complaint of Clothes as above not being given to them to be diſmiſſed upon the Owners coming before the Juſtice and making Oath that the Complaint is unjuſt.

V. Conſtables ſworn not to neglect their Duty.

VI. Owners of Plantations ſhall have One Acre of Ground, well planted, with Proviſions, for every Five Slaves.

VII. Penalty of 40l. on the Provoſt Marſhal for employing Runaway Slaves; or ſuffering them to want Proviſions, dry and convenient Lodging, ſo that they die in his Cuſtody, 50l.

VIII. Or diſpoſing of them before they have been Twelve Months in Cuſtody, or otherwiſe than by Auction, 200l. Currency.

IX. Penalty of 20l. on Perſons who take up Runaways and bring them not to their proper Owners.

X. Marſhal to detain Runaways till the Owner reimburſes him.

XI. Penalty of 50l. on Marſhal ſuffering Eſcapes.

1781. V. 3. Act 91.

XVI. Slave offering violence, by ſtriking, or otherwiſe, any White Perſon, convicted by Two Juſtices and Three Freeholders, puniſhed at their Diſcretion, not extending to Life or Limb; provided ſuch ſtriking be not by Command of his Owner, Overſeer, &c. or in lawful Defence of his Owner, &c. Vide Code Noir.

1724. XXVII. et XXVIII.

1774. V. 3. Act 33.

No Slave to be manumitted (except by the Legiſlative Body) either by Deed, Will, or otherwiſe, until the Maſter ſhall have given Security to the Churchwardens to allow him an annual Sum of 5l. during his natural Life.

1781. V. 3. Act 91.

I. Repeating Clauſe.

II. All Poſſeſſors of Plantations to allot a ſufficient Quantity of Land for every Slave he ſhall have in Poſſeſſion, as and for the proper Ground of every ſuch Negro or other Slave, and allow him or them ſufficient Time to work the ſame. And alſo all Maſters and Owners ſhall plant in Plantain Walk and Ground Proviſions, at leaſt One Acre of Ground for every Four Negroes; which Lands ſhall be kept in Planter-like Condition, for the Maintenance of their Slaves, under the Penalty of 50l.

III. In caſe they have not Lands proper, they are to make good and ample Proviſions for all their Slaves, under Penalty of 50l.

IV. Poſſeſſors of Slaves to clothe them once a-Year, with proper and ſufficient Clothing, to be approved by the Juſtices and Veſtry, under Penalty of 50l.

V. Slaves taking up Runaways, or informing againſt Slaves, or thieving, &c. intitled to a Reward, ſuch as the Juſtices ſhall think reaſonable.

1736. Act III.

VII. Two Juſtices may inflict Puniſhment on indented * and hired Servants miſbeheaving themſelves ſuch as to them ſhall ſeem convenient, according to the Nature of the Caſe, not extending to Life or Member.

* N. B. Indented Servants are generally White Servants indented in England.

1781.
XXII.

PART III. H

1696.

XII. Slave taking up a Runaway ſhall have the whole Benefit thereof; and if any Perſon ſhall deprive him of it he ſhall forfeit treble the Value.

XIII. Slaves Houſes to be ſearched for miſchievous Weapons; if any found, may be burnt; and if any ſtolen Goods ſhall be found in the Cuſtody of a Slave he ſhall ſuffer Death, Tranſportation, *Diſmembering*, or other Puniſhment, at the Diſcretion of Two Juſtices and Three Freeholders, or the major Part; One to be a Juſtice. Vide N. B. 1717.

XIV. Penalty of 20l. on a Maſter refuſing the Search of his Slave's Houſe.

XV. Proviſo the Search demanded be authoriſed by a Juſtice.

XVI. Penalty of 100l. on Perſons ſtealing, hiding, or employing another Perſon's Slave.

XVII. Slave hiding Runaways, ſhall be ſeverely whipped, by Order of a Juſtice of the Peace.

XVIII. £5 Reward to any Freeman or Servant that ſhall kill or take any rebellious Slave; 40s. to a Slave for the ſame, and a Serge Coat, with a red Croſs on the right Shoulder.

XIX. Slave continuing away Twelve Months, deemed rebellious, if he has been Three Years in the Iſland; and ſhall be tranſported by Two Juſtices and Three Freeholders.

XX. Tranſported Slave returning to be taken up and executed.

XXI. Plantation deſerted for Six Months to be ruinated and deſtroyed, leſt it become a Receptacle for Fugitives.

XXII. Com-

1717. Act 64.

IV. No Slave to be diſmembered at the Will and Pleaſure of his Maſter, Owner, or Employer, under Penalty of 100l. to be recovered in any Court of Record, againſt the Perſon who ſhall diſmember or order the diſmembering of ſuch Slave or Slaves.

1766.

Repealed.

1781. V. 3. Act 81.

VI. No Maſter to mutilate or diſmember a Slave or Slaves of his own, under Penalty of 100l.

VII. Nor the Slave of another, under Penalty of 100l. and ſuch other Puniſhment as the Court trying and convicting ſhall think proper to inflict, and liable to an Action of Damages.

VIII. Any Perſon wantonly beating a Slave, not his own Property, ſhall be ſubject to an Indictment in the Supreme Court, Court of Aſſize, or Quarter Seſſions, Fine and Impriſonment, at the Diſcretion of the Judges or Juſtices in the ſaid Courts.

1696.

XXII. Commiſſion Officers to purſue Runaways; to have 40s. per Head for Slaves taken, brought in alive, and 20s. per Head for Slaves killed, or driven home. Neglecting Duty to forfeit 20l.

XXIII. Juſtice to iſſue Warrants for apprehending and trying of Felonies, Burglary, Robbery, burning Houſes or Canes, rebellious Conſpiracies, or any other capital Offence, to aſſociate another Juſtice. The aſſociated Juſtices to ſummon Three Freeholders; proceed to Trial; ſhall give Sentence of Death, Tranſportation, Diſmembering, or any other Puniſhment they ſhall think fit to inflict, and cauſe immediate Execution to be done (Women with Child only excepted), &c. &c.

XXIV. Slave compaſſing or imagining the Death of any White attainted, by open Deed, before Two Juſtices, or Three Freeholders, to ſuffer Death: And petty Crimes, Treſpaſſes, and Injuries ſhall be heard and determined by any of his Majeſty's Juſtices.

XXV. Juſtice, Freeholder, or Marſhal, neglecting his Duty, forfeits 20l. Currency.

XXVI. Provided that when any of the above Crimes ſhall be committed by more than One Slave that ſhall deſerve Death (Murder only excepted), only One of the Criminals ſhall ſuffer Death, as exemplary to the reſt, who are to be returned to the Owners, after having received ſuch Puniſhment as the Juſtices and Freeholders ſhall think fit to inflict. The Owner or Owners of the Slave or Slaves delivered back to bear propor-

1781. V. 3. Act 91.

XVII. A Slave who ſhall be found at the Diſtance of Eight Miles from the Houſe or Plantation to which he belongs, without a Ticket or other Permit, deemed a Runaway.

XVIII. Perſons taking them, intitled to Reward, if Six Days abſent, though not Eight Miles from their Habitation. Other Regulations relating to Runaways.

1774.

XXIV. Explained in Act 141. S. i. Compaſſing and imagining the Death of any White Perſon, ſhould be deemed and adjudged a Crime of as high a Nature as Murder, and ſhould be puniſhed as ſuch with Death, S. ii. though the bloody Purpoſe was prevented before any Murder was committed.

XXVI. This Clauſe explained in Act 141. S. iii. in caſe of a real Conſpiracy: Juſtices and Freeholders indemnified for having given Sentence of Death on more Slaves than One. And S. iv. Juſtices and Freeholders empowered after Trial ſo many Negro or other Slaves, convicted of any capital Crimes, as they ſhall think convenient for the public Safety; or to tranſport ſuch Slaves, or to inflict ſuch other Puniſhment as they ſhall think fit.

1696.

proportionably the Loſs of the Slave put to death, and the Damage done to the Parties injured, as ſhall be allotted by the Juſtices and Freeholders.

XXVII. Juſtices may detain any Perſon's Goods who refuſes to pay.

XXVIII. £100 Penalty on Perſons concealing Slaves guilty of any capital Offences.

XXIX. Any White Servant taken ſtealing Wood, or Timber, or Bark, convicted before Two Juſtices, his Owner or Maſter ſhall forfeit 3l. Currency. If a Slave ſhall be ſo convicted, the Juſtices ſhall condemn him to ſerve the Owner or Proprietor of the Land Six Months, without any Satisfaction given to his Maſter.

XXX. If any Perſon ſhall kill a Slave, ſtealing or running away, that ſhall by Night be found out of his Owner's Ground, Road, or Path, and refuſeth to ſubmit; ſuch Perſon ſhall not be liable to any Damage or Action for the ſame.

XXXI. Juſtices and Veſtry, &c. ſhall appoint a certain Place in each Pariſh for the Trial of all capital Offences committed by Slaves, and a Record kept by the Clerk of the Peace, or Clerk of the Veſtry, who is obliged to give his Attendance. Fees to be paid by the Pariſh, if the Slave ſhall ſuffer Death, but by the Owner, if tranſported.

XXXII. Slaves attempting to poiſon any Perſon whatſoever, White or Black, Free or Slave, although the Poiſon were never taken, or if taken, Death did not enſue, the ſaid Slave or Slaves, together with Acceſſaries, convicted before Two Juſtices and

1696.

and Three Freeholders, ſhall be adjudged guilty of Murder, and ſhall ſuffer Death by Hanging, Burning, or other Way or Means, as to the Juſtices and Freeholders ſhall ſeem moſt convenient.	
XXXIII. Such as have been Slaves and made free, and ſuch as are now Slaves, and ſhall hereafter be made free, for capital Offences to be tried and adjudged by this Act; and the Evidence of a Slave againſt them to be good and valid to all Intents and Purpoſes.	This Clauſe repealed in 1748, Act 153, Clauſe iii. as far as relates to Negro born Slaves, and afterwards manumitted, to be tried by Two Juſtices and Three Freeholders. And for the future, all ſuch Negroes, Indians, and Mulattoes, manumitted, or otherwiſe free, ſhall be tried in th ſame Manner as if they were born free. Evidence of Free Negroes, Indians, or Mulattoes, good againſt each other, but not againſt any Negroes, Indians, or Mulattoes, that have the Liberties of White Perſons by any Law of the Iſland; nor until they have been free Six Months. — Guilty of Perjury, to ſuffer Pains and Penalties of wilful and corrupt Perjury.
XXXIV. Penalty of 40 Shillings on Owner, Overſeer, or Commiſſion Officer, ſuffering Drumming, or Meeting of any Slaves not belonging to their own Plantation, to rendezvous, revel, beat drum, or cauſe any other Diſturbance on Sundays or Holidays, whereby they have taken Liberty to contrive and bring to paſs many of their bloody and inhuman Tranſactions; — but forthwith endeavour to diſperſe by himſelf, Overſeer, or Servants; and not being able to do it, to give Notice to next Commiſſion-officer to raiſe a Number of Men ſufficient to do it.	1781. V. 3. Act 91.

1696.	1751. Act 183.	1770. V. 3. Act 5.	1781. V. 3. Act 91.
XXXV. Penalty of 40 Shillings on Perſons permitting Slaves to hire out themſelves, or hiring Slaves, except of their Maſters, or permitting Slaves to travel, or Owners contracting with Slaves, for Liberty to employ themſelves as they ſhall think fit.			
XXXVI. Slaves buying or ſelling any Goods, but for their Owner's Uſe, or belonging to the Owner, expreſſed in a Ticket; on Complaint to a Juſtice, to be whipped by Order and at the Diſcretion of the Juſtice; and the Buyer or Seller ſhall forfeit 10l.			
XXXVII. Any Perſon willingly, wantonly, or bloody-mindedly killing a Negro Slave, convicted by Verdict or Confeſſion, in the Supreme Court of Judicature, ſhall be adjudged guilty of Felony for the Firſt Offence, and have the Benefit of the Clergy; but the Second ſhall be deemed Murder, and the Offender ſuffer according to Laws of England, Forfeiture of Lands, Tenements, Goods and Chattels only excepted.	I. Whereas the ſaid Law of 1696 is of doubtful Conſtruction: For explaining the ſaid Law, and for inflicting ſome further Puniſhment on the Offenders; If any Perſon whatſoever ſhall willingly, wantonly, or bloody-mindedly kill any Negro or Slave, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo offending, ſhall, for the Firſt Offence, be guilty of Felony, and have the Benefit of Clergy, and ſhall ſuffer as a further Puniſhment, an Impriſonment for ſuch a Time as the Court before whom ſuch Offender ſhall be tried, ſhall adjudge, not exceeding Twelve Months.	I. Coroners, upon Notice or Information of any Body being found dead, to cauſe the ſame to be viewed, and an Inquiſition taken thereon, agreeable to the Laws of England. Fees to be paid him on the View of a White Perſon, or a Perſon of a free Condition, out of the Goods and Chattels of the Perſon found dead; and if ſuch Perſon ſhall be a Slave, by the Churchwardens of the Pariſh where the Inquiſition ſhall be taken. If in Gaols, by the Receiver General. Act to be printed.	XXXVII. 1696 and 1751 fully confirmed and enforced.
XXXVIII. Maſters of Boats, Wherries and Canoes at Port Royal, to give Bonds of 50l. Sterling, not to carry a Negro without a Ticket.	II. Shall pay 60l. to the Owner.		
XXXIX. Juſtices and Freeholders to do their Duty in the ſeveral Clauſes in this Act when Martial Law ſhall happen to be in force, as they might have done in Time of Common Law.	III. Any Perſon convicted of the Firſt Offence, wantonly, wilfully, or bloody-mindedly ſhall kill any Negro or Slave, ſuch Perſon ſo offending, after the Conviction, ſhall ſuffer Death for the ſaid Offence, and not otherwiſe.		
XL. No Slave ſhall be free by becoming a Chriſtian.	IV. Conviction not to extend to corrupting the Blood, or the Forfeiture of Lands, Tenements, Goods, or Chattels.		

For

1696.

For Payment of Debts and Legacies, Slaves deemed and taken as all other Goods and Chattels are, in the Hands of the Executors or Adminiſtrators; as many as are neceſſary to pay Debts and Legacies to be ſold; and the remaining Slaves deemed as Inheritance, and ſhall accordingly deſcend. Children of Slaves ſhall remain or revert as their Parents do.

XLI. Slaves aſſigned for Dower, liable to pay Debts, but not Legacies.

XLII. Proviſo, That nothing in this Act ſhall hinder any Perſon, poſſeſſed in his own Right of any Slave or Slaves, to ſell, or by Gift or otherwiſe diſpoſe of them during his Life-time; which Sale, &c. ſhall be a Bar to Claim of Dower.

XLIII. Legal Purchaſes of Slaves for good and valuable Conſiderations, good, as if they had been by Deed in Writing.

XLIV. Books to be kept, wherein Entries ſhall be made by the Clerk of the Peace, or Veſtry, of Slaves bought and ſold.

XLV. All Maſters and Miſtreſſes, Owners, or in their Abſence Overſeers, ſhall, as much as in them lies, endeavour the Inſtruction of their Slaves in the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, to facilitate their Converſion, and ſhall do their utmoſt to fit them for Baptiſm; and as ſoon as conveniently they can, ſhall cauſe to be baptiſed all ſuch as they can make ſenſible of a Deity, and the Chriſtian Faith.

XLVI. Juſtices, at the Firſt Seſſion in every Year, ſhall limit and appoint the Number of Holidays at Chriſtmas, Eaſter,

1696.

Eaſter, and Whitſuntide.

XLVII. The Juſtices ſhall publiſh this Act every Firſt Seſſions in the Year, under the Penalty of 10l.

XLVIII. Penalties how to be recovered; under 40 Shillings, by Warrant of Juſtice; above, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any Court of Record.

XLIX. Repeal of Two former Acts, One 25th Charles II. the other the 4th of James II.

1699.

Act 40. An Act for raiſing Parties to ſuppreſs rebellious and runaway Negroes.

I. Preamble. — Whereas the rebellious and runaway Negroes have of late murdered ſeveral of the Inhabitants thereof, as well White Perſons as Negroes, plundered and deſtroyed many of the ſmall and Out-ſettlements, Officers empowered to purſue and reduce them.

II. Officers and Soldiers Pay.

III. Satisfaction to Jas Hammond.

IV. Payment for Slaves freed for Services done againſt the French.

1717.

Act 64. repealed 1781.

An Act for the more effectual puniſhing of Crimes committed by Slaves.

I. For the encouraging of the Diſcovery of Crimes committed by Slaves, Owner proſecuting his Slave ſhall, if convicted capitally, receive the Value of him.	Repealed by Act 124. 1740, as too expenſive to the Public; laid upon the Pariſh where the Offence was tried, and the Slave valued and executed.	Act 124. repealed again by Act 163. 1749, whereby the Expence is to fall on the Pariſh where the Offence was committed.
II. Proviſo, That no One Slave ſhall be appraiſed above the Sum of 40l. Currency.	Repealed by the above Act.	
III. Penalty on Commiſſioner not paying the Value to Owners of Slaves.		

1717. Act 64.

IV. No Slave ſhall be diſmembered at the Will and Pleaſure of his Maſter, Owner, or Employer, under Penalty of 100l. to be recovered in any Court of Record, againſt the Perſon who ſhall diſmember, or order the diſmembering of ſuch Slave or Slaves; One Half to his Majeſty, the other Half to the Informer.

V. If a Slave having been One whole Year in the Iſland, ſhall abſent himſelf from his Maſter for the Space of Thirty Days, convicted by Two Juſtices of the Peace, and Three Freeholders, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch Juſtices and Freeholders to order ſuch Slave to be puniſhed by cutting off One of the Feet of ſuch Slave, or inflicting ſuch other corporal Puniſhment as they ſhall think fit.

Vide Code Noir, 1724. xxxii.

N. B. In the Year 1717, when this Law was paſſed, the wild Negroes or Maroons were in Poſſeſſion of Three Towns in the mountanous Parts of the Iſland. The Treaty with Cudjoe was not made till 1738, nor completed with Quaqo till 1740.

The Laws of Ina are more ſevere; ſuch as putting out Eyes, gelding, cutting off Hands or Foot. Vide Dugdale, Origines Judiciales, London, 1680. p. 88. See alſo the 33 Henry 8. c. 12. S. 27 the cutting off the Right Hand for ſtriking in the King's Palace, and all the Formalities for carrying it into Execution.

VI. Slaves playing with Dice, Cards, or any other Game whereby any Profit or Gain can ariſe, on Complaint to a Juſ-

1749. Act 159.

Slave run away Six Months, convicted, to ſuffer Death, or ſuch other Puniſhment as ſhall be inflicted by the Juſtices and Freeholders.

II. The Owner not to be paid his Value.

IV. Slaves harbouring Slaves, &c. Runaways, Death, or ſuch other Puniſhment as above.

V. Proſecution to be commenced within One Month.

VI. Or Three Months for a Slave.

1749. Act 165.

Slaves not to carry Fire Arms without a Ticket, under Pain of corporal Puniſhment, not extending to Life or Member.

1781. V. 3. Act 91.

Repealing the Act of 1717. ſee Page (2) in the 4th Volume.

1717. Act 64.
a Juſtice, ſhall be whipped through the Town, or the moſt public Place in any Pariſh.

VII. Retailers of Rum and Punch not to ſuffer Slaves to game, or meet to drink therein, under Penalty of 40 Shillings.

VIII. Penalty of 10 l. Currency, on Overſeers, Proprietors or Attornies, ſuffering Negroes to meet together by beat of Drum, blowing Horns, beating Barrels, Boards, Gourds, or other Inſtruments of Noiſe; or ſuffering above Five Negroes to aſſemble in his Plantation or Settlement.

IX. The above Penalty to be levied by Warrant of a Juſtice of the Peace.

X. Officers may enter all Places to prevent Drumming, &c. and Concourſe of Negroes.

XI. Juſtices neglecting their Duty, forfeit 10l. Currency.

XII. No Mulatto or Negro (Free Mulattoes, Negroes, and Indians having Settlements and Ten Slaves thereon, always excepted) ſhall keep any Horſes, Mares, Mules, Aſſes, or neat Cattle whatſoever on Commons, on Penalty of forfeiting the ſame: Half to the Informer, the other Half to the Poor. Vide Proviſo.

XIII. Provided nevertheleſs, That any Two of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace in every Precinct may licenſe any Mulatto or Negro (not being a Slave) to keep any ſuch Stock during good Behaviour.

XIV. To the Intent it may be known who are Free, every Free Mulatto, Negro, or Indian, not having a Settlement of Ten Negroes, ſhall furniſh himſelf with a Certificate from

1717. Act 64.
from the Juſtice, under his Hand and Seal, and wear a public Badge of a blue Croſs upon his right Shoulder, otherwiſe to be uſed as a Slave paſſing without a Ticket.

XV. To be publicly read every Six Months.

XVI. Copy to be delivered to every Pariſh in the Iſland.

1718. Act 66.
An Act for the Encouragement of voluntary Parties to ſuppreſs rebellious and runaway Negroes.

I. Governor may commiſſion Perſons to command Parties to purſue runaway Slaves.

II. Clauſe of Encouragement.

III. Ditto to Hunters, &c.

IV. Negroes going off the Iſland to the French or Spaniſh Colonies, to be tried by Two Juſtices and Three Freeholders, and ſuffer ſuch Pains and Puniſhments (according to the Nature of their Crime) as they ſhall think fit.

V. Proviſo not to repeal or diſannul former Acts.

1719. Act 67.
VI. Penalty of 50 l. on letting Houſes to Slaves, and ſuffering them to work for Hire, or to build Cottages and Huts in the Savannahs and Waſte Grounds, which have often occaſioned Thefts and Robberies.

VII. Juſtice, upon Complaint of Huts, &c. being erected, ſhall order them to be pulled down and deſtroyed, under Penalty of 50 l.

1721. Act 68.
An Act to encourage the ſettling the North Eaſt Part of this Iſland.

This Act is worthy the Obſervation of the Lords Commiſſioners; and

1732. Act 97.
VI. Negro Huts and Hovels in the Front of the Town of Kingſton towards the Sea, which render it very liable to be ſet on fire, to be razed and pulled down.

VII. Penalty of 10l. for erecting Huts hereafter in the Front of the ſaid Town.

1736.
Act 107. for introducing White People, for ſubſiſting them for a certain Time, and providing them with Land that they may become Settlers.

1770. V. 3. Act 1.
Further Regulations in regard to building Huts near Kingſton.

1721. Act 68.
and alſo Act 75. for the ſame Purpoſe in 1722, and alſo Act 78. in 1723, for encouraging White People to come over and become Settlers in this Iſland.

1719. Act 67.
To prevent the enticing or inveigling of Slaves from the Poſſeſſors, and for preventing the Tranſportation of Slaves, by Mortgagers, &c. and for regulating Abuſes committed by Slaves.

I. Penalty of 40s. for every Day's illegal Detainer of another's Slave.
Repealed 1766.

II. Chief Juſtice, or any Two Juſtices, may order the Slave to be reſtored: Perſons diſobeying an Order of the Grand Court forfeit 50l.
Repealed 1766.

III. Penalty of 50l. on Chief Juſtice, not doing his Duty, as above.

IV. Penalty of 100l. on certain Deſcriptions of Perſons ſending Negroes off the Iſland.

V. Slaves hiring themſelves out to work, without Conſent of their Owners, &c. in Writing, and teſtified by One or more of the Juſtices of Peace, ſhall be whipt at the Diſcretion of the Magiſtrate, not exceeding One-and-thirty Laſhes.

1733. Act 101.
For dividing the Iſland, &c. &c. and for the more ſpeedy and effectual ſuppreſſing the rebellious and runaway Negroes.
Worthy Obſervation.

Alſo Act 103.
To prevent the making, throwing, or firing of Squibs, Serpents, Rockets, or other Fireworks.

I.

1725. Act 83.
To inflict further and other Puniſhments on the Tranſgreſſors of Two ſeveral Acts, the one intituled, "An Act for the better ordering and governing of Slaves; and the other intituled, "An Act to prevent the inticing or inveigling of Slaves."

I. The ſame Penalties as the former Act 67. and One Year's Impriſonment, without Bail or Mainprize, upon any Perſon, proved to the Satisfaction of Two Judges of the Grand Court, or Three Juſtices of the Peace, to to have enticed, inveigled, hid, concealed, or employed, the Slave or Slaves of any other Perſon.
Repealed 1766.

II. Slaves convicted of hiding or entertaining a Slave to be puniſhed, according to the Diſcretion of Two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, or Three Juſtices of the Peace.

III. For the more eaſy Recovery of the 100l. Penalty.
Repealed 1766.

IV. Free Negroe, convicted as above, forfeits his Freedom, and is to be tranſported.

1753.

1780. Act 74. V. 3.
Forfeit 100l. Six Months Impriſonment.
In this Act are many other Regulations in regard to inveigling Slaves, detaining, hiring, ſending off the Iſland, &c.

1753. Act 198.
Penalty of 10l. on Perſons hiring out Slaves to themſelves.

1764. V. 2. Act 37.
Extended to Soldiers.

1780. V. 3. Act 74.
Any Perſon clandeſtinely ſending off this Iſland, or marking or defacing the Mark of any other Perſon's Slave, Death, without Benefit of Clergy.

1733. Act 103.

I. White Perſons offending to forfeit 10l. or be whipped.

II. Negroes, Mulattoes, Indians offending, to be whipped; not exceeding Thirty-nine Laſhes.

1735. Act 105.

For the more effectual directing the Marſhal's Proceedings, and regulating thereof.

X. Slaves ſhall be ſold ſingly, unleſs in caſes of Families, when a Man and his Wife, his, her, or their Children, are not to be ſold ſingly, and working Cattle to be ſold by the Yoke; all others ſingly.

1735. Act 106.

To prevent Hawking and Peddling, and diſpoſing of Goods clandeſtinely.

I. Negroes, Mulattoes, Indians, hawking, forfeit the Goods.

II. Provided ſold without a Ticket.

III. Not to engroſs Plantation Proviſions under pain of Thirty-one Laſhes.

IV. Not to ſell Sugar Canes without a Ticket from the Owner.

V. Perſons buying Sugar, Rum, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, forfeit 10l.

1736. Act 111.

To prevent Abuſes committed by entertaining, concealing, or carrying off any of his Majeſty's Soldiers, White Men or Women, Servants or Slaves, &c. and deciding Differences between Maſter and Servant.

IV. Commanders of Ships not to work any Slave without hiring him from his Owner.

VI. Carrying off Negroes, Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

1736. Act 111.

VII. Juſtices to inflict Puniſhment on indented or hired Servants, as to them ſhall ſeem convenient, not extending to Life or Member.

VIII. Differences between Maſters and Servants to be decided by Two Juſtices.

1738. Act 120.

For confirming, executed by Colonel Guthrie, Sir F. Sadler, and Cudjoe, the Commander of the Rebels: For paying Rewards for taking up and reſtoring Runaways, and making Proviſion for Four White Perſons to reſide at Trelawney Town, and for granting Freedom to Five Negroes who were Guides to Parties.

Articles of Pacification ſigned at the Camp near Trelawney Town, March 1, 1738-9, including Captains Cudjoe Accompong, Johnny, Cuffee, and Quaw, and ſeveral other Negroes.

Vide Act 126.

1740.

Articles with Quao for Crauford's Town and New Nanny Town.

1739. Act 123.

For veſting a Number of Negroes in the Crown for the Uſe of the Barracks, and cutting and clearing of Roads, &c. &c.

I. Twenty able Negroes allotted to each of the Twelve Barracks.

II. To be paid for by a Tax.

III. To be employed in building Barracks, &c.

IV. Receiver General to purchaſe Negroes, inſtead of thoſe that die.

VIII. Penalties on employing Negroes allotted to their Service.

1739. Act 123.
XI. Negroes raiſed for the Barracks veſted in the Juſtices and Veſtry, for the Uſe of the Pariſhes from whence they were taken.

1740. Act 124.
Taken notice of in Act 64, 1717.

1740. Act 126.
Articles of Pacification between Colonel Bennet and Quao, the Commander of the Rebels, for paying Rewards for taking up and reſtoring runaway Slaves, and making Proviſion for Four White Perſons, to reſide at Crawfurd's Town, and New Nanny Town, and for granting Freedom to Two Negroes who were Guides to Colonel Bennet.

1741. Act 133.
Further Encouragement to Colonel Cudjoe and Captain Quaw.

1744. Act 141.
Taken notice of before, Page 3. S. xxiv. and xxvi.

1744. Act 142.
Regulations in regard to ſelling Gunpowder, and prevent ſelling Fire Arms to Slaves.

1747. Act 149.
For explaining, &c. an Act for introducing White People into this Iſland, ſubſiſting them for a certain Time, and providing them with Land, that they may become Settlers, &c. &c.

1748. Act 152.
An Act for regulating and ſelling the Livings of the Clergy, and aſcertaining the ſame; and giving the

1749. Act 155.
Another Act to encourage White People to come and ſettle.

1749. Act 157.
Another Act to the ſame Purpoſe, and giving a Bounty to Artificers.

1750. Act 167.
To encourage New Comers to take up and ſettle Lands in the Pariſh of Portland.

1733. Act 197.
For encouraging New Comers.
I. Governor empowered to make new Grants near Manchioneel Harbour.
III. Not exceeding Twenty Acres to any One Perſon.

1758. V. 2. Act 10.
Debts incurred by White Settlers remitted.

Act 11.
Another Act for the Encouragement of White Settlers.

Act 13.
Another Act to the ſame Purpoſe.

1748. Act 152. the Biſhop of London Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction over them.	1752. Act 188. An Act for making Proviſion for ſuch Perſons as may arrive from any of his Majeſty's Sugar Colonies. I. Commiſſioners to examine New Comers, that have come with an Intention to reſide here, and to order the Receiver General to pay to every ſuch Perſon the Sum of 20l. to reimburſe the Expences of Paſſage and Support after Arrival.	
Act 153. For making Free Negroes, Indians, and Mulattoes, Evidence in all Cauſes againſt one another in all the Courts of this Iſland. III. Manumitted Slaves to be tried as if born free. IV. Muſt be manumitted Six Months before he gives his Teſtimony.	1750. Act 174. Slaves Evidence againſt Slaves for Crimes committed on the High Seas, without Oath. II. Not to extend to Crimes committed in their Paſſage as Merchandiſe, or from this Iſland to the French or Spaniſh Coaſts. III. Continue in force Twenty Years.	
1749. Act 165. To prevent the clandeſtine killing and marking of Cattle, and for the better regulating of Hunting. VI. Felony for Slaves hunting without their Maſters, Overſeers, or ſome other White Perſon, by him or them deputed. VII. Slaves not to carry Fire Arms without a Ticket, under pain of corporal Puniſhment, not extending to Life or Member.	Act 24. V. 2. VI. Slaves having Fire Arms in their Poſſeſſion, or Bayonet, Sword, Cutlaſs, Lance, or other Military Weapon, Death; or ſuch other Puniſhment as the Juſtices and Freeholders ſhall think proper to inflict. VII. Having Tickets excepted. IX. Owners ſuffering it, forfeit 100l.	
1751. Act 178. For the better Order and Government of the Negroes belonging	1766. Act 43. Another Act to the ſame Purport, adding in the Title, " And for encou-	1769. V. 2. Act 68. Further empowered by additional Regulations.

1751. Act 178.
ing to the ſeveral Negro Towns, and to prevent them from purchaſing Slaves.

I. Wild Negroes to be tried by the White Men reſiding in the Town to which the Offender belongs, and Four of the Negroes of the ſaid Town.

II. Government may grant Commiſſions as above for trying them.

III. Two Juſtices and Three Freeholders may try them as Free Negroes were uſually tried, and puniſhed before the paſſing this Act.

IV. Trial and Acquittal to be a Bar to any Proceedings for the ſame Offence.

V. Negroes abſenting from the Negro Towns without Leave, upon Conviction to be tranſported.

VI. As likewiſe for enticing Slaves to run away.

VII. Wild Negroes purchaſing Slaves, forfeit the ſame. Penalty of 100l. on the Seller.

1756. V. 2. Act 6.
For veſting runaway Slaves, not claimed by their Proprietors within a certain Time, in his Majeſty, to be employed in the Service of the Public.

I. The Time Twelve Months.

Right of Infants, Feme Coverts, and Abſentees, protected.

III. Provoſt Marſhal's Fees to be paid by the Receiver General.

1757. 2d V. Act 7.
For dividing the Iſland into Three Counties, and for appointing Juſtices of Aſſize,

1766. Act 43.
couraging the ſaid Negroes to go in purſuit of runaway Slaves."

I. Negroes tried by the Commanding Officer.

II. Governor to grant Commiſſions for Trial.

III. To be tried as Free Negroes were before paſſing a former Act of 1748.

IV. Trials a Bar to further Proceedings.

V. Free Negroes abſenting themſelves from their reſpective Negro Towns, to be deprived of their Freedom.

VI. Enticing Slaves to run away, forfeit their Freedom.

VII. 100l. Penalty on their purchaſing Slaves.

VIII. Encouragement for taking Runaways.

1778. V. 3. Act 62.

1756. Act 6. Repealed.

II. Receiver General to collect all the King's Negroes, and expoſe them ſingly to Sale.

III. The Money to ariſe from ſuch Sale ſhall be to his Majeſty for the Support of Government.

1780. V. 3. Act 75.
Many Regulations in regard to the Maroon Negroes and their Superintendants, and Eſtabliſhments of Pay to their Officers and Men, of Parties belonging to the ſeveral Negro Towns ſent out to ſcour the Woods, and take up runaway Slaves.

1757. 2d V. Act 7.
ſize, and Oyer and Terminer, in Two of the ſaid Counties.

1758. V. 2. Act 9.
To aſcertain the Boundaries of the Negro Towns, &c.
I. One Thouſand Five Hundred Acres in Trelawney.
II. One Thouſand Acres in St. Elizabeth.
III. Veſted in the Maroon Negroes and their Heirs. Penalty of 500l. for intruding upon them, or diſturbing their Poſſeſſions.

1760. V. 2. Act 24.
To remedy the Evils ariſing from irregular Aſſemblies of Slaves, prevent poſſeſſing Arms and Ammunition, going from Place to Place without Tickets, and for preventing the Practice of *Obeah*; and to reſtrain Overſeers from leaving Eſtates under their Care on certain Days, and to oblige all Free Negroes, Mulattoes, or Indians, to regiſter their Names in the Veſtry Books, and to carry about them the Certificates, and to wear the Badge of their Freedom, and to prevent any Captain, Maſter, or Supercargo of any Veſſel bringing back Slaves tranſported off the Iſland.
I. Neglect of Juſtices 5l. Penalty.
II. Conſtables to attend Negro Markets, by Order of Juſtices; neglecting, forfeit 40s.

1781. V. 3. Act 91.
IX. No Slave to be permitted to go off the Plantation, or to travel from one Town to another, without a Ticket, expreſſing Time and Place, under Penalty of 40s. to be recovered from the Maſter or Owner, who is exempted from the Penalty upon proving he gave ſuch a Ticket, or that the Slave went without his Conſent; in which Caſe the Slave to be committed to Gaol and whipped, not exceeding Thirty-nine Laſhes. Juſtice failing to do his Duty forfeits 5l.
X. Conſtables to attend the Negro Markets on Sundays, and take up Slaves without Tickets, under Penalty of 40s.
XXII. Free Negroes granting Tickets deemed guilty of Forgery.
XXIII. White Perſons granting ſuch Tickets guilty of Forgery.
XXIV. Keepers of Workhouſes and Gaol Keepers to advertiſe Names, Marks, and Sex, of every runaway Slave in their Cuſtody.
XXV. Workhouſe Keepers may publicly ſell Slaves, who have been in Cuſtody Twelve Months,

1781. V. 3. Act 91.
Obeah-men and Women convicted by Two Juſtices and Three Freeholders, Death, or Tranſportation.

	1781. V. 3. Act 91. Months, giving Thirty Days Notice to pay Mile Money, &c. and the Overplus to the Receiver General for the Public.
	XXVI. To be paid by the Public for ſuch Slaves as die in their Cuſtody within Twelve Months, provided the Owners are not known.
	XXVII. Gaol Keepers, &c. not to work Slaves ſent into their Cuſtody, under the Penalty of 100l.
1760.	1781. V. 3. Act 91.
III. Negroes to have diſcretionary Holidays, not Two following one another, on Penalty of 50l.	XI. The ſame, under Penalty of 50l.
	1781.
IV. Penalty on ſuffering Drumming, &c. 100l.	XII. Maſters ſuffering Drumming, &c. Penalty 100l.
V. Overſeers ſuffering the ſame, Six Months Impriſonment.	XIII. Officers, Civil and Military, empowered to enter Plantations to prevent it.
VI. Fire-arms and Weapons, Death.	
VII. Having Tickets, excepted.	XIV. Owners and Book-keepers ſuffering it, Six Months Impriſonment; but not to forbid the Slaves meeting together, and playing and diverting themſelves in any innocent Amuſement.
VIII. Tickets in force for One Month.	
IX. Slaves to have no military Weapons, on Penalty of 100l.	XV. Slaves to have no military Weapons.
X. Slaves pretending to ſupernatural Power; Death or Tranſportation.	
XI. Owners not to be abſent on Sundays (except in Time of Divine Service or military Duty); forfeit 5l.	
	1761. Act 29.
XII. Free Negroes to have their Certificates atteſted, and wear their Badge.	To renew their Certificates only once in Seven Years.
XIII. Penalties on Juſtices, Veſtrymen, and Conſtables, 50l.	
XV. Charge of ſearching for Negro's Title to Freedom to be made good to him by the Pariſh.	
XVI. Maſters of Ships forfeit 100l. bringing Negroes	

1757. 2d V. Act 7.
ſize, and Oyer and Terminer, in Two of the ſaid Counties.

1758. V. 2. Act 9.
To aſcertain the Boundaries of the Negro Towns, &c.

I. One Thouſand Five Hundred Acres in Trelawney.

II. One Thouſand Acres in St. Elizabeth.

III. Veſted in the Maroon Negroes and their Heirs. Penalty of 500l. for intruding upon them, or diſturbing their Poſſeſſions.

1760. V. 2. Act 24.
To remedy the Evils ariſing from irregular Aſſemblies of Slaves, prevent poſſeſſing Arms and Ammunition, going from Place to Place without Tickets, and for preventing the Practice of *Obeah*; and to reſtrain Overſeers from leaving Eſtates under their Care on certain Days, and to oblige all Free Negroes, Mulattoes, or Indians, to regiſter their Names in the Veſtry Books, and to carry about them the Certificates, and to wear the Badge of their Freedom, and to prevent any Captain, Maſter, or Supercargo of any Veſſel bringing back Slaves tranſported off the Iſland.

I. Neglect of Juſtices 5l. Penalty.

II. Conſtables to attend Negro Markets, by Order of Juſtices; neglecting, forfeit 40s.

1781. V. 3. Act 91.

IX. No Slave to be permitted to go off the Plantation, or to travel from one Town to another, without a Ticket, expreſſing Time and Place, under Penalty of 40s. to be recovered from the Maſter or Owner, who is exempted from the Penalty upon proving he gave ſuch a Ticket, or that the Slave went without his Conſent; in which Caſe the Slave to be committed to Gaol and whipped, not exceeding Thirty-nine Laſhes. Juſtice failing to do his Duty forfeits 5l.

X. Conſtables to attend the Negro Markets on Sundays, and take up Slaves without Tickets, under Penalty of 40s.

XXII. Free Negroes granting Tickets deemed guilty of Forgery.

XXIII. White Perſons granting ſuch Tickets guilty of Forgery.

XXIV. Keepers of Workhouſes and Gaol Keepers to advertiſe Names, Marks, and Sex, of every runaway Slave in their Cuſtody.

XXV. Workhouſe Keepers may publicly ſell Slaves, who have been in Cuſtody Twelve Months,

1781. V. 3. Act 91.
Obeah-men and Women convicted by Two Juſtices and Three Freeholders, Death, or Tranſportation.

	1781. V. 3. Act 91. Months, giving Thirty Days Notice to pay Mile Money, &c. and the Overplus to the Receiver General for the Public.
	XXVI. To be paid by the Public for ſuch Slaves as die in their Cuſtody within Twelve Months, provided the Owners are not known.
	XXVII. Gaol Keepers, &c. not to work Slaves ſent into their Cuſtody, under the Penalty of 100l.
1760. III. Negroes to have diſcretionary Holidays, not Two following one another, on Penalty of 50l.	1781. V. 3. Act 91. XI. The ſame, under Penalty of 50l.
IV. Penalty on ſuffering Drumming, &c. 100l.	1781. XII. Maſters ſuffering Drumming, &c. Penalty 100l.
V. Overſeers ſuffering the ſame, Six Months Impriſonment.	XIII. Officers, Civil and Military, empowered to enter Plantations to prevent it.
VI. Fire-arms and Weapons, Death.	
VII. Having Tickets, excepted.	XIV. Owners and Bookkeepers ſuffering it, Six Months Impriſonment; but not to forbid the Slaves meeting together, and playing and diverting themſelves in any innocent Amuſement.
VIII. Tickets in force for One Month.	
IX. Slaves to have no military Weapons, on Penalty of 100l.	XV. Slaves to have no military Weapons.
X. Slaves pretending to ſupernatural Power; Death or Tranſportation.	
XI. Owners not to be abſent on Sundays (except in Time of Divine Service or military Duty); forfeit 5l.	
XII. Free Negroes to have their Certificates atteſted, and wear their Badge.	1761. Act 29. To renew their Certificates only once in Seven Years.
XIII. Penalties on Juſtices, Veſtrymen, and Conſtables, 50l.	
XV. Charge of ſearching for Negro's Title to Freedom to be made good to him by the Pariſh.	
XVI. Maſters of Ships forfeit 100l. bringing Negroes	

1760.

Negroes back from Tranſportation, or Six Months Impriſonment.

XVIII. Penalty of 5l. on Juſtices on not reading this Act at the Quarter Seſſions.

V. 2. Act 25.

An Act to make free ſeveral Negro and Mulatto Slaves as a Reward for their faithful Services in the late Rebellions.

1761. V. 2. Act 28.

To prevent the Inconveniences ariſing from exorbitant Grants and Deviſes made by White Perſons to Negroes, and the Iſſue of Negroes, and reſtrain and limit ſuch Grants and Deviſes.

I. Preamble.

II. The Evil.

III. Policy.

IV. Real Eſtates, though bequeathed to Negroes, &c. to go to the Heirs at Law.

Perſonal Eſtates, though bequeathed, to go under the Statute of Diſtribution.

V. Intentions to evade this Act provided againſt.

VI. Truſtees not allowed to demur to Bills in Equity.

VII. Negroes, Mulattoes, or other Perſons not born in Wedlock, and being a Mulatto, incapacitated to purchaſe more than 2000l. in Reality.

VIII. Perſons reſident in Great Britain excepted for a Time.

IX. Perſons may deviſe 2000l. only, and no more, to any Perſon, as before.

X. Excepting Abſentees, for a Time.

XI. Deeds already recorded ratified.

XII. Perſons of the Fourth Degree may claim.

XIII.

1761.

XIII. Perſons may ſue in the Supreme Court, or in any Court of Equity.

1766. V. 2. Act 40.

VI. Stealing or carrying off Slaves, or defacing Marks; Death. Not allowed the Benefit of Clergy.

VIII. Penalty of 200l. and Twelve Months Impriſonment, for inveigling, hiding, enticing, harbouring, or employing Slaves, contrary to this Act.

IX. Proviſo; to indemnify Executors, Adminiſtrators, &c. &c.

X. Taking Slaves from Perſons who have had Poſſeſſion Six Months, forfeit 200l.

XI. Perſons holding Slaves under Leaſe, to deliver them up at the Expiration of the Leaſe, under Pains of this Act, with Exception and Proviſo.

XII. Juſtice to iſſue his Warrant to apprehend Inveiglers.

XIII. Provoſt Marſhal to ſummon Twenty-four Freeholders to form a Jury of Twelve of the ſaid Freeholders.

XIV. Inveigled Slaves to be produced at the Place of Trial.

XV. Judge or Juſtice to ſummon Witneſſes, and to impoſe a Fine on Witneſſes not appearing.

XVI. Perſons in Dureſs, being legal Witneſſes, to be produced on ſuch Trial.

XVII. Provoſt Marſhal to return Warrants to Judge, under Penalty of 50l. Currency.

XVII. Proviſo.

XVIII. One Judge, or Two Juſtices, authoriſed to proceed to Trial; Form of aſſociating; Penalty of 50l. on Juſtice refuſing to aſſociate.

XX. Complaint to be made within Twelve Months.

1766. V. 2. Act 40.

XXI. Jurors not attending forfeit 50l.

XXII. Clerk of the Peace to draw the Charge: Form of the Charge.

XXIII. And enter upon Record all Affidavits, Warrants, &c. &c.

XXV. Jurors Oath.
Evidences Oath.

XXVI. Jurors not to depart till Inqueſt returned.
Form of Inquiſition.

XXVII. After Inqueſt returned, the Slave to be delivered to the Claimant.

XXVIII. No Certiorari till after Judgment.

XXIX. Clerk of the Peace paid 20s. each Day; neglecting Duty, forfeits 100l.

XXX. In caſe of Acquittal, Complainant to pay Coſts; on Refuſal, committed to Gaol.

XXXI. Penalties recovered by Warrant of Diſtreſs.

XXXIII. Jury drawn in Nature of a Ballot.
Proviſo.
Ditto.

XXXVI. To proceed to Trial, in Martial Law.

XXXVII. Witneſſes protected.

XXXVIII. Perſons aggrieved to have Remedy in the Supreme Court.

XXXIX. Deputy Marſhals to give Notice when Replevins are lodged.

XL. Paſſed for Seven Years.

1761. V. 2. Act 30.
To make free a Negro for diſcovering a rebellious Conſpiracy.

1763. Act 34.
To make free another Negro for the ſame.

1760. Act 25.
To make free a great Number of Negroes for the ſame.

1764. V. 2. Act 36. To make free another Negro for the ſame.			
1767. V. 2. Act 48. To make free Two Slaves for the ſame.			
1768. V. 2. Act 60. For the more effectual preventing Negroes and other Slaves from deſerting from their Owners, and departing from this Iſland in a clandeſtine Manner.	1771. V. 3. Act 10. The Act of 1768, No. 6. repealed.	1776. V. 3. Act 54. Act 10. repealed, viz. the Act eſtabliſhing a Patroling Party in each Pariſh. 1777. V. 3. Act 57. Act to prevent Maſters of Ships, and other Veſſels, from clandeſtinely carrying off this Iſland Negro or other Slaves.	1781. V. 3. Act 91. Enforced.
I. Preamble. Slave attempting to go off the Iſland, and other Slave or Slaves aſſiſting,—Death, or other Puniſhment, at the Diſcretion of the Juſtices or Freeholders.		I. Taking, without a Certificate, 500l. Penalty. II. To be returned ſafe, or forfeit 500l.	
II. If Two are tried, the Ringleader to ſuffer Death.	II. Proviſo, if Two or more Slaves belong to more than One Plantation, Death to be inflicted on the Principal or Ringleader.	III. Knowingly taking off, without Conſent of the Owner, Death; without Benefit of Clergy.	
III. Free Negroes aſſiſting to forfeit their Freedom.	III. The ſame, nearly.		
IV. Penalty of 200l. on Provoſt Marſhal not tranſporting them within Six Months.	IV. Nearly the ſame, except cauſing them to be ſold, and the Money to be paid to the Receiver General, for the Support of Government.		
V. Found at large afterwards, Death.			
VI. Penalty of 100l. on White Perſons aſſiſting them.	And Twelve Months Impriſonment.		
VII. Perſons aſſiſting may be proceeded againſt, whether the Principal is convicted or not.	The ſame. To be printed.		1781. Clauſe VII. 1768. Enforced by Clauſe XLVII. and Clauſe XLVIII.
1768. V. 2. Act 62. To inflict further Puniſhment on Perſons receiving ſtolen Goods, knowing them to be ſtolen.			
II. Perſons receiving ſtolen Goods to ſuffer Death, upon Conviction in his Majeſty's Courts of Judicature.			
1778. V. 3. Act 64. An Act to prevent Negro or other Slaves, from keeping Horſes, Mares, Mules,			

1778. V. 3. Act 64.
Mules, Geldings, or Aſſes.

I. Poſſeſſors of Plantations and Penns, having Horſes, and the reputed Property of Slaves, to produce the ſame, to be ſold under Penalty of 50l.

II. Suffering ſuch Horſes, &c. to be kept on ſuch Plantations, forfeit 20l.

III. To make Oath that no Horſes, &c. on their Property, belong to Slaves.

IV. No Slaves, nor any Perſon in Truſt for them, to purchaſe any Horſe, &c. under Forfeiture of 20l.

V. To prevent ſtealing of horned Cattle, Sheep, and Goats: Any Slave, having a Quantity of Beef, Veal, Mutton, or Goat, exceeding Ten Pounds, and convicted thereof, ſhall be whipped in ſuch Manner as the Magiſtrate ſhall direct; and if a larger or greater Quantity, exceeding Ten Pounds, convicted before Two Juſtices and Three Freeholders, ſhall ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as they ſhall think proper to inflict.

1780. V. 3. Act 82.
An Act for eſtabliſhing public Workhouſes in the ſeveral Pariſhes in this Iſland.

I. White Perſons, Free Negroes, Mulattoes, loitering and refuſing to work for the uſual and common Wages, wandering abroad, begging, deemed Rogues and Vagabonds.

IV. Conſtables to apprehend.

V. Juſtices to commit.

VI. White Perſons to be kept ſeparate from People of Colour.

1781. V. 3. Act 85.
An Act for giving an additional Allowance for the Support of Negroes confined in

1781. V. 3. Act 91.

XL. Poſſeſſors of Plantations not to ſuffer Slaves to keep Horſes, Mares, Mules, Aſs, or Gelding, 20l. Penalty.

XLI. To make Oath that none of the Horſes, &c. belong to Slaves, 20l. Penalty.

XLII. No Slave to purchaſe any Horſe, &c. no Perſon to ſell or give a Horſe to a Slave, under Penalty of 20l.

1781. V. 3. Act 85.
in Gaol for a certain Time.

I. Marſhals, and Gaol Keepers of the Counties of Surry and Middleſex, empowered to charge all Owners and Proprietors of Slaves in Gaol, after the Rate of 15d. per Day, inſtead of 9d. heretofore allowed to be charged.

1781. V. 3. Act 91.

XXVIII. Mode of Proceeding with reſpect to Slaves upon Complaint of their having committed Felony, Burglary, Robbery, burning of Houſes, Cane Pieces, rebellious Conſpiracies, compaſſing or imagining the Death of a White Perſon, or any other capital Offence, that ſhall ſubject ſuch Slave to ſuffer Death, Tranſportation, or any other ſevere Puniſhment. Juſtice ſhall iſſue his Warrant to take the Offender, and for all Perſons to come before him that can give Evidence; and if it appears that the Perſon is guilty, he ſhall commit him to Priſon, and certify to the next Juſtice the Cauſe, and require him to aſſociate.

The Juſtices ſo aſſociated ſhall iſſue their Warrant to ſummon a ſufficient Number of Freeholders, not leſs than Five, ſo that Three of ſuch Freeholders may be choſen by Ballot, ſetting forth the Matter, the Day, Hour, and Place, perſonally to appear before the ſaid Parties. The Freeholders ſhall be ſworn to judge uprightly and according to Evidence. The major Part, One of them being a Juſtice, to determine, and ſhall give Sentence of Death, Tranſportation, or ſuch other

1781. V. 3. Act 91.

Puniſhment, as they ſhall think proper to inflict, and cauſe the ſame to be carried into Execution (Women with Child excepted, whoſe Execution ſhall be reſpited till after Delivery). The Juſtices may reſpite, the Term not exceeding Thirty Days, or until the Pleaſure of the Commander in Chief ſhall be known.

XXIX. In all Trials of Slaves, Two Days Notice to be given to the Owners.

XXX. In all Caſes where Slaves are put upon Trial by the Owner, &c. and are ſentenced to die, the Juſtices ſhall inquire into the Value of the Slave, what the Owner ought to receive, and certify the ſame, not exceeding 40l.

XXXI. The Pariſh in which the Crime was committed to pay the Value of the Slave executed.

XXXV. Two Juſtices to hear and determine Miſdemeanors, and Crimes of an inferior Nature, and to order and direct ſuch Puniſhment as in their Judgment they ſhall think fit.

XXXVI. Governors of Workhouſes may receive Runaways from the Marſhal's Poſſeſſion, upon paying the Fees.

XXXVIII. Retailers of Rum and Rum Punch, not to ſuffer Slaves to game in or about their Houſes, under Penalty of 10l. or being ſent to Gaol till they pay it.

XLIII. In caſe Slaves cannot be immediately taken by a Warrant, the Owner to be ſerved with a Copy of it; if he wilfully detains, or conceals ſuch Slave, forfeits 100l.

1781. V. 3. A. 91.

XLIV. Slaves having more than Ten Pounds of Beef, or other Meat, in their Poſſeſſion, to be whipped, upon Conviction before Two Magiſtrates and Three Freeholders.

LIV. Captains bringing back tranſported Slaves forfeit 100l. and Impriſonment not exceeding Six Months.

1681. Act 2.
An Act for regulating Servants.

I. Maſters to keep One White Man Servant to the Firſt Five Slaves; One to the Second Five, and for every Ten, after the Firſt Ten, One.
II. Maſters to inform Conſtables of the Number of hired Men and working Slaves.
III. Conſtables to demand an Account every Six Months, under Penalty of 20l.
IV. Time of Service for indented Servants.
V. 10l. for employing any Free Perſon without a Certificate from the laſt Employer.
VI. 10l. Penalty on trading with Servants, or Slaves, without Conſent of the Owner.
VII. Puniſhment of Violence of Servants to Maſters, &c.
VIII. Overſeers waſting Goods.
IX. Fathers of Baſtard Children ſhall indemnify the Pariſh.
X. Free Man marrying a Servant, Penalty 20l. to be paid to the Maſter, and the Servant to be free.

1783. V. 3. Act 107.
An Act to exempt from Taxes ſuch of his Majeſty's Subjects of North America, Bay of Honduras, and Moſquito Shore, as, from Motives of Loyalty, have been, or ſhall be, obliged to relinquiſh and abandon their Poſſeſſions in that Country, and take refuge in this Iſland with Intent to ſettle here.

Preamble.
To increaſe the Number of Inhabitants, as tending to the Security, Wealth, and

1783. V. 3. Act 107.
and Proſperity of the Iſland, exempt from Duties upon their Slaves brought with them from Parochial Taxes for Seven Years, from Charges of patenting Lands.

Perſons from Honduras or the Moſquito Shore entitled to the ſame Benefits.

1681. Act 2.

XI. Suits between Maſters and Servants to be determined by Two Juſtices.

XII. Penalty of 20l. on Maſters turning away ſick or infirm Servant, under pretence of Freedom, or otherwiſe.

XIII. That no Servant be whipped naked, without Order of a Juſtice of the Peace, upon Penalty 5l.

XIV. Four Pounds of good Fleſh, or Four Pounds of good Fiſh, together with ſuch Plantation - proviſion, as may be ſufficient.

XV. Clothing for indented Servants.

XVI. A Chriſtian Servant not to be buried till viewed by the Juſtice, Conſtable, &c.

XVII. Entertaining another's Servant.

XVIII. Hiding ditto, Thirty-nine Laſhes on the naked Back.

XIX. Riding, or carrying Goods, on another's Horſe, &c.

XX. XXI. XXII. Relate to Runaways.

N. B. In this whole Act it is difficult to diſtinguiſh between the indented White Servant, or Black Servant, and the Negro Slave. In the Margin, they are called Slaves (B) promiſcuouſly.

Jamaica Acts.

152. 1748.

An Act for regulating and ſettling the Livings of the Clergy, and aſcertaining the ſame, and giving the Biſhop of London Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction over them.

I. Settles annual Stipends.

II. Biſhop of London's Juriſdiction.

III. How far to extend.

IV. Beneficed Miniſters, adjudged Freeholders, vote at Elections without taking the Oath of Qualification.

Stipends per Annum.

	£.
St. Catherine	300
St. Thomas in the Vale	200
St. Dorothy	200
Kingſton	250
Vere	200
Clarendon	250
Port Royal	200
St. Andrew	200
St. John	200
St. Thomas in the Eaſt	250
St. David	100
St. George	100
St. Mary	200
St. Anne	200
St. Elizabeth	200
Weſtmoreland	250
Hanover	200
Portland	100
Trelawney (q).	

Le Code Noir

Dans les Colonies Françoiſes, 1724.

Art. XXVII. L'eſclave qui aura frappé ſon maitre, ſa maitreſſe, le mari de ſa maitreſſe, ou leurs enfans, avec contuſion ou effuſion de ſang ou au viſage, ſera puni *de mort*.

Art. XXVIII. Et quant aux excès & voies de fait qui ſeront comis par les eſclaves contre les perſonnes libres, voulons qu'ils ſoient ſévérement punis, meme *de mort*, s'il y écheoit.

Art. XXXII. L'eſclave fugitive qui aura été en fuite, pendant un mois; à compter du jour que ſon maître l'aura denoncé à juſtice, aura *les oreilles coupées & ſera marqué d'une fleur-de-lys ſur une épaule*, et s'ils récedive pendant un autre mois à compter pareillement du jour de la denonciation, il aura *le jarret Coupé*, et il ſera marqué d'une fleur-de-lys ſur l'autre épaule; et la troiſième fois il ſera puni *de mort*.

Art. XXXVIII. Défendons auſſi à tous nos ſujets

Le Code Noir.

ſujets des-dits pays, de quelque qualité et condition qu'ils ſoient, de donner ou faire donner de leur autorité privée la queſtion ou torture, ſous quelque prétexte que ce ſoit, ni de leur faire, ou faire faire aucune mutilation de membre, à peine de confiſcation des eſclaves, et d'etre procédé contr'eux extraordinairement; *leur permettons ſeulement, lors-qu'ils croiront que leurs eſclaves l'auront mérité*, de les faire enchaîner, et battre de verge ou de cordes.

Art. XXXIX. Enjoignons aux officiers de juſtice établis dans le dit pays, de procéder criminellement, contre les maîtres, et les commandeurs qui auront *tué leurs eſclaves*, ou leur auront mutilé les membres étant ſous leur puiſſance ou ſous leur direction, et de punir le meurtre ſelon l'atrocité des circonſtances; et en cas qu'il ait lieu à l'abſolution, leur permettons de renvoyer, tant les maîtres que les commandeurs, ſans qu'ils ayent beſoin d'obtenir de nous des lettres de grace.

De par le Roi.

Ordonnances de Monſeig. le Duc de Penthievre, Amiral de France.

Code Noir, p. 434.

La chaleur de ces Climates, la temperature du nôtre ne permettoit pas aux François un travail auſſi pénible que le dêfrichment des terres incult de ces pays brulans; il falloit y ſuppléer par des hommes accoutumés à l'ardeur du ſoleil, et à la fatigue la plus extraordinare. De là, l'importation des nêgres de l'Afrique dans nos colonies. De là, la *néceſſité* de *l'eſclavage* pour ſoumettre une multitude d'hommes robuſtes à une petite quantité de François tranſplantès dans ces iſles. Et on ne peut diſconvenir que l'eſclavage, dans ce cas, n'ait éte dicté par *la prudence*, et par la *politique la plus ſage*.

Uniquement deſtinés à la culture ne nos colonies la néceſſité les y à introduits cette meme néceſſité les y conſerve, et on n'avoit jamais penſé qu'ils vinſſent trainer leurs chaines juſqu'au, ſein du royaume.

31 Mars, 5 April 1762.

Page 438, Negres detenus en France.

D'ailleurs, les negres en général ſont des hommes dangereux; *preſque pas un de ceux auxquels vous avez rendu la liberté, qui n'en ait abuſé et qui ne ſe ſoit porté à des excès dangereux pour la ſocieté.*

Code Noir, p. 66, 67.
Lettres Patentes du Roi.
Mars 1696.

Louis, par la grace de Dieu, au milieu des ſoins que nous donnons à la défenſe de nos états contre toutes les puiſſances de l'Europe, nous ne laiſſons pas d'avoir l'attention néceſſaire ſur tout ce qui peut contribuer au bien de nos peuples; et particulierement ſur le commerce, dont la continuation peut entretenir l'abondance dans le royaume, et y apporter les richeſſes étrangères; et comme *celui* qui ſe fait au *Sénégal* et ſur *la cote d'Afrique*, eſt un *de plus conſiderables*, tant par le trafic de cuirs, gommes, cires, morphil, poudre, et matiere d'or, et autre marchandiſes fines, que par *les negres*, qu'on porte aux iſles de l'Amerique, *ſi néceſſaires pour la culture des ſucres, tabac, cotons, indigos*, et autres denrées qui ſont apportées de ces pays en France, et dont *nos ſujets tirent de ſi grands avantages*. Nous avons réſolu de maintenir ce *commerce important*, &c. &c.

Le Code Noir.

Code Noir, p. 131.
1726.

Et comme nous voulons aſſurer la liberté à ce commerce, et *traiter favorablement les negocians, et marchands*, qui *l'entreprendront* pour leur donner moyen de le rendre plus conſidérable qu'il n'a été par le paſſé et procurer par là à nos ſujets des *iſles Françoiſes de l'Amerique, le nombre néceſſaires* pour *entretenir et augmenter la culture de leurs terres à ces cauſes et autres*, à ce nous mouvans, &c.

Code Noir, p. 290.
Mars 1724.

XIII. Défendons aux éſclaves appartenans à différens maîtres de s'attrouper le jour, ou la nuit, &c. à peine de punition corporelle, qui ne pourra être moins que du fouet, et de la fleur-de-lys; et en cas de fréquentes récidives, et autre circonſtances aggravantes, pourront être, *punis de mort*; ce que *nous laiſſons à l'arbitrage des juges*.

NEGROES imported from AFRICA into the Iſland of JAMAICA, and Duty on them, and exported from the ſaid Iſland, and Drawback on them, Yearly, from 22d September 1702 to 1775.

Time.	No. of Ships.	No. of Negroes imported.	Duty.	No. of Negroes exported.	Drawback.	Duty on Export or Purchaſe.
1702	5	843	None	327	None	None
1703	14	2,740	Ditto	481	Ditto	Ditto
1704	16	4,120	Ditto	221	Ditto	Ditto
1705	16	3,503	Ditto	1,669	Ditto	Ditto
1706	14	3,804	Ditto	1,086	Ditto	Ditto
1707	15	3,358	Ditto	897	Ditto	Ditto
1708	23	6,627	Ditto	1,379	Ditto	*per* Head 1l.
1709	10	2,234	Ditto	1,275	Ditto	Ditto
1710	15	3,662	Ditto	1,191	Ditto	Ditto
1711	26	6,724	Ditto	1,532	Ditto	Ditto
1712	15	4,128	Ditto	1,903	Ditto	Ditto
1713	19	4,378	Ditto	2,712	Ditto	Ditto
1714	24	5,789	Ditto	3,507	Ditto	Ditto
1715	10	2,372	Ditto	1,089	Ditto	Ditto
1716	24	6,301	Ditto	2,872	Ditto	Ditto
1717	29	7,551	Ditto	3,153	Ditto	None
1718	25	6,253	Ditto	2,247	Ditto	Ditto
1719	27	5,120	*per* Head 5s.	3,161	Ditto	Ditto
1720	23	5,064	*per* Head 10s.	2,815	Ditto	Ditto
1721	17	3,715	Ditto	1,637	Ditto	*per* Head 1l.
1722	41	8,469	Ditto	3,263	Ditto	Ditto
1723	30	6,824	Ditto	4,674	Ditto	Ditto
1724	25	6,852	Ditto	3,569	Ditto	Ditto
1725	41	10,297	Ditto	3,388	Ditto	Ditto
1726	50	11,703	Ditto	4,112	Ditto	Ditto
1727	17	3,876	Ditto	1,555	Ditto	Ditto
1728	20	5,350	Ditto	986	Ditto	Ditto
1729	40	10,499	Ditto	4,820	Ditto	Ditto
1730	43	10,104	Ditto	5,222	Ditto	Ditto
1731	45	10,079	*per* Head 15s.	5,708	Ditto	Ditto
1732	57	13,552	*per* Head 10s.	5,288	Ditto	Ditto
1733	37	7,413	Ditto	5,176	Ditto	Ditto
1734	20	4,570	Ditto	1,666	Ditto	*per* Head 1l. 10.
1735	20	4,851	Ditto	2,260	Ditto	*per* Head 1l. diſallowed, as *per* Council Minutes, 2d January 1732
1736	15	3,913	Ditto	1,647	Ditto	
1737	35	8,995	Ditto	2,240	Ditto	Ditto
1738	32	7,695	Ditto	2,070	Ditto	*per* Head, 1l. on Purchaſe
1739	29	6,787	Ditto	598	Ditto	Ditto, to September 30th
1740	27	5,362	Ditto	495	Ditto	Ditto, 1750 to 1775, incluſive
1741	19	4,255	Ditto	562	Ditto	Ditto
1742	22	5,067	Ditto	792	Ditto	Ditto
1743	38	8,926	Ditto	1,368	Ditto	Ditto
1744	38	8,755	Ditto	1,331	Ditto	Ditto
1745	18	3,843	Ditto	1,344	Ditto	Ditto
1746	16	4,703	Ditto	1,502	Ditto	Ditto
1747	33	10,898	Ditto	3,378	Ditto	Ditto
1748	39	10,430	Ditto	2,426	Ditto	Ditto
1749	25	6,858	Ditto	2,128	Ditto	Ditto
1750	16	3,587	Ditto	721	Ditto	Ditto
1751	21	4,840	Ditto	713	Ditto	Ditto
1752	27	6,117	Ditto	1,038	Ditto	Ditto
1753	39	7,661	Ditto	902	Ditto	Ditto
1754	47	9,551	Ditto	1,592	Ditto	Ditto
1755	64	12,723	Ditto	598	Ditto	Ditto
	1453	343,751		114,286		Ditto, 1741 to 1749, ditto Ditto, 1702 to 1740, ditto

Time.	No. of Ships.	No. of Negroes imported.	Duty.	No. of Negroes exported.	Drawback.	Duty on Export or Purchaſe.
1756	46	11,166	*per* Head 10 s.	1,902	None	*per* Head 1 l.
1757	32	7,935	Ditto	943	Ditto	Ditto
1758	11	3,405	Ditto	411	Ditto	Ditto
1759	18	5,212	Ditto	681	Ditto	Ditto
1760	23	7,573	Ditto	2,368	Ditto	Ditto
1761	29	6,480	Ditto	642	Ditto	Ditto
1762	24	6,279	Ditto	232	Ditto	Ditto
1763	33	10,079	Ditto	1,582	Ditto	Ditto
1764	41	10,213	Ditto	2,639	Ditto	Ditto
1765	41	8,951	Ditto	2,006	Ditto	Ditto
1766	43	10,208	Ditto	672	Ditto	Ditto
1767	19	3,248	Ditto	375	Ditto	Ditto
1768	27	5,950	Ditto	485	Ditto	Ditto
1769	19	3,575	Ditto	420	Ditto	Ditto
1770	25	6,824	Ditto	836	Ditto	Ditto
1771	17	4,183	Ditto	671	Ditto	Ditto
1772	22	5,278	Ditto	923	Ditto	Ditto
1773	49	9,676	Ditto	800	Ditto	Ditto
1774	79	18,448	*per* H^{d} 2l. 10s.	2,511	*per* Head 2 l.	Ditto diſallowed
1775	39	9,292	Ditto	1,629	Ditto	Ditto
	637	153,975		22,728		
	1,453	343,751		114,286		
	2,090	497,736		137,014		

RETURN of MAROONS, 20th October 1770.

Towns.	Men fit for Duty.	Ditto, unfit for Duty.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total of Negroes in each Town.		
Trelawney —	85	18	121	68	70	362	Fort Frederick —	Houſe bad Repair.
Charles —	53	8	75	44	46	226	Town Superintend^{t}	Ditto.
Nanny or Moore Town	42	8	40	20	26	136	Ditto —	No Houſe.
Accompong —	22	7	29	15	23	119	Ditto —	Houſe bad Repair.
Scots Hall —	14	4	19	1	4	42	Ditto —	No Houſe.
Total —	216	45	284	148	169	885		

REVIEW of the State of the Iſland of JAMAICA.

Counties.		Negroes.	Sugar Eſtates.	Produce. Hhds. Sugar.	Other Settlements.	Cattle.
Middleſex	—	87,100	323	31,500	917	75,000
Surrey	—	75,600	350	34,900	540	80,000
Cornwall	—	93,000	388	39,000	561	69,500
Total	—	255,700	1,061	105,400	2,018	224,500

Twenty Pariſhes, in which are Thirty-ſix Towns and Villages, Eighteen Churches and Chapels, and about Twenty-three thouſand white Inhabitants.

EXTRACT from the CORNWALL CHRONICLE, 8th December 1787.

JAMAICA.

Thurſday, November 29th.

THE Houſe went into a Committee on the Conſolidated Slave Bill, and continued to ſit upwards of Three Hours. We underſtand, that by this Bill, the whole Syſtem of the Law reſpecting Negroes is intirely changed. A Council of Protection is eſtabliſhed in each Pariſh; and many humane Proviſions are introduced, for rendering their Condition as eaſy and happy as poſſible. It is alſo made Felony, without Benefit of Clergy, to murder a Slave: A Clauſe which, to the great Honour of the Houſe, paſſed without a ſingle diſſenting Voice.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland.

It has been aſſerted with Confidence, that Barbadoes was cultivated by White People. I have my Doubts about it.

An Engliſh Ship was drove into that Iſland by Accident. 1624 or 1625.

The Earl of Carliſle's Patent paſſed. 1627.

Twenty Years afterwards Richard Ligon arrived there. He found that Sugar-making was 1647.
hen but newly practiſed; and that whilſt he lived in the Iſland there were reckoned in it 1650.
bout 50,000 Souls, not including the Negroes, who were thought to amount to more than ouble the Numbers of the Chriſtians. He arrived in September 1647; the Inhabitants were at his Time ſo grievouſly afflicted with a peſtilential Diſorder, viz. the Yellow Fever, that before Month was expired after his Arrival, the living were hardly able to bury the dead. He ſpent bout Three Years in the Iſland. He was adviſed, upon Enquiry, to purchaſe a Plantation eady ſtocked with Servants, Slaves, Horſes, Cattle, &c. Colonel Modiford, who was a Paſſenger in Ligon's Ship, immediately treated with Major William Hilliard for Purchaſe of his Plantation, viz.

500 Acres of Land, with Dwelling Houſe, Mill, Boiling Houſe, Gardening Houſe, Stables, Smith's Forge, Warehouſes for Proviſions, Houſes for Negroes, and Indian Slaves.

96	Negroes
3	Indian Women, with their Children
28	Chriſtian White Servants (*a*)
45	Working Cattle
8	Milch Cows
12	Horſes and Mares
16	Aſſes

For a Moiety of all which he was to pay 7000l. Sterling.

Acres	
200	employed in Canes
80	and upwards Paſture
120	Wood
30	Tobacco
5	Ginger
5	Cotton
70	Proviſions
510	

From the above Account I am unavoidably led to conclude, that 200 Acres in Canes could not be cultivated by 28 White Servants; and finding that there were 96 Negro Slaves upon it at the ſame Time, and that this was only at 23 Years at moſt after our firſt ſetting foot upon that Iſland, it ſeems perfectly clear to me that the Iſland of Barbadoes was cultivated by Negro Slaves, and not by White People, as has been aſſerted (I think) without Foundation.

(*a*) Conſiſting of

6	Overſeers
14	Common Servants, or Artificers
8	or 10 Women Servants
28	

Firſt Report of the Committee of the Houſe of Aſſembly of the Iſland of Jamaica.

Preſented the 16th Day of October 1788.

Mr. Speaker,

YOUR Committee appointed to examine into, and report to the Houſe, the various Allegations and Charges, which, by the Letters of our Agent, and the Minutes of the Houſe of Commons of Great Britain, appear to be contained in a great Number of Petitions preſented to that Honourable Houſe on the Subject of the Slave Trade, and the Treatment of the Negroes in this, and the reſt of his Majeſty's Sugar Colonies; to report the Proceedings and Reſolutions of the Britiſh Parliament thereon; and further, to conſider whether it may be proper for the Houſe to adopt any, and what Meaſures on this important Occaſion, and to report their Opinion thereon to the Houſe; do report,

That it appears to your Committee, from the Minutes of the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, that Petitions have been preſented from different Corporations, and reſpectable Bodies of Men in Great Britain, praying the Interpoſition of Parliament in aboliſhing the Slave Trade; wherein many of the ſaid Petitioners, not content with ſtating various Abuſes in the Tranſportation of Negroes from Africa, have ventured to bring forward many general unqualified Allegations, in reſpect of the Condition and Treatment of the Slaves employed in the Cultivation of this, and others of his Majeſty's Colonies in the Weſt Indies; charging, that the People ſo employed are either expoſed to the arbitrary Will of avaricious and unfeeling Taſk-maſters, without any Protection or Means of Redreſs, even in Caſes of the moſt atrocious Injury, or placed under the Dominion of a moſt mercileſs and tyrannical Syſtem of Laws; that theſe Laws are executed with Rigour and Brutality; that our Slaves are deſtroyed in a few Years by long and painful Labour, and a Want of the common Neceſſaries of Life; and that the Reſult of ſuch Treatment is, that our Slaves decreaſe, inſtead of increaſing, in a Climate perfectly congenial to their own.

And it further appears to your Committee, That, in conſequence of ſuch Petitions, the Houſe of Commons did, on the Ninth of May laſt, come to the following Reſolution: "That this Houſe will, early in the next Seſſion of Parliament, proceed to take into Conſideration the Circumſtances of the Slave Trade complained of in the Petitions now lying upon the Table, and what may be fit to be done thereon;" and that a Bill was brought in, for providing certain temporary Regulations reſpecting the Tranſportation of Slaves in Britiſh Bottoms from the Coaſt of Africa; which Bill has ſince paſſed into a Law.

Your Committee are of opinion, That the Principle of the ſaid Act of the Britiſh Parliament is founded in Juſtice, Humanity and Neceſſity; and that the Proviſions adopted therein, when further matured by the Wiſdom of Parliament, muſt ultimately prove highly beneficial to the Sugar Colonies, inaſmuch as it is notorious, that Veſſels have been frequently crowded with a greater Number of Negroes than they ought in Prudence to have contained. And it is the Opinion of the Committee, that the Wiſdom and Authority of Parliament might be beneficially exerted, in further Regulations of the African Commerce; particularly in preventing the Detention of Ships on the Coaſt; in prohibiting the Purchaſe of Slaves who ſhall appear to have been kidnapped, or deprived of Liberty contrary to the Uſage and Cuſtom of Africa; and in compelling the ſaid Ships to tranſport an equal Number of both Sexes, and to provide Ventilators, and a ſufficient Quantity of Proviſions, eſpecially Water. It ſeems not to be underſtood in Great Britain, that the Inhabitants of the Weſt India Iſlands have no Concern in the Ships trading to Africa. The African Trade is purely a Britiſh Trade, carried on by Britiſh Subjects reſiding in Great Britain on Capitals of their own. The Connection and Intercourſe between the Planters of this Iſland, and the Merchants of Great Britain trading to Africa, extend no further than the mere Purchaſe of what Britiſh Acts of Parliament have declared to be legal Objects of Purchaſe.

Your Committee are further of opinion, That as to the Charges and Allegations brought againſt us, with regard to the Treatment and Situation of Slaves in this Iſland, it is neceſſary and eaſy to diſprove the ſame, by demonſtrating, 1ſt, That Negroes in this Iſland are under the Protection of lenient and ſalutary Laws, ſuited to their Situation and Circumſtances: 2d, That the Slave Laws are executed with Humanity, Mildneſs and Mercy: 3d, That the Laws have made Proviſion to grant Slaves Days of Reſt, and to prevent their being in want of the Neceſſaries of Life: And, 4th, That the Decreaſe of our Slaves does not ariſe from the Cauſes alleged in the Petitions preſented to the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, but from various other Cauſes not imputable to us, and which the People in Great Britain do not ſeem to comprehend.

And your Committee are of opinion, That to diſprove the ſaid Charges and Allegations, it is proper to recommend to the Houſe, to grant to the Committee Power to ſend for Perſons, Papers, and Records, and to examine all Perſons that ſhall come before them in the moſt ſolemn Manner.

Ordered, That the ſaid Committee have Power to ſend for Perſons, Papers, and Records, and to examine all Perſons that ſhall come before them, in the moſt ſolemn Manner.

Second Report of the Committee of the Houſe of Aſſembly of the Iſland of Jamaica.

Preſented the 12th Day of November 1788.

Mr. SPEAKER,

YOUR Committee appointed to examine into, and report to the Houſe, the various Allegations and Charges which, by the Letters of our Agent, and the Minutes of the Houſe of Commons of Great Britain, appear to be contained in a great Number of Petitions preſented to that Honourable Houſe on the Subject of the Slave Trade, and the Treatment of the Negroes in this and the reſt of his Majeſty's Sugar Colonies, and for other Purpoſes, have, in purſuance of the Powers granted them by the Houſe on their Firſt Report, proceeded to collect Evidence to diſprove the ſaid Charges and Allegations, by demonſtrating, 1ſt, "That Negroes in this Iſland are under the Protection of lenient and ſalutary Laws, ſuited to their Situation and Circumſtances."

On this Subject we have to obſerve, That it appears by the Letters of our Agent, that certain Head of Inquiry were tranſmitted to him a few Months ago from a Committee of the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, many of which related to the Condition and Government of our Slaves, and in Anſwer thereto an Abſtract of moſt of our ancient Slave Laws was laid before their Lordſhips; to which, if neceſſary, Reference may be had; but it ſeems not to have been underſtood by our Agent, that in 1781 many of thoſe Laws were repealed, and all the ſubſiſting Laws, and Clauſes of Laws, reſpecting the Order and Government of Slaves, were conſolidated and brought into One Act. This Act is known by the Name of the Conſolidated Slave Act, and having expired on the 31ſt Day of December 1784, has ſince been renewed with Amendments. By the ſaid Act of 1781, Clauſes 2d and 3d, all Poſſeſſors of Plantations are obliged, under the Penalty of 50l. to allot Proviſion Grounds for each of their Slaves, to allow them ſufficient Time to work the ſame, and alſo to keep in proper Cultivation One Acre of Land at leaſt for every Four Negroes, in Plantain Walk and Ground Proviſions; excluſive of the Negroes Grounds, and in caſe the Owners or Poſſeſſors have not Hands proper for that Purpoſe, they are required to make ſome other ample Proviſion for the Support of their Slaves.

By Clauſe 4th it is enacted, That every Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor of Slaves, ſhall, under the ſame Penalty, provide and give to each Slave proper and ſufficient Clothing to be approved of by the Juſtices and Veſtry of the Pariſh.

By Clauſe 5th, Slaves giving Information of Thefts, or other Crimes and Miſdemeanors, are entitled to pecuniary Rewards; which is One Proof, among others, that our Laws conſider Slaves as capable of holding Property, and will protect them therein.

By Clauſe 6th, the Penalty of 100l. is laid on any Maſter or Owner who ſhall mutilate or diſmember any Slave or Slaves.

By Clauſe 7th it is enacted, That in caſe any Perſon ſhall mutilate any Slave the Property of another, ſuch further Puniſhment ſhould be inflicted, excluſive of the aforeſaid Fine, as the Court ſhould think proper, and at the ſame Time the Owner of the injured Slave is allowed to purſue his Remedy for Damages at common Law.

By Clauſe 8th, any Perſon wantonly beating a Slave, not his own Property, is liable to be indicted for the ſame, and puniſhed by Fine and Impriſonment.

By Clauſe 28th, further Security was given to Slaves, by altering the Mode of Trial of ſuch as ſtood charged with capital Offences; for by former Laws ſuch Trials were directed to be held before Two Juſtices and Three Freeholders indiſcriminately choſen; whereas by the ſaid Act of 1781 it was enacted that the Freeholders on ſuch Trial ſhould be choſen by Ballot, and out of a Number not leſs than Five.

When we reflect that many of theſe Clauſes were Proviſions of our ancient Laws, and in particular that the Penalty on the Maſter who ſhould mutilate or diſmember his Slave was enacted ſo long ago as the Year 1717; and when we conſider further that the ſaid Act of 1781 was in full force until 31ſt December 1784, we cannot ſufficiently expreſs our Aſtoniſhment and Concern that reſpectable Bodies of Men ſhould have ſubſcribed their Names to Allegations, which a little Inquiry muſt have convinced them were totally groundleſs.

On the 31ſt December 1784, the Conſolidated Slave Law of 1781 (as hath been already obſerved) expired, and it appears by the Minutes of the Houſe that on the 20th Day of October 1784, a Committee was appointed to bring in a Bill to revive and continue the ſame; but ſo many Improvements and Amendments were propoſed for giving further Protection and Security to Slaves, particularly in the Mode of Trial for capital Offences, that it was thought adviſable to diſperſe throughout the Iſland printed Copies of the new Bill, with the intended Alterations, in order that the full Senſe of the Country thereon might be collected againſt the next Seſſion of Aſſembly: Much preſſing Buſineſs prevented it paſſing into a Law in 1785 and 1786, and in 1787 the Aſſembly was diſſolved; but the new Aſſembly, which met in October 1787, among the firſt Objects of their Attention, took the Subject into their Conſideration, and paſſed the Conſolidated Slave Bill which is now in force, wherein, among other Improvements and Amendments to the Act of 1781, it may be ſufficient to enumerate the following:

By Clauſe 4th, Regulations are made to prevent Slaves being deſerted in future by their Owners, on account of Age and Infirmity; and by a ſubſequent Clauſe the Juſtices and Veſtry of each Town and Pariſh empowered to lay a Tax upon the Inhabitants for providing Food, medical Care and Attendance on Slaves already deſerted by their Owners, and who are diſabled from Labour, by Sickneſs, old Age, or otherwiſe. And in order more effectually to enforce the Regulations of former Laws reſpecting the Subſiſtence and Clothing of Slaves, it is enacted by Clauſe 6th, That every Maſter, Owner, or Attorney, ſhall under a Penalty of 50l. give in to the Veſtry, on Oath, an Account of the Quantity of Land in Ground Proviſions (over and above the Negro Grounds) for the Uſe of their Slaves; or in caſe there are not Lands proper for the Purpoſe, an Account on Oath of the Means adopted for the Maintenance and Support of their Slaves, and alſo under the like Penalty give in an Account of the Clothing actually ſerved to each Slave.

By Clauſe 9th, The Penalty on Perſons mutilating or diſmembering their Slaves is increaſed, by adding to the Fine of 100 l. inflicted by former Laws, the Puniſhment of Impriſonment, not exceeding Twelve Months, and in certain Caſes mutilated Slaves are to be declared Free; and in all ſuch Caſes the Court is authoriſed to direct that the Fine of 100l. be paid over to the Juſtices and Veſtry of the Pariſh, who in conſideration thereof are to allow to ſuch Slave declared free 10l. per Annum for Maintenance and Support during Life. By the ſame Clauſe the Juſtices and Veſtry are appointed a Council of Protection, for the Purpoſes of making full Inquiry into the Mutilation of Slaves, and for proſecuting to Effect ſuch Owner or Owners as may have been guilty thereof. And by Clauſe 10th it is enacted, That in caſe any Information is made before any Juſtice of the Peace, that any Slave or Slaves is or are mutilated and confined, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch Juſtice of the Peace, and he is required to iſſue his Warrant to the Marſhal or Conſtable, to bring the Slave or Slaves before him for Inſpection.

By this Regulation the Power of Concealment is endeavoured to be taken from the Owner; for as it is not required that the Information ſhould be on Oath, the Magiſtrate is enabled to obtain a View of the Fact on Evidence, which in other Caſes is and ought to be inadmiſſible.

By Clauſe 11th it is enacted, That if any Perſon ſhall murder any Slave, whether his own Property or not, he ſhall ſuffer Death for ſuch Offence.

And in order more effectually to prevent the Deſtruction of Negroes by exceſſive Labour and unreaſonable Puniſhments, the Surgeon of every Plantation, by a ſubſequent Clauſe, is required to give in on Oath to the Juſtices and Veſtry, an annual Account of the Decreaſe and Increaſe of the Slaves of ſuch Plantation, with the Cauſes of ſuch Decreaſe, to the beſt of his Knowledge, Judgment, and Belief.

On this Head the Committee cannot but remark how tender and cautious every rational Manager muſt neceſſarily be, in the Puniſhments which he adminiſters, who conſiders that he has a reſident Inſpector into his Conduct, and that the Puniſhment of Death may follow an Abuſe of his Authority.

Neither does the Law extend its Protection to the induſtrious and faithful Negro only; Proviſion is made for the Support of ſuch Fugitives and Criminals as are apprehended and lodged in the Gaols and Workhouſes of this Iſland; the daily Allowance of good and wholeſome Food required, by Clauſe 31ſt, to be given to every Slave in Confinement, being abundantly liberal, and as we conceive unexampled in moſt other Countries to unhappy Perſons in ſimilar Circumſtances.

Having thus briefly ſtated the Protection which the Laws of this Iſland have provided for our Slaves in the grand Circumſtance of perſonal Safety; we now proceed to the Second Head, namely, to prove "That the Slave Laws in this Iſland are executed with Humanity, Mildneſs, and Mercy."

By the Slave Laws here alluded to, we underſtand the Laws and Clauſes of Laws which aſſign Penalties and Puniſhments on ſuch Offences and Tranſgreſſions of our Slaves as affect the Public; and in order to obtain the fulleſt Information on this Head, we have called on the ſeveral Clerks of the Peace of the different Precincts and Pariſhes for Returns of all Trials of Slaves, with the Charges, Conviction, and Puniſhment, ſeverally had thereon, for ſeveral Years laſt paſt, viz. from the 1ſt of January 1784, to the 30th of September 1788. From theſe Returns we are enabled to ſtate the following Circumſtances:

In the Pariſhes and Precinct of St. Catherine, St. John, St. Dorothy, and St. Thomas in the Vale, containing 21,772 Slaves, the Number of capital Convictions and Executions were Four only in the ſaid Interval.

In the Pariſh of St. Andrew, containing 9,613 Slaves, we find only One Execution in the ſaid Interval.

In the Pariſhes and Precinct of St. Thomas in the Eaſt, and St. David, containing 23,373 Slaves, the Number of capital Convictions and Executions were Ten in the ſaid Interval.

In the Pariſhes and Precinct of St. Mary, and St. George, containing 22,194 Slaves, the Number of capital Convictions and Executions were Four in the ſaid Interval.

In the Pariſh of St. Ann, containing 13,324 Slaves, the Number of capital Convictions and Executions were Two in the ſaid Interval.

In the Pariſh of Trelawny, containing 19,318 Slaves, the Number of capital Convictions and Executions were Seven in the ſaid Interval.

In the Pariſh of St. James, containing 18,546 Slaves, the Number of capital Convictions and Executions were Three in the ſaid Interval.

In the Pariſh of Hanover containing 17,612 Slaves, the Number of capital Convictions and Executions were Two in the ſaid Interval.

In the Pariſh of Weſtmoreland, containing 16,700 Slaves, the Number of capital Convictions and Executions were Four in the ſaid Interval.

In the Pariſh of St. Elizabeth, containing 13,280 Slaves, the Number of capital Convictions and Executions were Eight in the ſaid Interval.

In the Pariſhes and Precinct of Clarendon, and Vere, containing 22,234 Slaves, the Number of capital Convictions and Executions were Seven in the ſaid Interval.

In the ſeveral Towns and Pariſhes of Kingſton, Port Royal, and Portland, containing 12,928 Slaves, there do not appear to be any capital Convictions within the ſaid Period, but the Records of Trials in the Town of Kingſton previous to 1787, are not to be found.

The Total appears to be 52 Executions in Four Years and Nine Months, which is not more than Eleven per Annum, for the laſt Five Years, out of 210,894 Slaves.—A Proof of Lenity in the Execution of our Criminal Laws, not to be ſurpaſſed, as we conceive, by any Nation in Europe. Nothing further, therefore, ſeems neceſſary to be added on this Head, except the 40th Clauſe of the preſent Conſolidated Slave Bill, which directs, That in all Caſes where the Puniſhment of Death is inflicted, the Execution ſhall be performed in a public Part of the Pariſh, and with due Solemnity; and Care ſhall be taken by the Gaoler, or Deputy-Marſhal, that the Criminal is free from Intoxication at the Time of his Trial, and from thence, to and at the Time of his Execution, under the Penalty of 5l.: And the Mode of ſuch Execution is directed to be, hanging by the Neck, and no other. It is likewiſe provided, That where ſeveral Slaves are capitally convicted for the ſame Offence, One only ſhall ſuffer Death, except in Caſes of Murder or Rebellion.

But the Committee cannot quit this Subject without obſerving, That the Number of Negroes at this Time actually living within this Iſland, is much greater than appears on the Tax Rolls from whence the preceding Statement is taken; for in moſt Pariſhes of the Iſland it is cuſtomary to exempt Perſons who have not more than Six Negroes from the Payment of Taxes on Slaves, whereby many of the Negroes (eſpecially in the Towns) are not given in to the different Veſtries, and the Returns of a great many other are fraudulently concealed. We judge, after diligent Inveſtigation, that the whole Number of Negro Slaves now actually in the Iſland, are 240,000 at the leaſt.

On the Third Ground of Inquiry we are to demonſtrate, That the Laws have made Proviſion to grant Slaves Days of Reſt, and to prevent their being in want of the Neceſſaries of Life.

Although we conceive that this Aſſertion has been ſufficiently eſtabliſhed by the Recital already given of ſuch Clauſes of our Laws as relate to the Subſiſtence of our Slaves, yet as the Words "ſufficient Time" in one of the Clauſes referred to, left a diſcretionary Power in the Maſter, we ſhall take occaſion, in a ſubſequent Part of our Report, to ſhow that the Legiſlature has provided a Remedy againſt any poſſible Abuſe of ſuch diſcretionary Authority.—But the further Diſcuſſion of this Subject is deferred until we treat of the new Slave Bill paſſed the preſent Seſſion.

On the Fourth and laſt Ground of our Reſearches, namely, to demonſtrate, "That the Decreaſe of our Slaves does not ariſe from the Cauſes aſſigned in the Petitions preſented to the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, but from other Cauſes not imputable to us, and which the People of Great Britain do not ſeem to comprehend;" the Committee, after diligent Inquiry and Inveſtigation, are of opinion, that the following are the principal Cauſes to which the alleged Decreaſe of our Slaves ought juſtly to be imputed:—Firſt, The Diſproportion between the Sexes in the annual Importations from Africa. Second, The Loſs of new Negroes on, or ſoon after their Arrival, from epidemic Diſeaſes brought from Africa, or contracted in the Voyage.

Reſpecting the Firſt of theſe Cauſes, the Committee have examined the moſt conſiderable African Factors reſiding in this Iſland as to the relative Numbers of Males and Females imported and ſold annually for ſeveral Years paſt; and it appears from the Examination of Robert Hibbert, Eſquire, a Member of this Houſe, that of 16,254 Negroes imported and ſold by Meſſrs. Hibberts and Jackſon between the Years 1764 and 1774, 10,149 were Males, and 6,145 Females. It likewiſe appears from the Examinations of Meſſrs. Coppells, Meſſrs. Rainsfords, Meſſrs. Mures and Dunlop, and Alexander Lindo, Merchant, that out of 32,881 Slaves ſold by them collectively within theſe Seven Years laſt paſt, the Number of Males was 20,487, and of Females 12,394. The relative Proportion of the whole is Five Males to Three Females.

We have annexed to this Report, Extracts from the Books of the aforeſaid Factors, as pro- ced by them to this Committee, and from which the above Statement is formed. They are rked N° 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

With reſpect to the Second Cauſe of ſuch Decreaſe, our Inquiries for the preſent have been fined to the Number of new Negroes that have periſhed in the Harbours of this Iſland, be- en the Time of their having been reported at the Cuſtom-houſe and the Day of Sale; all which included in official Books and Returns as Negroes actually imported. From the Examination Mr. Lindo it appears, that out of 7,873 Negroes conſigned to him as Factor in the Years 6, 1787, and 1788, and reported at the Cuſtom-houſe, no leſs than 363 periſhed in the Har- r of Kingſton before the Day of Sale; and if the ſame Proportion of Deaths be allowed to the whole of the Africans imported ſince the Conqueſt of the Iſland to the preſent Time (an Allowance which, on many Accounts, we conceive to be moderate), the Numbers that have thus periſhed are very conſiderable. We have thought it neceſſary to inveſtigate this Circumſtance with as much Preciſion as the Subject will admit; and having, from the Books of the Receiver-General, and other ſufficient Authorities, procured the moſt exact Account that can be formed of the Imports and Exports of Negroes into and from this Iſland from the Year 1655 (the Time of its Conqueſt) to December 1787, we find the Imports to amount to 676,276 Negroes; of which, according to the Proportion above ſtated, no leſs than 31,181 will appear to have died on Ship-board after Entry, although they ſtand in the Books of Office as conſtituting Part of the actual Numbers ſuppoſed to have been diſtributed among the Planters, and deſtroyed by Neglect, exceſſive Labour, or other Mal-treatment.

The Committee are of opinion, that theſe Data lead to important Concluſions; for if the Negroes that have periſhed as above, and the further Number of 160,446 (being the Total of the Exports), making together 191,627, be ſubtracted from the Total of the Imports, it will appear, that the full Number of Slaves which have been introduced and left in the Country from the Conqueſt of the Iſland to December 1787, is reduced to 484,649. Of this Number, if a further Reduction of Two-fifths be made (which muſt have happened in any Country, and under any Syſtem of Government) to bring the Sexes to an Equality, the Balance is 290,791. A further Reduction muſt likewiſe be made for Negroes that have deſerted from their Owners, and left the Iſland; many Hundreds within theſe few Years having been inveigled over to Cuba, and great Numbers have been ſtolen by Privateers in Times of War; others are annually carried to Europe, and ſhipped off the Iſland by their Owners, of which no Account is preſerved; excluſive of ſuch as were executed and tranſported in the ſeveral great Rebellions, and ſuch as have been tranſported for other Offences by the Sentence of the Law. It is impoſſible to aſcertain with Preciſion the Reſult of theſe ſeveral combined Cauſes; but we conceive that a Loſs of 13,000 Negroes at the leaſt may be juſtly aſſigned to them ſince the firſt Settlement of the Iſland, which is not quite an Average of a Hundred per Annum, and which brings the Remainder to 277,791. On the other Hand, to the Number of 240,000 Negroes actually living in the Iſland on the 31ſt of December 1787, as before ſtated, muſt be added the People called the Maroons, amounting, by the laſt Returns, to about 1300; and alſo all the Free Negroes, and People of Colour; the latter as being Deſcendants from the Black Females of the original Stock.

It is not eaſy to aſcertain either of theſe Claſſes, with any Degree of Preciſion, from the Tax-rolls, or from the Law, which requires Free Negroes to take out Certificates, and wear the Badge of their Freedom, as the Law is very ſeldom complied with; many of the Free Negroes conſidering the Badge rather as a Token of Diſgrace than a Mark of Diſtinction. We judge, on a looſe Computation, that the Free Negroes and People of Colour, of all Ages and both Sexes, cannot amount together to leſs than 500 in each Pariſh on an Average of the whole, which gives 10,000. The Total is 251,300, which, being ſubtracted from 277,791, leaves 26,491 as the Number which would have decreaſed ſince the Year 1655, under all Circumſtances, and ſuppoſing even that the Sexes had been equally diſtributed.

We ſhall now point out the principal Cauſes to which this Mortality is juſtly chargeable. I is but too well known to the Houſe, that in the ſeveral Years 1780, 1781, 1784, 1785, an 1786, it pleaſed Divine Providence to viſit this Iſland with repeated Hurricanes, which ſpread Deſolation throughout moſt Parts of the Iſland; but the Pariſhes which ſuffered more remarkably than the reſt were thoſe of Weſtmoreland, Hanover, St. James, Trelawny, Portland, an St. Thomas in the Eaſt. By theſe deſtructive Viſitations, the Plantain Walks, which furniſh th chief Article of Support to the Negroes, were generally rooted up; and the intenſe Drought which followed deſtroyed thoſe different Species of Ground Proviſions which the Hurricanes ha not reached. The Storms of 1780 and 1781 happening during the Time of War, no foreig Supplies, except a trifling Aſſiſtance from Prize Veſſels, could be obtained on any Terms; an a Famine enſued in the leeward Parts of the Iſland, which deſtroyed many thouſand Negroes After the Storm of the 30th July 1784, the Lieutenant Governor, by the Advice of his Coun cil, publiſhed a Proclamation, dated the 7th of Auguſt, permitting the free Importation of P viſions and Lumber in Foreign Bottoms for Four Months from that Period. As this was muc too ſhort a Time to give ſufficient Notice, and obtain all the Supplies that were neceſſary, t ſmall Quantities of Flour, Rice, and other Proviſions, which were imported in conſequence the Proclamation, ſoon roſe to ſo exorbitant a Price as to induce the Aſſembly, on the 9th November following, to preſent an Addreſs to the Lieutenant Governor, requeſting him to pr long the Term until the latter End of March 1785; obſerving, that it was impoſſible for t natural Productions of the Country to come to ſuch Maturity as to be wholeſome Food befo that Time. The Term of Four Months not being expired when this Addreſs was preſente the Lieutenant Governor declined to comply therewith; but, on the 1ſt of December followin the Houſe repreſented, that a Prolongation of the Term was then abſolutely neceſſary. Th obſerve, That, perſuaded of the Reluctance with which his Honour would be brought to devi from Regulations which he felt himſelf bound to obſerve, it would give them much Concern addreſs him on the ſame Occaſion a ſecond Time, were they not convinced that it was i Caſe of ſuch extreme Neceſſity, as to juſtify ſuch a Deviation. Accordingly the Lieuten Governor, by the Advice of his Majeſty's Council, directed, that the Time formerly limi

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ſhould be extended to the 31ſt of January then next enſuing (1785); but at the ſame Time he informed the Houſe, that he was not at liberty to deviate any longer from the Regulations which had been eſtabliſhed in Great Britain.

From the 31ſt of January 1785, therefore, the Ports continued ſhut, and the Sufferings of the poor Negroes in conſequence thereof, for ſome Months afterwards, were extreme; providentially the Seaſon became more favourable about May, and conſiderable Quantities of Corn and Ground Proviſions were gathered in by the Month of Auguſt, when the Fourth Storm happened, and the Lieutenant Governor immediately ſhut the Ports againſt the Exportation of any of our Proviſions to the French and Spaniſh Iſlands, which were ſuppoſed to have ſuffered more than ourſelves; but not thinking himſelf at liberty to permit the Importation of Proviſions in American Veſſels, the Productions of the Country were ſoon exhauſted, and the uſual Attendants of ſcanty and unwholeſome Diet, Dropſies and epidemic Dyſenteries, were again dreadfully prevalent in the Spring and Summer of 1786, and proved fatal to great Numbers of the Negroes in all Parts of the Country.

On the 20th of October in that Year happened the Fifth dreadful Hurricane, which again laid waſte the leeward Pariſhes and completed the Tragedy. We decline to enlarge on the Conſequences which followed, leſt we may appear to exaggerate; but having endeavoured to compute, with as much Accuracy as the Subject will admit, the Number of our Slaves, whoſe Deſtruction may be fairly attributed to theſe repeated Calamities, and the unfortunate Meaſure of interdicting foreign Supplies, and for this Purpoſe compared the Imports and Returns of Negroes for the laſt Seven Years, with thoſe of Seven Years preceding, we heſitate not, after every Allowance for adventitious Cauſes, to fix the whole at 15,000. This Number we firmly believe to have periſhed of Famine, or of Diſeaſes contracted by ſcanty and unwholeſome Diet, between the latter End of 1780, and the Beginning of 1787.

But the moſt general and prevailing Cauſes of the Decreaſe of our Slaves, and which are abundantly ſufficient to account for the Loſs which is not already accounted for, are palpable to every Obſerver; they are undoubtedly, Firſt, the great Proportion of Deaths that happen among Negroes newly imported (excluſively of the Mortality which has been ſtated to occur before landing); and ſecondly, the Loſs which prevails among the Negro Infants that are born in the Country. Of the latter it is believed, that One-fourth Part periſh within Fourteen Days of the Birth; but we can form no preciſe Eſtimate of the proportionate Loſs of new Negroes, inaſmuch as the Diſeaſes with which many of them are afflicted put on various Appearances, and are of a tedious and lingering Nature, and may therefore be ſuch as are common both to the new Negroes and the old. Nevertheleſs, in order to collect the beſt Information in our Power on Subjects ſo intereſting to the Community, we have thought it neceſſary to take the Examination thereon of ſome Gentlemen who are eminent in the Knowledge and Practice of Phyſic and Surgery. To theſe Examinations, which are marked N° 6, 7, and 8, the Committee refer, and are happy to obſerve, that it is extremely probable the Regulating Act lately paſſed by the Britiſh Parliament, when further matured, will greatly contribute to leſſen in future that dreadful Mortality which there has been too much Cauſe to lament, as well in the Voyages from Africa, as among the Negroes after their Arrival in the Weſt Indies. With ſuch happy Conſequences reſulting from the beneficial Proviſions of the ſaid Act of the Britiſh Parliament, and the Encouragement which has been given, by a Bill paſſed in this Iſland this preſent Seſſion, to the Overſeers of our Plantations, to induce them to take all poſſible Care of the new-born Infants, as will hereafter be more particularly mentioned; the Committee have no Reaſon to ſuppoſe that the Increaſe of our Negroes by Generation (from the Time that the Sexes ſhall become nearly equal in point of Number) will fall ſhort of the natural Increaſe which occurs among the labouring Poor of Great Britain.

The Committee might here conclude their Report; but having referred to a new Bill, which has paſſed the Houſe this preſent Seſſion, for giving further Protection and Security to our Slaves, and for altering the Mode of Trial of ſuch as ſhall be charged with capital Offences; we think ourſelves called upon, in Juſtice to the Houſe, to ſubjoin an Abridgment of the principal Clauſes and Proviſions contained therein.

The diſtinguiſhing Feature of this Bill, as the Title imports, is the Alteration in the Modes of Trials of our Slaves, by referring all capital Offences to the Juriſdiction of the Courts of Quarter Seſſion which are held every Three Months in the ſeveral Precincts and Pariſhes of the Iſland. By this Regulation the Offender will have the Security both of grand and petit Jury, and even the Suſpicion of Partiality or undue Influence will be obviated. It is further enacted, That no leſs than Three Juſtices, One of whom to be of the Quorum, ſhall conſtitute a Court at the Trial of Slaves at the Quarter Seſſions; and that if the Jury apply to the Court to ſuſpend the Execution of the Sentence until the Pleaſure of the Commander in Chief is known, the Court ſhall be obliged to ſuſpend the ſame for Thirty Days.

Petty Offences, for which no Puniſhment exceeding Fifty Laſhes, and Six Months Confinement to hard Labour, is aſſigned, are cognizable before Two Juſtices of the Peace; and it is expreſsly declared, That neither the Courts of Quarter Seſſion, nor the Juſtices, ſhall have Power to order any Slave to be mutilated or maimed for any Offence whatſoever.

By another Clauſe Encouragement is given to all Maſters and Miſtreſſes, Owners, or in their Abſence, Overſeers of Slaves, as much as in them lies, to endeavour the Inſtruction of their

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Slaves in the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, thereby to facilitate their Converſion, and fit them for Baptiſm; and as ſoon as conveniently they can, they ſhall cauſe to be baptized all ſuch as they can make ſenſible of a Deity and the Chriſtian Faith.

Another very important Object of this Bill is, the Correction of Two material Errors which had been accidentally made in the Conſolidated Slave Bill of laſt Year; the Words "without Benefit of Clergy," in the Clauſe which aſſigns the Puniſhment of Death to Perſons wantonly killing a Negro, or other Slave, having been undeſignedly omitted, theſe are now reſtored. And another Clauſe in the ſaid Conſolidated Slave Bill, which inflicted Puniſhments on Perſons wantonly and cruelly beating Slaves, and impriſoning them without ſufficient Support, having been interpreted not to extend to ſuch Slaves as were the Property of the Offender, has been amended, and the Protection which it affords is now extended to all Slaves without Diſtinction.

Further, in the View of reſtraining arbitrary Puniſhments, it is by the ſaid Bill enacted, That no Slave, on any Plantation or Settlement, or in any of the Workhouſes or Jails in this Iſland, ſhall receive more than Ten Laſhes at One Time, and for One Offence, unleſs the Owner, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Adminiſtrator, or Overſeer of ſuch Plantation or Settlement, or Superviſor of ſuch Workhouſe, or Keeper of ſuch Jail, ſhall be preſent; and no ſuch Owner, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Adminiſtrator, or Overſeer, Superviſor or Jail-keeper, ſhall on any Account puniſh a Slave with more than Thirty-nine Laſhes at One Time and for One Offence, under the Penalty of 5 l. for every Offence, to be recovered againſt the Perſon directing or permitting ſuch Puniſhment.

Another Object of this Bill, as hath been already obſerved, is, to ſecure to our Slaves Days of Reſt, and ſufficient Time to cultivate their Grounds, in order to prevent their being in want of the Neceſſaries of Life; for which Purpoſe, after reciting, that although it hath been cuſtomary with the Planters in this Iſland to allow their Slaves One Day in every Fortnight (excluſive of Sundays), yet this Indulgence not being compulſory, it is enacted by the ſaid Bill, That the Slaves belonging to, or employed on every Plantation or Settlement, ſhall, over and above the uſual Holidays allowed them at Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and Whitſuntide, be allowed One Day in every Fortnight, to cultivate their own Proviſion Grounds (excluſive of Sundays), except during the Time of Crop, under the Penalty of 10l. to be recovered againſt the Overſeer, or other Perſon having the Care of ſuch Slaves. And,

Laſtly, with Intention to prevent, as far as poſſible, the great Mortality which has been ſtated to prevail among the new-born Negro Infants, it is alſo enacted, That in caſe it ſhall appear to the Satisfaction of the Juſtices and Veſtry of each Pariſh, from the Returns required to be made annually, that there has been a natural Increaſe in the Number of Slaves on any ſuch Plantation, Penn, or other Settlement, the Overſeer ſhall be entitled to receive from the Owner or Proprietor of ſuch Plantation, Penn, or other Settlement, the Sum of Twenty Shillings for every Slave born on ſuch Plantation, Penn, or other Settlement, and which ſhall be then living at the Time of giving in ſuch annual Returns; and the Owner or Proprietor of ſuch Plantation, Penn, or other Settlement, ſhall have a Deduction from the firſt of his or her public Taxes that ſhall become due, of the Sum ſo paid to the Overſeer, on producing a Certificate of the Juſtices and Veſtry of ſuch Increaſe, and a Receipt of the Overſeer for the Sum ſo paid.

Your Committee cannot conclude without obſerving, that if, notwithſtanding all that we have urged in our own Vindication from the groundleſs Charges that have been made on our Humanity in the Treatment of Slaves, it ſhall be determined by the Britiſh Parliament to aboliſh the African Trade altogether (a Meaſure which muſt in the Reſult ruin the Sugar Iſlands), we truſt in the Juſtice of the Britiſh Nation, that we ſhall not be made the Sacrifice on this Occaſion, but that the Legiſlature will give us ſuch a Compenſation as the conſequent Diminution in the Value of our Properties, and their ultimate Deſtruction, ſhall entitle us to expect. We have the greater Reaſon to indulge this Expectation from the Juſtice that has been done to the late Proprietors of Florida, and alſo to ſuch of the African Merchants as would be Sufferers by the late Regulations.

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1764 *Per*	Snow Oſwego	Anamaboe	173	100	273
	Snow Ford	Bonny	127	130	257
	Ship Captain	Anamaboe	189	93	282
	Ship Black Prince	Ditto	96	50	146
	Ship Tryall	Old Calabar	295	141	436
	Ship Jupiter	Ditto	146	81	227
	Ship Anamaboe	Anamaboe	263	111	374
	Ship Cato	Calabar	294	104	458
	Ship Ingram	Anamaboe	205	90	295
	Ship Society	Whydah	168	140	308
	Ship Dolphin	Anamaboe	250	106	356
	Ship Amelia	Calabar	224	120	344
1765 *Per*	Ship Quebec	Anamaboe	206	105	311
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	Brigantine Sam	Angola	149	92	241
	Snow Plumper	Anamaboe	187	97	284
	Ship Marlborough	Ditto	184	83	267
	Ship Cornwall	Angola	232	76	308
	Ship Rumbold	Bonny	271	137	408
	Ship King David	Calabar	188	130	318
1766 *Per*	Ship India Queen	Ditto	208	175	383
	Ship Eſther	Anamaboe	212	129	341
	Ship Ingram	Ditto	195	86	281
	Brigantine Thomas	Angola	183	90	273
	Ship Captain	Windward Coaſt	153	75	228
	Ship Knight	Whydah	130	158	288
	Ship Jenny	Ditto	89	107	196
1767 *Per*	Ship Society	Ditto	173	113	286
	Snow Peggy	Benin	113	101	214
1768 *Per*	Ship Society	Windward Coaſt	236	115	351
1769 *Per*	Ship Bloſſom	Ditto	131	62	193
	Snow Peggy	Benin	113	101	214
	Ship Ann	Ditto	134	142	276
	Snow Hannah	Windward Coaſt	184	78	262
	Ship King David	Calabar	98	59	157
	Ship Lancaſhire Witch	Windward Coaſt	155	60	215
	Brig William	Ditto	96	64	160
	Ship Nancy	Anamaboe	153	87	240
1770 *Per*	Corſican Hero	Windward Coaſt	205	89	294
	Ingram	Ditto	184	95	279
	Ship Benin	Benin	146	189	335
	Ship Unity	Anamaboe	186	221	407
	Ship Society	Ditto	150	128	278
	Ship Indian Queen	Calabar	81	97	178
	Snow Hannah	Anamaboe	201	94	295
1771 *Per*	Ship Jamaica	Windward Coaſt	108	43	151
1772 *Per*	Snow Africa	Anamaboe	164	81	245
	Ship Ingram	Ditto	178	96	274
	Snow Hannah	Ditto	160	72	232
1773 *Per*	Brig Will	Papaw	69	62	131
	Brig Bee	Anamaboe	59	33	92
1774 *Per*	Brig Lively	Gambia	74	21	95
	Ship Jenny	Calabar	99	84	183
		Carried over	8864	5371	14,235

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Ship Rumbold	Bonny	271	137	408
Ship King David	Calabar	188	130	318
1766 *Per* Ship India Queen	Ditto	208	175	383
Ship Eſther	Anamaboe	212	129	341
Ship Ingram	Ditto	195	86	281
Brigantine Thomas	Angola	183	90	273
Ship Captain	Windward Coaſt	153	75	228
Ship Knight	Whydah	130	158	288
Ship Jenny	Ditto	89	107	196
1767 *Per* Ship Society	Ditto	173	113	286
Snow Peggy	Benin	113	101	214
1768 *Per* Ship Society	Windward Coaſt	236	115	351
1769 *Per* Ship Bloſſom	Ditto	131	62	193
Snow Peggy	Benin	113	101	214
Ship Ann	Ditto	134	142	276
Snow Hannah	Windward Coaſt	184	78	262
Ship King David	Calabar	98	59	157
Ship Lancaſhire Witch	Windward Coaſt	155	60	215
Brig William	Ditto	96	64	160
Ship Nancy	Anamaboe	153	87	240
1770 *Per* Corſican Hero	Windward Coaſt	205	89	294
Ingram	Ditto	184	95	279
Ship Benin	Benin	146	189	335
Ship Unity	Anamaboe	186	221	407
Ship Society	Ditto	150	128	278
Ship Indian Queen	Calabar	81	97	178
Snow Hannah	Anamaboe	201	94	295
1771 *Per* Ship Jamaica	Windward Coaſt	108	43	151
1772 *Per* Snow Africa	Anamaboe	164	81	245
Ship Ingram	Ditto	178	96	274
Snow Hannah	Ditto	160	72	232
1773 *Per* Brig Will	Papaw	69	62	131
Brig Bee	Anamaboe	59	33	92
1774 *Per* Brig Lively	Gambia	74	21	95
Ship Jenny	Calabar	99	84	183
	Carried over	8864	5371	14,235

	Imported from	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brought over —	— —	8864	5371	14,235
1774 *Per* Snow Robert —	Windward Coaſt —	56	73	129
Snow Woortman —	Anamaboe — —	128	75	203
Snow Marcia —	Calabar — —	83	83	166
Ship Marquis Rockingham —	Anamaboe — —	210	62	272
Snow Grace — —	Bonny — —	151	84	235
Ship Corſican Hero —	Anamaboe —	222	100	322
Ship Ruſſell — —	Ditto — —	182	93	275
Ship Hawke —	Windward Coaſt —	253	164	417
		10,149	6105	16,254

A true Extract from the Books of Hibberts and Jackſon.

ROBT HIBBERT.

N° 2.

ACCOUNT of Negroes imported from Africa, and ſold by Meſſrs. Coppells.

			Imported from	Males.	Females.
1782	November —	*Per* Ship Molly — —	Gold Coaſt — —	450	161
		William — —	Calabar — —	179	102
1783	May — —	Eagle — —	Gold Coaſt — —	301	156
	July — —	Tartar —	Angola — —	362	166
	Auguſt —	George —	Gold Coaſt — —	437	170
	December —	St. Leger —	Angola — —	365	179
1784	March — —	Liverpool —	Bonny — —	219	152
	April — —	Tom — —	Gold Coaſt — —	330	150
		William — —	Old Calabar — —	187	100
	June — —	Molly — —	Gold Coaſt — —	334	188
		Brookes —	Gold Coaſt — —	364	216
		Garnett —	Gold Coaſt — —	197	122
	Auguſt —	Roſe — —	Bonny — —	226	143
	September —	Mungo — —	Gold Coaſt — —	231	130
	November —	Tartar — —	Bonny — —	230	191
		George — —	Ditto — —	302	198
	December —	Highfield —	Gold Coaſt — —	205	146
		Viper — —	Gold Coaſt — —	342	177
1785	February —	Benedict — —	Calabar — —	95	125
		Liverpool —	Bonny — —	277	214
	March — —	Elizabeth —	Gold Coaſt — —	375	198
1787	July — —	Elizabeth —	Gold Coaſt — —	374	165
1788	February —	Betty —	Whydaw — —	259	185
				6641	3739

True Extract from the Books of the different Firmes.

THO. ASPINALL.

N° 3.

ACCOUNT of Negroes imported from Africa, ſold by Meſſrs. Rainfords.

		Imported from	Males.	Females.
1779	*Per* Ship Rumbold	Anamaboe	179	79
	Rumbold's Prize		180	111
1780	Rumbold	Ditto	358	127
1783	Vulture	Bonny	304	221
	Bellona	Whydaw	243	168
	Gregſon	Bonny	392	261
	Edwards	Old Calabar	267	135
	Jane	Bonny	247	201
	Stag	Ditto	168	136
	Nancy	Ditto	292	172
	Golden Age	Whydaw	249	254
	Vulture	Bonny	352	325
	Jane	Ditto	285	248
	Clementina	Ditto	204	187
	Molly	Anamaboe	346	177
	Gregſon	Bonny	175	141
	Per Brig Iris	Anamaboe	219	76
	Per Ship Vale	Ditto	231	122
	Gregſon	Bonny	194	158
	Tom	Benin	153	127
	King Pepple	Bonny	216	272
			5254	3698

The above is a Liſt of ſundry Cargoes of Negroes ſold by Rainford, Blundel, and Rainford.

SAMUEL RAINFORD.

N° 4.

ACCOUNT of Negroes imported from Africa, and ſold from 1781 to 1786 by Mures and Dunlop.

	Names.	Commanders.	Sex.	
			Males	Females.
Date 1781	Atlanta	James Charles	279	129
	Camden	Thomas King	345	184
1782	Rumbold	Thos Molineux	311	185
	Mars	Robt Patterſon	207	68
1783	Neptune	Thomas Jolly	243	178
	Trelawny	Willm Thoburn	312	134
1784	Africa	James Charles	342	193
	Bellona	Fras Holland	243	200
	Elliot	Jas Clemenſon	444	280
	Mermaid	John Renolds	243	215
1785	Albion	John Muir	254	117
	Old England	John Gellin	111	54
1786	Fenton	John Harriſon	110	64
	Trelawny	Willm Thoburn	249	100
	Mungo	Silas Jenkins	35	22
	Molly	Joſias Hort	121	67
			3849	2190

MURES and DUNLOP.

N° 5.

Memorandum of Slaves conſigned to, and ſold by, Alexander Lindo, from 9th Jan. 1788, to 19th Aug. 1788.

Dates.	Veſſels Names.	Owners.	Regiſters Tonnage.	When ſold.	Slaves imported.	Ditto ſold.	Sold for Iſland Uſe.	Sold for Ex-portation.	Males.	Females.	Above 4 Foot 4.	Under 4 Foot 4.	From whence.
1786.													
Feb. 12	Ship Brooks, -	Joſ. Brooks junior, and Co.	300	9 Jan. 1786	620	608	183	425	431	177	525	83	Anamaboe.
April 14	Snow John, -	Camden and Calvert, - -	120	22 Feb.	155	154	13	141	106	48	93	61	Gabon.
	Ship Preſident,	Gill Sleater and Co. - -	300	2 March	370	328	105	223	175	153	230	92	Calabar.
28	Ship Lady Penrhyn,	Ellis and Robert Bents, -	200	16	275	236	89	147	120	116	187	49	New Calabar.
	Ditto African, -	Parke and Heywood, - -	350	28	582	582	247	235	388	194	456	126	Anamaboe.
May 30	Elliott, -	F. Ingram and Co. - -	241	21 April	891	891	229	662	575	316	813	78	Whydaw.
Dec. 22	Fly, - -	Camden and Calvert, - -	150	18 Dec.	315	314	162	152	224	90	274	40	Anamaboe.
1787.													
Feb. 16	Mentor, -	C. and R. Pullis, - - -	150	1 Jan. 1787	204	197	51	146	126	71	169	28	Gambia.
April 2	Vulture, -	William Boats and Co. -	300	12 Feb.	646	589	306	283	382	207	474	45	New Calabar.
	Venus, -	Camden and Calvert, - -	140	26 Ditto	296	296	106	190	195	101	238	58	Anamaboe.
9	Snow John, -	Ditto, - - - - - -	120	14 March	180	180	—	180	131	49	110	70	Ditto.
July 14	Ship Antonetta,	Ditto, - - - - - -	300	14 June	290	287	241	46	201	86	265	22	Ditto.
	Ingram, -	Francis Ingram and Co. -	240	20 Ditto	512	512	220	292	271	241	453	59	Whydaw.
1788.													
Jan. 15	Preſton, -	Thoˢ and Wᵐ Earle and Co.	100	13 Nov.	195	186	100	86	112	74	131	55	Calabar.
April 17	Elliott, -	Francis Ingram and Co. -	260	4 Feb. 1788	520	373	185	188	227	146	331	42	Whydaw.
March 7	African Queen	James Margetſon, - - -	402	20 Dtto	466	451	212	239	194	257	277	174	New Calabar.
May 10	Blayds, -	Francis Ingram and Co. -	300	2 April	492	470	141	329	330	140	425	45	Whydaw.
July 29	Gaſcoyne,	J. and J. Gregſon and Co.	350	10 July	490	489	36	453	280	209	304	185	Calabar.
Auguſt 2	Commerce,	Camden and Calvert, - -	120	21 Ditto	161	159	25	134	108	51	108	51	Gambia.
19	Mentor, -	William Lyttleton, - -	150	7 Aug.	213	208	79	129	167	41	183	25	Ditto.
			4592		7873	7510	2730	4780	4743	2767	6052	1458	

ALEX. LINDO.

N° 6.

N° 6.

The Examination of James Chiſholme, of the Pariſh of Clarendon, formerly a Member of this Houſe.

SAITH, That he ſtudied Phyſic at Edinburgh, hath practiſed in this Iſland upwards of Twenty Years, and that during Fourteen Years of the Time, he hath had the Care of 4000 Negroes and upwards.

Saith, That a great Proportion of Negro Infants periſh between the Fifth and Fourteenth Days after their Births, he believes nearly One-fourth Part of all that are born. The Species of Tetanus by which ſo many Negro Children are deſtroyed, is deſcribed by medical Writers under the Name of Opiſthotonus, or that Kind of Spaſm in which the Muſcles that bend the Spine backwards, with thoſe of the lower Jaw, only are affected. It is commonly aſcribed to One of the Three following Cauſes: 1ſt, An Affection of the Bowels ariſing from the Meconium or Fœces (lodged there before Birth) not being ſufficiently purged off. 2dly, From obſtructed Perſpiration. 3dly, From the Irritation occaſioned by the improper Treatment of the Sore remaining after the umbilical Chord has dropped off. He is of opinion, it ſeldom or never proceeds from the firſt Cauſe; for it is a very common Cuſtom with the Midwives to give the Children a good deal of Oil and Sugar ſoon after they are born, by which they are much purged: Notwithſtanding Children ſo treated are frequently attacked with this Complaint, beſides Bowel Complaints, whether in Children or Adults, though they frequently occaſion Convulſions, and ſometimes Palſy, yet he believes they never occaſion fixed Spaſm. In regard to the ſecond Cauſe, although he makes no doubt it may occaſion this Complaint in Children, as he has certainly ſeen it do in Adults, yet he is inclined to think it ſeldom does. His Reaſons are, that when this Complaint takes place in Adults from obſtructed Perſpiration, it generally runs out to a great Length, and is not generally fatal; whereas the Complaint in the Infant we are now treating of, always terminates in a few Days, and is almoſt univerſally fatal. Further, this Complaint in Infants conſtantly makes its Appearance between the Fifth and Fourteenth Day after Birth; but Children are not more ſubject to Colds at that than at any other Period. The Third Cauſe appears generally, if not in every Inſtance, to occaſion this Diſorder; it is univerſally known, that whatever villicates or irritates the minute Branches of Nerves, whether by Puncture, Laceration, Burning, or Friction on a raw Place, will, in tropical Climates, occaſion this Complaint even in Adults, but much more readily in the tender Bodies of Infants. We alſo know, that in Negro Children, after the umbilical Chord has fallen off, the raw Part, after being ſlightly covered with Lint or Rag, is bound round with a coarſe Cloth, and that in a few Hours is ſoaked in the Child's Urine, in which State it is ſuffered to remain, producing a Degree of Irritation much more than ſufficient to produce this Spaſm. When it is conſidered this Complaint takes place between the Fifth and Fourteenth Day only, it muſt be allowed to be excited by ſome Cauſe that is alſo confined to the ſame Period; but the Cauſe juſt mentioned is the only one that occurs at no other Period in Life, as far as we know.

Saith, That if he is right in his Theory reſpecting the Cauſe of this Complaint, it will be ſuppoſed that the Remedy is obvious, as it will be only directing a greater Attention to be paid to the Dreſſing and Cleanlineſs of the Infant during the Period above alluded to; but ſimple as this may appear in Theory, thoſe who are much converſant with Negroes will be aware of the Difficulty, if not Impoſſibility, of putting it in practice in a Degree ſufficient to anſwer the Purpoſe; for ſuch is the Ignorance, Obſtinacy, and Inattention of Negroes, ſo little Regard have they for each other, and ſo averſe are they to executing the Directions of White People, when repugnant to their own Prejudices, that he believes the Evil can never be wholly remedied, while we are obliged to employ Negroes as Nurſes.

Being aſked, Whether he hath not obſerved a great Mortality among Negroes newly imported, and to what Cauſe or Cauſes he imputes the ſame,

Saith, That a very great Number of newly-imported Negroes are loſt by Diſeaſes, the prediſpoſing Cauſes of which they bring to this Country along with them. Moſt new Negroes, when firſt landed, are much ſubject to putrid Complaints, ariſing from a ſcorbutic Habit contracted during the Voyage, which frequently manifeſts itſelf ſoon after they are landed in putrid Dyſenteries, or by foul Ulcers tending ſtrongly to Mortification. Many Negroes, while aboard, are afflicted with the moſt virulent venereal Complaints, others have the Yaws, ſome malignant Ulcers; all of which, when the Day of Sale draws near, are, by the Management of the Ship's Surgeon, dried up, and the morbid Matter repelled into the Syſtem, ſo that the Surface of the Skin ſhall appear clean and ſmooth for a Time; but which afterwards creates the moſt dreadful Complaints, too frequently baffling all Attempts to cure.

(Signed) James Chiſholme.

N° 7.

The Examination of Adam Anderſon of the Pariſh of St. Ann, Practitioner of Phyſic and Surgery.

SAITH, That he had the Rudiments of Phyſic and Surgery in Aberdeen: That he afterwards ſtudied at Edinburgh, Leyden, and London, and has practiſed Phyſic in this Iſland upwards of Twenty-eight Years, and formerly, with a Partner, had the phyſical Care of near Four Thouſand Slaves.

Examinant is of opinion, That One-fourth Part of the Negro Infants periſh before the Ninth Day from the Birth, of the Tetanus or locked Jaw, a Diſorder which the Negroes call the Jaw-fall; and that its affecting Infants of that Age is peculiar to the Weſt Indies: That he is of opinion, One-tenth Part of the White Infants periſh in the ſame Manner.

Examinant ſaith, That he made Inquiry when in Great Britain about Four Years ago, and could hear of no ſuch Diſorder: That he is warranted to ſay, it is peculiar to the Weſt Indies, from a late Publication of the famous Dr. Cullen of Edinburgh, who, in treating of the locked Jaw in Infants, ſays, "He ſpeaks only from Information, for he never met with it in the Courſe of his Practice."

Examinant ſaith, That he has made Inquiry among the moſt ſenſible Negro Women, and that he never could learn the Diſorder was known in Africa.

Examinant ſaith, That he imputes the Cauſe to the Irritation of a putrid Matter generated at the Separation of the umbilical Chord, previous to the Separation, which generally happens from the Fifth to the Seventh Day: That the Diſorder may likewiſe proceed from Cold, or the Meconium not being properly carried off, but theſe Cauſes occur very ſeldom: That the Firſt Symptom is an Uneaſineſs in the Infant, and Refuſal of the Breaſt. In the courſe of a few Hours the Jaw cloſes, a general Spaſm takes place, and Death commonly enſues in the courſe of Twenty-four Hours: That immediately before Death, a general Relaxation comes on, and the lower Jaw falls on the Breaſt; thence called Jaw-fall by the Negroes.

Examinant ſaith, That he does not believe the Diſorder in general is owing to any improper Mode of Treatment of the Infant, as he has often known it occur notwithſtanding the greateſt Care; and that, from the Rapidity of the Diſorder, and the tender Age of the Patient, he knows of no certain Remedy that ſucceeded, either from the Application of Opiates or any other Medicine, once in Twenty Times: That it occurs in high and healthy Situations as well as in low ones; in mountainous Diſtricts, as well as thoſe near the Sea-ſide.

Examinant ſaith, That great Loſſes are ſuſtained in the Increaſe of Negroes from the Length of Time the Negro Women continue their Children at the Breaſt, ſeldom leſs than Two Years, and many of them more: That there is no remedying this Evil without great Diſcontent; as the Mother, during the Time of her being a Nurſe, is commonly allowed an Hour in turning out to Labour later than the other Negroes, and returning an Hour earlier from Labour.

Examinant is of an opinion, That many Negro Children die of that Diſorder, peculiar to the Africans, called the Yaws, particularly if they are infected during the firſt Year, which the Mothers in general attempt to effect, on Purpoſe to excuſe themſelves from Labour.

Examinant is of opinion, notwithſtanding thoſe Inconveniences already enumerated, there is a very conſiderable Increaſe of Negroes on the Properties of this Iſland, particularly in the Pariſh where he reſides.

Examinant ſaith, That the Loſſes ſuſtained in ſeaſoning newly-imported Negroes are chiefly owing to the many Diſorders they bring with them from Africa, or contracted on board Ship, ſuch as Venereals, the Yaws, and old habitual Ulcers.

Examinant ſaith, the Number of obſtinate Caſes he has met with, induced him to inquire of Surgeons that had been in that Trade, reſpecting their Mode of Treatment during the Voyage; and that he has been informed it was cuſtomary to ſuppreſs Venereals with aſtringent Injection, to cauſe the Yaws and Ulcers to diſappear by eſcharotic Waſhes; and on the Day of Sale, or a few Days before, to hide the Scars with blackening and Palm Oil: That the epidemic Dyſentery is frequent on board Ship; and though the Surgeons have a Method of concealing it on the Day of Sale, in ſome Meaſure, by Aſtringents, yet it frequently breaks out after the Negroes are landed with double Fury, of which he remembers the following remarkable Inſtance: Mr. Colin Campbell, of St. Ann's, having bought Thirty Negroes in Kingſton, an endemic Dyſentery broke out among them ſoon after their Arrival at the Plantation, of which Twenty-four of them died; the Diſorder was communicated to the reſt of the Negroes on the Plantation, and ſeveral of them likewiſe fell a Sacrifice to it.

(Signed) Adam Anderſon.

No 8.

The Examination of John Quier, Practitioner in Phyſic and Surgery.

SAITH, That he ſtudied Surgery in London, and Phyſic at Leyden, and ſerved his Majeſty as an Aſſiſtant Surgeon in the Military Hoſpitals, in the former War, in Germany: That he has practiſed in this Iſland for upwards of Twenty-one Years: That for the greater Part of that Time he has had from 4 to 5000 Slaves conſtantly under his Care in the Pariſhes of St. John and St. Thomas in the Vale, and of late Years in the Pariſh of Clarendon.

Saith, That the local Circumſtances attending Difference of Situation in this Iſland, occaſion ſo great a Diverſity in the Diſeaſes to which the Inhabitants of different Parts of this Country are ſubject, that very few Obſervations thereon will be found to be univerſally true: That he has not in general obſerved any very great Mortality amongſt Negro Infants ſoon after their Birth, in that Part of the Country where he practiſes; nor any peculiar Diſeaſe, to which they are more ſubject than any other Children would be under the ſame Circumſtances; namely, Firſt, The known Want of Cleanlineſs, ariſing from the obſtinate Attachment of Negro Women to their old Cuſtoms; particularly to one ſo evidently miſchievous in a warm Climate, as that of not ſhifting the Child's Clothes for the firſt Three Days after its Birth; and ſometimes from a Deficiency of Linen, and other Neceſſaries proper for a new-born Infant. Secondly, The Nature of their Habitations, ſometimes ſuffocating with Heat and Smoke; at others, when the Fire ſubſides, eſpecially by Night, admitting the cold damp Air through innumerable Crevices and Holes of the Walls, which are ſeldom kept in proper Repair; which ſudden Tranſition from Heat to Cold, by occaſioning peripneumonic Fevers, he thinks to be the moſt general Cauſe of the Death of new-born Negro Infants in that Part of the Country where he practiſes. And, laſtly, the injudicious Cuſtom of ſuckling a new-born Child for the firſt Week after its Birth, or longer, with the Milk of a Woman who often has a Child at her Breaſt a Year old, or perhaps older.

Saith, That in his Opinion difficult Labours happen as frequently among Negro Women here, as amongſt the Females of the labouring Poor in England; but that he has not obſerved that a greater Proportion of the Infants of the former periſh in the Delivery than of the latter.

Saith, That he does not conceive the Tetanus, or locked Jaw, to be a Diſeaſe common to Infants in the Part where he practiſes: That he apprehends there may be Reaſon to ſuppoſe that a Symptom, which generally attends approaching Death, from whatever Cauſe it may proceed in Children, viz. a Paralyſis of the Muſcles of the lower Jaw, has been frequently miſtaken, by People unacquainted with Medicine, for the Tetanus; as he has often obſerved the ſame Name to be given in common Diſcourſe to both thoſe Affections, though of ſo different a Nature.

Saith, That Negro Women, whether Slaves or Free, do not in his Opinion breed ſo frequently as the Women amongſt the labouring Poor in Great Britain: That he aſcribes this chiefly to the promiſcuous Intercourſe which the greater Number of Negro Women indulge themſelves in with the other Sex: That he believes the Abortions, which he thinks to be rather frequent amongſt them, to be aſcribable to the ſame Cauſe: That he has not met with any Caſes of Abortion which he could fairly impute to ill Uſage or exceſſive Labour: That moderate Labour is beneficial to pregnant Women, as being the beſt Means of preſerving general Health.

Saith, That the Cuſtom of carrying young Children into the Field in the Manner and with the Precautions it is now practiſed, is by no means hurtful to the Infants.

Saith, That he believes that a greater Number of Children under the Age of Ten Years die here than in England: That there are ſome Diſorders to which Children are more liable than Adults: That the Yaws, a Diſeaſe originally African, occaſion Numbers of them to periſh: That Worm Complaints are more frequent here than in England; and the ſame epidemical Diſeaſes which are incident to Children in Europe, viz. the Small Pox, Meaſles, and Whooping Cough, are equally common to Negro Children here, and in a ſeverer Degree. Moreover, that from the frequent ſhifting of the Connexion between the Sexes, many Children are loſt through Neglect and the Want of maternal Affection, which the Mothers ſeldom retain for their Offspring by a former Huſband.

Saith, That in his Opinion any Attempt to reſtrain this licentious Intercourſe between the Sexes amongſt the Slaves in this Iſland, in the preſent State of their Notions of Right and Wrong, by introducing the Marriage Ceremony amongſt them, would be utterly impracticable and perhaps of dangerous Conſequence, as theſe People are univerſally known to claim a Right of diſpoſing of themſelves in this Reſpect, according to their own Will and Pleaſure, without any Control from their Maſters.

Saith, That a greater Proportion of thoſe called New Negroes die, than of thoſe that are ſeaſoned to the Country. That in his Opinion this is often occaſioned in thoſe recently imported, by the bad Habit of Body theſe People have contracted from long Confinement, bad Food, and improper Treatment in the Voyage. That within theſe laſt Twenty Years the Treatment of new Negroes in this Iſland has been greatly altered for the better. That thoſe People are now in general treated with great Humanity and Tenderneſs, both before and after they are become ſeaſoned to the Country; and that he does not conceive the great Mortality amongſt them commonly to ariſe from want of Food or ſevere Labour.

(Signed) J. Quier.

The following Papers being detached Pieces of Evidence referring to the Iſland of Jamaica, Parts of which it was difficult to arrange under the foregoing Heads, the Committee have therefore thought proper to inſert the ſame here at Length.

N° 1, Letter from Lieutenant Governor Clarke to the Right Hon. Lord Sydney.

N° 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, ſeveral Papers tranſmitted by Edward Long, Eſq. as ſerving to illuſtrate ſome Paſſages in the Anſwers from Mr. Fuller and the other Gentlemen.

N° 9, Evidence of Mr. Aſhley on the Uſe of the Plough in Jamaica.

N° 1.

Letter from Lieutenant Governor Clarke to the Right Honourable Lord Sydney, dated Jamaica, December 9, 1788.

My Lord,

BY his Majeſty's Packet, Greyhound, which arrived here on the 25th ultimo, I had the Honour to receive your Lordſhip's Letters of the 17th of September, and the 2d of October laſt; and by his Majeſty's Packet Roebuck (diſpatched by Expreſs), which arrived here on the 29th ultimo, I had the Honour to receive Mr. Nepean's Letter of the 17th of October.

From the Minutes of Council herewith tranſmitted, your Lordſhip will perceive that I loſt no Time in taking the neceſſary and moſt effectual Steps to procure full and ſatisfactory Information upon the ſeveral Heads of Inquiry relative to the Slave Trade, and the Treatment of Negroes in theſe Colonies; and from their extenſive Nature, and the Danger of giving Miſinformation upon a Subject of ſo much Importance, I conceived that too much Caution could not be obſerved in procuring it, which has been the Cauſe of my not ſooner having it in my Power to ſubmit it to your Lordſhip. I fear it will ſtill be found defective; but this, with ſuch Information as has already been furniſhed by the Report of a Committee of the Aſſembly upon this very intereſting Subject, is, I believe, all that can be had from this Quarter which may at all be relied on; and I hope it will arrive ſoon enough to meet any Diſcuſſion upon the Merits of it in Parliament. I need not add the Anxiety of all Ranks of People upon this Occaſion: They conceive the Proſperity or Ruin of the Iſland to depend upon the Iſſue of a Queſtion in which their All is involved; and I cannot, under ſuch Circumſtances, withhold my Teſtimony againſt the apparent Miſrepreſentations upon which the Clamour relative to them appears to be founded in England.

I have the Honour, &c.

Alured Clarke.

N° 2.

Dirt-eating.

THIS is another very pernicious Cuſtom which the imported Africans bring with them to Jamaica, and it is more frequently remarked among the *Popos* than the Natives of any other Country; but we do not affirm poſitively that Negroes from other Parts of Africa may not likewiſe be addicted to it: The Earth which they ſearch for, and devour with ſo much Avidity, is a ſaponaceous Marle. We are told that Cakes of a ſimilar Earth are publicly ſold at ſome of the African Markets; and it is probably in Imitation of that Practice, that *Aboo*, or Earth-Cakes, are vended among the Negroes at Spaniſh Town in Jamaica. They are compoſed of a particular Earth, ſome *Strata* of which are to be found near the North-Eaſtern Extremity of that Town, adjoining to the Rio Cobre. The favourite Species of it in Jamaica is thus deſcribed by Browne:—*Marga* ſub Pinquis, tenox*.

Aboo Earth, or Clammy *Marle*:—" A peculiar Sort of Earth which runs in Veins, and is " chiefly found in marley Beds. It is apparently ſmooth, greaſy, ſomewhat coheſive in its " Nature, and diſſolves eaſily in the Mouth. The Negroes who make frequent Uſe of this " Subſtance, ſay that it is ſweetiſh. Many of them acquire a Habit of eating it to ſuch Exceſs, " that it often proves fatal to them. *It is a moſt certain Poiſon* when uſed for any Length of Time; " and often enters ſo abundantly into the Courſe of the Circulation as to obſtruct the minute " Capillaries of the Body; nay, has often been found concreted in the Glands and ſmaller Veſſels " of the Lungs, ſo far as to become ſenſibly perceptible to the Touch. It breaks the Texture of " the Blood entirely, and for many Months before they die, a general Languor affects the

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* Hiſt. Jamaica, fo. 64.

“ Machine, and all the internal Parts, Lips, Gums, and Tongue, are quite pale; inſomuch “ that the whole Maſs of their Juices ſeems to be no better than a wateriſh Lymph.”

A Planter having not long ſince purchaſed Ten Negroes juſt imported from Africa, the Party, on their Way to his Plantation, chanced to eſpy a Vein of this Earth in a Bank by the Side of the Road, and ſhouted for Joy at the Diſcovery.

It is doubtful whether their Fondneſs of this Subſtance be the Occaſion or the Conſequence of a depraved Appetite. Some Plantations there are where no ſuch Practice exiſts; but it is almoſt certain that it exiſts whereſoever a Vein of this Species of Earth happens to be diſcovered by any Negro whoſe Experience enables him to diſtinguiſh it. In Jamaica they prefer what is gathered from the Beds of Rivers, as more free by its Dilution from the Intermixture of other Earths. In its freſh and moiſt State it is of a browniſh Colour, and has ſomewhat of the Appearance of ordinary Caſtile Soap, but after having been perfectly dried it turns white. Young Children are equally greedy of it; they either learn the Habit from Example of their Parents, or are regaled with it as a Dainty, or as an Antidote to Acidities or Pains in the Stomach, to which they are very ſubject: For the latter Purpoſe it may likewiſe be frequently taken by the older Negroes. It is certain that this Abuſe, from whatever Motive it proceeds, adds largely to the annual Death roll of Jamaica.

N° 3.

Examples of the Opulence of Negro Slaves in Jamaica.

A PLANTATION in the Pariſh of Weſtmoreland happened to be incumbered with an heavy Mortgage, which (after many Years Neglect of the Proprietor) was foreclosed, and the Negroes ſold.

The former Owner died ſoon afterwards, and left a Widow, One Son, and Two Daughters, in very diſtreſſed Circumſtances.—Upon hearing of their unhappy Situation, the Negroes had a Meeting, and agreed to pay an Annuity for the Support of their old Maſter's Family.—Not long ſince, the Son was obſerved by one of the Negroes, paſſing through the Plantation; and on his declaring his Poverty, the ſame Negroes aſſembled again, diſpatched a Meſſenger to a Shop for Clothes and Linen, and made up a little Purſe for him of Three Pounds. This was entirely an extra Bounty; for as to the Annuity which they had agreed upon for Support of the Family, they continued paying it regularly to a Day.

Another Planter of that Iſland having, in conſequence of ſeveral proteſted Bills, been ſued for a very conſiderable Amount, for which Judgments were obtained, and Writs iſſued againſt the Property; his Negroes aſſembled before his Door, and expreſſing their Concern, they offered him a large Sum of Money, which they had brought ready tied up in Bags made of old Stockings, and ſaid, if the Money was inſufficient, they could borrow as much more among their Friends and Relations. What the Sum total was, the Gentleman did not know, becauſe he declined accepting their generous Offer; but the Bags were *large* and *heavy*.

Both of theſe Accounts were communicated to Mr. Long, in the Year 1779, by a Correſpondent in Jamaica, who is now living there, and a Member of the Council.

They prove, not only that the Negro Slaves in that Iſland enjoy the Means of acquiring Wealth, but that they diſpoſe of it as *their own independent Property*; and ſometimes in a Manner that does Honour to themſelves and to their Maſters.

N° 4.

Example of an African imported into Jamaica, who refuſed to return to Africa.

THE late Sir Charles Price having purchaſed Twenty newly-imported Negroes, had them brought before him to be reviewed ſoon after their Arrival at the Plantation where he intended to ſettle them.

As ſoon as they were all collected and arranged for this Purpoſe, he could not help being particularly ſtruck with the Appearance of one Man, whoſe Looks beſpoke a Mind that was labouring under ſome ſevere Affliction.—An irreſiſtible Curioſity prompted him to enquire among the Plantation Slaves for one of the ſame Country, who might perform the Office of Interpreter: A Female Linguiſt was ſoon found, who put ſeveral Queſtions to the African, dictated by her Maſter, but to which no Anſwer was returned. The Man turned a deaf ear to her Expoſtulations, and ſeemed determined to maintain a ſullen Silence. In the mean time Sir Charles, ſurveying the reſt of them, remarked another Man whoſe Air of Cheerfulneſs promiſed better Succeſs. The proper Inquiries were therefore addreſſed to him, and from his Replies it was underſtood, that his diſconſolate Companion had been a Cabocero, or Chief of a Village, in his own Country, poſſeſſed of a great many Slaves; “ and I myſelf,” continued he, “ was one of the Number, and uſed to wait upon him every Day.” When this Explanation was conveyed to Sir Charles, he was ſenſibly touched with the Viciſſitude of Fortune which had reduced the Chief from a State of ſuch Elevation and Authority in his own Country, to be the Companion in Servitude of his own Slave. He immediately withdrew, ſent for the Cabocero to his Houſe, and having by means of a truſty Interpreter received a Confirmation of the Story from his own Mouth, he executed a Manumiſſion, the

Purport of which was explained to him, and accompanied with a Declaration to this Effect: "You are now no longer a Slave, but at full Liberty to go wherever you pleaſe. If it be your Choice to return to your own Country, I will endeavour to have you ſafely re-conveyed. But, if you prefer remaining *here*, your Condition ſhall be as comfortable as I can poſſibly render it." The aſtoniſhed Negro, in a Tranſport of Delight, fell on his Knees, and embracing the Hands and Feet of his Benefactor, bedewed them with Tears of Gratitude; then, thanking him in Terms the moſt expreſſive of his Feelings, ſaid, That as it was ſo kindly left to his own Option whether to reviſit Africa or remain where he was, he would freely confeſs, there was among his Companions a young Negreſs, whom he wiſhed to have for his Wife, and if ſhe would but conſent, he ſhould prefer ſtaying in Jamaica, and ending his Days with her. Sir Charles conſulted the Girl, ſhe made no Objection; a Spot was aſſigned for their Habitation upon a Part of his Eſtate; here they lived together very comfortably for many Years, in the Courſe of which their Felicity was heightened by the Birth of ſeveral Children. Sir Charles's Bounty did not terminate with his Life; for in his laſt Will he bequeathed Freedom to the Wife and Children. Nor was the former Liberality ill beſtowed; for the poor Fellow conceived an inviolable Attachment to the Perſon and Intereſt of his Friend, and was of very great Service in the Rebellion of Negroes which happened in 1760, when by his Influence over thoſe belonging to Sir Charles's Plantation, moſt of whom were Coromantees, he effectually reſtrained them from joining with their mutinous Countrymen.

N° 5.

Whether Europeans are capable of enduring Field Labour in the Weſt Indies.

WHOEVER imagines that Europeans are capable of enduring Field Labour in the Weſt-Indies, ought to recollect what his own Feelings were, when the Thermometer during the Summer Seaſon has riſen in England to 80° in the Shade. He would figure to himſelf a ſucceſſive Continuance of it, and then decide on the Humanity of forcing Engliſhmen to dig the Earth in any Part of the Globe where that is the meſne Degree of ſhaded Heat throughout the Year; and where the Heat in the open Field is often from 15 to 32 Degrees higher.

The meſne Heat on the Coaſt of Jamaica is 80°; and on the Coaſt of Africa it is about 80° to 82°.

In this Temperature, which is congenial and pleaſant to the Negroes, an Engliſhman cannot labour in the Field without imminent Danger to his Life. But on the other Hand, it is of that Kind in which the Negroes are found to be capable of undergoing great bodily Exertions without impairing their Health or diminiſhing their Enjoyments.——Africa, the *natale Solum* of the Blacks, is notorious for being the Grave of almoſt every European who ventures thither to make any Stay.

In the Iſle of St. Thomas the Blacks do not appear to ſuffer from the Climate; yet ſo fatal is it to the White Inhabitants, that Portugal is obliged to replace them every Two Years.

Doctor Chalmers informs us, That in South Carolina, in the Year 1752, during the Months of June and July, the Weather was hotter than ever had been remembered there.

The Thermometer ſtood in the Shade at 115°, and the Heat out of the Doors was too great for his Inſtrument to meaſure; yet his *Negroes* aſſured him, "*they* preferred that Sort of Weather to the Winter's Cold (*a*)."

It ſeems as if the Senſation of Eaſe, and the corporeal Exertions of an European, terminated at nearly the ſame Point where thoſe of the African begin. Nature probably has ordained this Diſparity, and appointed the Limits to each. The Negro, who toils in the Weſt Indies under 80°, or even 96° of Heat, is in his natural Element. But an European labouring in the ſame Manner, under the ſame Expoſure, would infallibly be ſeized with a Fever of the moſt violent and dangerous Species. It is true, we cannot adduce an Example directly in point, becauſe it has not been uſual for Europeans to be employed in that Manner; but there are Examples in abundance to be met with in thoſe Drudgeries to which that hardy Race of Men, our common Seamen, *have* often been compelled to ſubmit in thoſe Climates, and which are ſo applicable by Analogy to the ordinary Labours in our Sugar Iſlands, as to eſtabliſh the Proof of this Inaptitude moſt convincingly.

In the Year 1733, when Government had reſolved that a Fort and Storehouſes ſhould be erected upon Lynch's (or Navy) Iſland, at Port Antonio in Jamaica (which at that Period was almoſt entirely Woodland), the Engineer, Colonel Lilly, perceiving that Twenty Negroes, who were then employed in clearing it, did not make that Progreſs in the Work which his Majeſty's Service required, prevailed upon Governor Hunter and Rear Admiral Stuart to conſent that a large Detachment of Seamen, drawn from the Squadron on that Station, might be employed for that Purpoſe. Dr. Linde has recorded the Conſequences of this Meaſure. There are (ſays this experienced Practitioner) ſome Services of ſuch a Nature that they cannot well be performed in hot and unhealthy Countries by Europeans, without imminent Danger of their Health and Lives. The firſt is that of cutting down Woods, or clearing the Ground from the Trees, the Shrubs, &c. When the Lion, Spence, and ſome other Ships of War, were employed at Port

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(*a*) Chalmers, Hiſt. Diſeaſes of South Carolina, v. 1. p. 18.

Antonio in clearing Navy Iſland of Wood, the Men, while in the Act of cutting it down, were ſeized with a Fever and Delirium. The Phrenzy attacked a Man ſo ſuddenly, and with ſo much Fury, that with his Hatchet, if not prevented, he would have cut in Pieces the Perſons who ſtood near him; and thoſe who were ſeized in this Manner, and were left to remain on Shore, either died or ſuffered a dangerous Fit of Sickneſs. He gives ſeveral other Examples, and among the reſt the following:

At the Concluſion of the late Peace (1762), the Captain of a Ship of War went aſhore at the Iſland of *Dominica*, with Twelve of his Men, to cut down the Wood, and clear a Piece of Ground, which he intended to have purchaſed; but in a few Days Sickneſs obliged them to deſiſt from this dangerous Work; the *Captain himſelf*, and *Eleven* out of his *Twelve* Aſſiſtants, being ſeized with violent Fevers, of which *ſeveral died.* This is an Occupation (ſays the humane Author) *which has always proved deſtructive to Europeans in thoſe Climates*, and in which they ought never to be employed, eſpecially in the rainy Seaſon *(which is the Seaſon for planting)*, there being numberleſs Inſtances of *White Perſons*, when cutting down the Woods at that Seaſon, who have been *taken ill in the Morning*, and died at Night. He adds, that if the purchaſing of Negroes on the Coaſt of Guinea can be juſtified, it muſt be from the *abſolute Neceſſity* there is for employing them inſtead of White Perſons in ſuch Services as theſe. Colonel Lilly himſelf acknowledges (in his Letter to the Board of Ordnance, dated 2d January 1734), that not only great Numbers of the common People, but *above Twenty-two Officers*, naval and military, periſhed by the Experiment at Navy Iſland; ſo that it may almoſt amount to a Queſtion, Whether the felling of each Tree did not coſt the Life of an Engliſh Subject? But it is hardly a Doubt, but that the ſame Climate and the ſame Labours were as malignant to the Bodies and Conſtitutions of Engliſhmen Two hundred Years ago as they are at preſent. Plantations have been ſettled in the Weſt Indies by the Subjects of Spain, France, Britain, Holland, and other Nations; but we have no one Evidence, either hiſtorical, traditional, or inductive, to aſcertain as a Fact, that at any Period of Time, from the Firſt Diſcovery by Columbus, a ſingle Acre of Ground in that Part of the World has ever been laboured and planted with the Sugar Cane by the Hands of White Men. The Notion, therefore, that Barbadoes, or any other Weſt India Iſland, was *firſt* planted by *White Perſons*, without the Aid of Negroes, or of Indians, is abſolutely and entirely unfounded.

N° 6.

A probable Cauſe ſuggeſted of the epidemic Dyſentery, which is uſually ſo fatal to the Negroes of Jamaica, after violent Droughts and Hurricanes.

OF the different Vegetables in uſe among the Negroes, the Plantain is their chief Favourite, for its heartening and invigorating Properties. It ſeems to be indebted for this Diſtinction to a Degree of *Aſtringency* which it poſſeſſes, and which their other Vegetables have not. Whenever therefore the Plantation Trees happen to be blown down, the Negroes are ſpeedily affected by the Change of Diet, and become ſubject to Fluxes. The Bread Fruit is ſaid to reſemble the Plantain in that diſtinguiſhing Quality, and is probably, for this Reaſon, not leſs nutritious and proper, and would be a moſt valuable Subſtitute.

The French Coloniſts are not allowed to cultivate the Plantain, perhaps leſt they might be tempted to rely too much upon ſo precarious a Reſource in calamitous Years, and neglect the raiſing of Ground Proviſions.

This may be One Reaſon why the French loſe (as it is ſuppoſed they do) more Negroes *per annum* in proportion than the Britiſh Planters.

N° 7.

Number of Negroes in Jamaica.

THE annual Returns made to the Receiver General's Office in that Iſland for the Poll Tax Levy, ſtate only the Numbers which have been given in at the Quarterly Meetings of Juſtices and Veſtries in each Pariſh, but not the whole Amount actually exiſting in the Iſland. The Proprietors of any Number not exceeding Five (ſometimes more) are ſeldom noticed. In the Pariſh of St. Mary, a few Years ſince, 500 Negroes were found upon Inquiry, for whom the Poll Tax had neither been demanded nor paid. The Number upon which the Tax is uncollected, and conſequently not included in the official Returns, may be ſuppoſed from 7000 to 8000.

N° 8.

Annual Produce of Sugar.

THE Number *One Hundred and Five Thouſand Four Hundred* Hogſheads ſtated in the Anſwers, is the Quantity of the Crop of Year *One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-four*, was not the

Quantity exported, but the Quantity made; or what are uſually called *Curing-houſe* Hogſheads; ſo many having, according to the Accounts procured upon the Spot, been actually filled in the ſeveral Curing-houſes. But the Deductions by Waſte, and for what were retained for the Iſland Conſumption, are not aſcertained. The general Opinion is, that about 91,000 Hogſheads, of 1500 Weight Average, are the Number exported in ſeaſonable Years from that Iſland.

N° 9.

Mr. Aſhley, concerning the Uſe of the Plough on his Eſtate in Jamaica.

IN addition to what has been before ſtated as Information received from ſome of the Agents for the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, and in the Returns made from the ſaid Iſlands, to the Queſtion concerning the Uſe of the Plough in the Cultivation of Sugar Plantations in the ſaid Iſlands, the Committee examined John Aſhley, Eſq. (now of Cookham) who had been recommended as a Perſon who had himſelf made Experiment of the Uſe of the Plough upon his Eſtate in Jamaica; and his Evidence is as follows:

Mr. Aſhley was born in Jamaica, and inherited an Eſtate there, which himſelf converted into a Sugar Plantation. He made little uſe of the Plough until the latter Part of the Year 1783, till which Time his Plantation never yielded more than 115 Tierces of Sugar. From the great Drought they experienced in Jamaica in the Year 1782, the Crops were very ſmall in the Years 1783 and 1784; and Mr. Aſhley finding himſelf much incumbered, and fearing to run further in Debt for the Purchaſe of Negroes, he determined to make a more extenſive Experiment of the Uſe of the Plough, and made the Experiment accordingly from November 1783 to May 1784. He opened freſh Land to enlarge his Plantation, and did it with the Plough; and the Conſequence was, that with the ſame Strength of Negroes, without the Addition of One, he made about 235 Tierces of Sugar, double the Quantity he had made before—but Mr. Aſhley deſired leave to obſerve, that the Year 1785 was a remarkably fine yielding Year. The Number of his Negroes (including Children and infirm Negroes) was all this Time Ninety-ſix; of that Number he had Forty on his Field Liſt, but ſeldom worked above Thirty-two at a Time.

Mr. Aſhley left the Iſland in June 1785, and wiſhed the Uſe of the Plough to be continued on his Plantation, but finds it has not been done—his Overſeer always makes Excuſes, and ſays, it will interfere with the Uſe of the Cattle, which are wanted for Crop Time; but Mr. Aſhley differs with him, as the Land may be ploughed in the latter Part of the Year before Crop Time begins. Mr. Aſhley is of opinion that Overſeers have a Prejudice againſt the Uſe of the Plough, from Diſlike to be driven out of their ancient Mode of Cultivation. Some few of the Overſeers purchaſe Negroes to let out to hire, and where that is the Caſe, it may be their Intereſt not to abridge the Labour of Slaves.

Mr. Aſhley being aſked, Whether the Soil is not ſometimes ſo dry as not to admit the Uſe of the Plough? replied, He never found it ſo—that he ploughed in the Time of the greateſt Drought—that his Plantation was ſituated in a very flat Country, ſubject to great Droughts, which make their Crops very precarious.

Being aſked, Whether the Ground is not ſometimes too hilly or too ſtony for the Plough? he ſaid, That in ſome Parts of the Iſland the Ground certainly is too hilly; but he has been told that the Farmer in this Country ſometimes ploughs in Ground as ſteep as can well be conceived. Mr. Aſhley cannot ſay but there may be Parts in Jamaica too ſtony for the Plough.

Being aſked, If the very ſteep Ground is ever uſed as a Sugar Plantation, he ſaid a great deal of very ſteep Ground is uſed for Sugar Plantations, and the ſureſt Crops are on thoſe Grounds, as they experience a more regular Succeſſion of Seaſons, from their Situation in the interior Part of the Iſland.

Mr. Aſhley being aſked, Whether the Cattle in ſo hot a Climate bear the Labour well? replied, They certainly do bear it well, and added, that his Cattle were in as good Order when he left off ploughing as when he began, for he always ploughed from Day-light to Nine o'Clock in the Morning, and in the Evening from Three o'Clock till Dark, by which means the Cattle and the Ploughmen reſted during the Heat of the Day.

Mr. Aſhley was aſked, What he conceived would be the Difference of Expence between ploughing and holing an Acre for Canes? and replied, An Acre will employ Forty Negroes, on an Average of Soil a Day, to dig it fit for planting Canes; and a Jobber was paid in his Time 7l. Currency (equal to 5l. Sterling) for doing it. Mr. Aſhley broke up an Acre in a Day, working only at the Periods above-mentioned with Two Sets of Oxen, each Set conſiſting of Eight Oxen (One for the Morning and One for the Evening) to One Plough; and it took him Half a Day more to put it in the ſame Order for planting the Canes, as the Land dug by Jobbers. But without the previous Operation of breaking up the Land (which Labour in many Soils may be ſpared) he has holed Two Acres a Day with Two Spells of Oxen to the Plough, and has found it anſwer full as well as Land holed by Negro Labour. The Land holed by Hand is never entirely broken up, there being an intermediate Space of Land which has not been dug, upon which they pull up the Earth out of the Holes.

Jamaica.

Mr. Aſhley is of opinion, founded upon Experience, that Land holed by the Plough is more likely to produce good Crops, than Land holed by the Labour of Negroes, becauſe the Ground is more completely ſhaken by the Plough than by the Hoe. He cannot ſay at what Rate per Acre a Jobber would undertake to plough, as he never knew an Acre ploughed by Job.

Mr. Aſhley, though he generally ploughed with Oxen, ſometimes put Two Horſes as Leaders in the room of Two Oxen, and found them ſtand the Labour as well as the Oxen. Mules well trained would ſtand the Labour better than either.

Mr. Aſhley being aſked whether his Eſtate produced as much ſince the Uſe of the Plough was diſcontinued as before when it was uſed? replied, It had not; but that might be owing to various Circumſtances. He rather imputes the falling off to the Want of Rains, for although the Plough has not been made uſe of, there has been no Want of Labour, as he has purchaſed more Negroes, and has hired Jobbers occaſionally, but his Expences therefore have been higher.

Mr. Aſhley obſerved that he wiſhed here to explain that in that Part of the Iſland where his Eſtate is ſituated, the Labour is not ſo great as in many other Places, as the Canes will bear a Repetition of cutting for Eight or Ten Years, without re-holing or replanting the Land; whereas in ſome Eſtates ſituate in other Parts of the Iſland, One-third of the Sugar Land muſt be replanted every Year, not bearing to be cut above Twice, that is Once in Plant and Once in Rattoon. On theſe Eſtates, therefore, the Plough would be much more uſeful, than in that Part of the Iſland where his Property lies, provided they are not hilly Plantations. And Mr. Aſhley is of opinion that the Stock employed in grinding the Sugar Cane might be employed as ſoon as the Crops are over, until they begin again (ſay Six Months Space at leaſt) in ploughing the Land without the Addition of Stock upon the Plantation or Detriment to them.

Mr. Aſhley added, that he found the Negroes learn the Uſe of the Plough very readily, though at firſt the Negro ſet to Plough ſeemed to think it an Hardſhip on him, to do the Labour (as he termed it) of all the Field Negroes. But as it was neceſſary to have One Negro to drive the Oxen in the Plough, Mr. Aſhley took care to have him trained to holding the Plough; ſo that in fact there were Two Ploughmen to One Plough; when the one was ploughing the other drove, and by changing their Situations relieved each other, ſo as to make the Labour light.

Mr. Aſhley being aſked, Whether he could ſtate to the Committee the Quantity of Sugar his Eſtate produced each Year? replied, That could he recollect the exact Quantity he had made each Year, and the Number of Slaves he poſſeſſed at each Period of Time from his firſt ſettling, it would be of no manner of Uſe; for, as he had already mentioned, the Seaſons are ſo very precarious in that Part of the Iſland where his Eſtate is ſituated, that ſome Years they do not make ſufficient to pay the contingent Charges, and in others the Returns are ample.

Barbadoes. A. N° 1, 2, 3.

WHAT is the legal Power which Maſters have over their Slaves in each of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland. I believe it to be abſolute. If a Maſter kills his Negro, he is not conſidered by the Law as guilty of Murder, but is ſubject to ſome leſſer Penalty. The wilful Murder of a Slave by his Maſter ſhould in my Opinion be puniſhed with Death.

Governor Parry. The Laws of this Iſland confine the Puniſhment of Negroes to a certain Number of Laſhes or Stripes of a Whip, for certain Crimes. See Laws of Barbadoes, No. 42. 60. 82. 73. For the legal Power of Maſters, ſee above Laws, and alſo No. 116. 159. 164.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer. In Barbadoes, the Power of Maſters over their Slaves is at preſent unlimited by Law, excepting by a ſmall Fine on the Perſon who wantonly kills his Slave; but a Bill has already paſſed the Houſe of Aſſembly, and is under the Conſideration of the other Branches of the Legiſlature; whereby a better Proviſion is made for the perſonal Security of Slaves in Life and Member; the killing of a Slave being made equally criminal with the killing of a free Subject; and the maiming of a Slave puniſhable at the Diſcretion of a Court of Grand Seſſions.

Council of the Iſland. The Power of Poſſeſſion is confirmed by Law, and the Power of Puniſhment is eſtabliſhed alſo by Law. The Maſter's Power does not extend to the Life of his Slave, without his being amenable to Law. See particularly No. 42. 60. 73. and 82. of the printed Laws of Barbadoes for the Power of Maſters.

A. N° 2.

What is the Protection granted to Slaves by Law in each of the Britiſh Iſlands?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland. Although the Law, in the Iſland of Barbadoes, has not given to Slaves the Power of applying themſelves for Redreſs, yet they obtain it through the Intervention of their Maſters for moſt poſſible Injuries which can be offered them by others. Againſt ill Uſage from the Maſter himſelf, his Humanity and Intereſt are their only Protection.

The Decreaſe of Slaves in Barbadoes appears, by Papers in my Poſſeſſion, to have been very ſmall ſince the Year 1781; may it not then be concluded, that ſince the Year 1781, they have been protected by the Humanity and Intereſt of their Maſters? The Hardſhips on Slaves that proceed from too ſevere Laws, may be leſſened or totally removed, as ſuch Laws might be amended or repealed. But ſome of the Hardſhips complained of, ariſe not from the Laws, but from the Syſtem itſelf of Slavery.

Averſe as I am to ſuch a Syſtem, (for who would not wiſh to have Labour performed freely, rather than on Compulſion?) I am convinced, that Freedom at preſent would not alter the Condition of the Negroes in Barbadoes for the better: That until they are brought to have artificial Wants, and become what every well-diſpoſed Man would wiſh them to be, they would not, were they left to themſelves, work for Pay, but be idle and vicious. In the preſent State of their Minds, I ſee no Medium between compelling them to labour, and leaving them expoſed to all the Vices that ſpring from Idleneſs. But in their preſent State, every Thing ought to be done to ſoften the Rigours of Slavery, and to give them all the Comforts which the Maſter can afford, and it would be proper for the Slave to receive.

Governor Parry. The Protection at preſent granted by Law to Slaves againſt their Owners, is very inconſiderable; and their Protection againſt others, conſiſts only in the Owner's Action of Damages againſt the Perſon who does them any perſonal Wrongs, even Homicides, which are not wanton and wilful. And for the wanton and wilful killing the Slave of another, the Law has preſcribed a Penalty of double the Value of the Slave to the Owner, and 25 l. to the Treaſury.

Council of the Iſland. The Laws confine their Puniſhment within certain Bounds. Theſe Bounds are principally ſettled by No. 82. 116. 159. and 164. of the printed Laws of Barbadoes.

A. N° 3.

For what Offences are Slaves ſubject to their Maſters Correction? For what are they amenable to the eſtabliſhed Juriſdiction of the Iſland, and in what Manner are they tried?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland. I do not know of any Law that limits the Maſter's Power of Correction, either with reſpect to the Offence or the Mode of Puniſhment; but the Negro for Murder or Theft, and all Civil Offences, is amenable to the eſtabliſhed Juriſdiction of the Iſland; though the Maſter does not always appeal to this Juriſdiction in the Caſe of Offences committed againſt himſelf or his Family.

What is this Juriſdiction?

Two Juſtices of Peace, and Three Freeholders; with an Appeal to the Governor and Council.

What is the Nature and Extent of the Puniſhment inflicted by this Court?

The Puniſhment they inflict is, Whipping at their Diſcretion; but though there is no Law that limits the Number of Stripes, I believe the Practice is governed by the Moſaic Law, and never exceeds the Number of Thirty-nine Stripes for any One Offence. For capital Crimes, Hanging is the Puniſhment; but in Caſes of Inſurrection, the Governor and Council, as I have heard, ſometimes inflict higher Puniſhments, ſuch as expoſing Negroes in a Cage, and ſtarving them to death.

Are Slaves, guilty of Offences, uſually ſent to be puniſhed by the public Officer; or are Puniſhments inflicted by the Maſter or Manager?

In Towns Slaves are uſually ſent to be puniſhed by the Public Officer: In Plantations in the Country, they are uſually puniſhed by the Maſter or Overſeer.

Is the Power of inflicting Puniſhments by the Maſter or Manager exerciſed in general with undue Severity?

I think in general not. There certainly may be Inſtances of Cruelty now; there were many more formerly; but the Treatment of Slaves is become, of late Years, more mild and humane.

Since what Period is the Treatment of Slaves become more humane?

About Twenty Years ago, and more particularly ſince the Hurricane of the 10th *of October* 1780.

Are capital Executions frequent in the Iſland of Barbadoes?

Very rare. I think they do not exceed above Two or Three in a Year.

Governor Parry.

For ſuch Faults as the Maſter deems Offences, for which moderate Correction ought to be applied, as well to prevent ſuch Offences in future, as for Example ſake. They are amenable to the Juriſdiction of the Iſland for Theft, for Mutiny, for Murder, for Burglary, for Aſſaults and Battery, for burning Houſes and Cane Fields, and tried by a Court held by Two ſworn Juſtices of the Peace, and Three Freeholders, Men of Property. From this Court Appeals lie to the Court of Errors.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer.

They are ſubject to their Maſter's Correction for all Tranſgreſſions whatſoever, and to the Criminal Juriſdiction of the Iſland for all heinous Offences committed, or *attempted to be committed*, by them; as Murder, Burglary, Robbery, &c.; and are alſo puniſhable capitally for killing or maiming of Cattle, Horſes, &c. and for ſtealing above the Value of 12 d.; for all which they are to be tried by a Jury, conſiſting of Two Juſtices and Three Freeholders, by the joint Concurrence of whom they are acquitted or condemned; from which Sentence, however, if of Conviction, there lies an Appeal to the Governor and Council, who may reverſe or affirm the ſame, or give ſuch other Judgment as they think proper. The Law, in further Tenderneſs to them, has directed the Juſtices who try them, when the Offence is not heinous, nor the Slave an old Offender, to endeavour to accommodate the Matter, and to preſcribe ſuch Methods as they think proper for ſaving the Life of the Slave; and if the Proſecutor does not accede thereto, they ſhall certify the whole Proceedings to the Governor and Council, who ſhall make ſuch Order therein as they ſhall ſee fit. However, the Owner and the Proſecutor generally accommodate the Offences of Slaves between themſelves; the Conſequence of which is, that there are but very few Slaves executed here, although daily guilty of Offences for which they would certainly ſuffer in England.

Council of the Iſland.

They are liable to their Maſter's Puniſhment for all ſuch moderate Offences as are not otherwiſe provided for by Law, which are committed againſt him or his Intereſt, or within the Limits of his Property. They are amenable to the eſtabliſhed Juriſdiction of the Country, in common with the White Inhabitants of the Iſland, for all Offences againſt the Peace of Society; for ſuch as are not capital, the Puniſhment before a Magiſtrate is limited to *Thirty-nine* Laſhes, who is himſelf competent to take cognizance of theſe: But for Felony, and all capital Offences, ſuch Juſtice muſt join with him the next Juſtice, and they muſt ſummon, by their Precept, *Three* ſubſtantial Freeholders, who, being previouſly ſworn by the Juſtices, conſtitute, with them, the Court. But from their Sentence, in caſe of Condemnation (and in that Caſe only), there lies an Appeal, by Writ of Error, to the Governor and Council. See Act, No. 82, Clauſe 12th; and alſo Act 180, Clauſe 1ſt.

N° 4.

To what Penalties are Maſters, or thoſe who act under them, ſubject, if they tranſgreſs the Laws made for the Protection of Negro Slaves, or in any Reſpect exerciſe Acts of Cruelty towards their Slaves; and to what Courts are they in ſuch Caſes amenable?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

They are ſubject to Fines in caſe they put a Negro to death. The Maſter, in ſuch Caſe, is ried at the Grand Aſſizes, where there is a regular Judge and Jury.

What is the Fine for killing a Negro?

The Law paſſed 8th Auguſt 1688, *ſays, that if any Slave under Puniſhment by his Maſter, or his Order, ſhall ſuffer in Life or Limb, no Perſon ſhall be liable to any Fine for the ſame: But if any Perſon ſhall wantonly or cruelly kill his own Slave, he ſhall pay into the Treaſury* 15*l. If he intentionally ſo kill the*

Slave of another, beſides paying the Owner the Value, and 25l. to the Public, he ſhall be bound to his good Behaviour by the next Juſtice of the Peace, during the Pleaſure of the Governor and Council. And if any Perſon kill another Man's Slave by Accident, he ſhall be liable to the Owner's Action at Law: But if any Perſon kill a Slave by Night, out of the common Road, ſtealing, or attempting to ſteal his Proviſions, &c. he ſhall not be accountable for it.

Have any Laws been made in favour of, and for the Protection of Negroes within theſe few Years? I really do not know.

Governor Parry. The Anſwer to this Queſtion may be fully inferred from the Anſwers to the foregoing.

Council of the Iſland. The Penalties to which Maſters are in ſuch Caſes liable, have been noticed by the above-mentioned Laws. (Vide A. N° 1.)

A. N° 5.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland. Are Negro Slaves fed at their Maſters Expence, or by their own Labour; and, when fed by their Maſters, with what are they fed, and in what Quantities?

In Barbadoes they have a conſtant Allowance of Food from their Maſters. Their Food is Guinea or Indian Corn, raiſed in the Country, and ground at their Maſter's Expence; and Ground Proviſions, ſuch as Plantains, Potatoes, Yams: Beſides this they have Maize, Rice, and ſalted Fiſh imported; I do not know the exact Quantity. The Quantity of Proviſions is uncertain: The Allowance of Corn to a Negro muſt depend on the Circumſtances of his Maſter.

If the Planter fails in his own Crop of Corn, he muſt purchaſe. Should the Price demanded be greater than he is able to pay, his Negroes muſt ſuffer.

To a Planter in Debt there may be a fatal Difference to his Negroes, whether Corn is at Five, Ten, or Fifteen Shillings per Buſhel, as he may have Credit for One Hundred Pounds, and not for double or treble that Sum.

The Reſtraints on the Trade between the Iſlands and the States of America, which affect the Importation of Corn, bear hard on the Negroes. It is to be wiſhed that the Price of Corn in the Iſland of Barbadoes ſhould never exceed Five Shillings Currency per Buſhel.

Upon my Eſtates in the Year 1774, upon an Apprehenſion of Diſtreſs, I reduced the Quantity of Acres in Sugar by Sixty Acres to ſow it with Corn; and I had the Satisfaction to find that my Negroes experienced no Diſtreſs. The Sugar Cane is a Plant of Fourteen Months Growth, ſo that there muſt be Two Fallows to One Crop; therefore by having Twenty Acres of Sugar leſs in annual Produce, I got the Sixty Acres for Corn. Beſides this ſtated Allowance of Food, they have ſmall Gardens of their own about their Houſes: The induſtrious alſo keep Hogs and Goats, and Poultry, and make a conſiderable Profit by them.

Are the Negro Slaves ſecured by Law in the Poſſeſſion of the ſeveral Articles you have mentioned as ſo acquired, or of the Money they may obtain thereby?

They are ſecured by Law againſt all Perſons but their Maſter: I believe they are not ſecured againſt his Claim, but I do not believe that ſuch Claims are ever made.

Do the Negroes in Barbadoes receive as much Food in proportion to their Wants as Free Negroes there, or the labouring Poor in other Countries?

I think the Negro Slaves in general better off than the Free Negroes in this reſpect. The Free Negroes might, by working hard, be better off, but they will not work hard. With reſpect to the labouring Poor of other Countries, as far as my Obſervation has gone, which applies only to this Country, I think the Negro Slave is not ſo well off as the ſingle Men who will work for their own Support; but he is better off than the labouring Man who has a Family, for the Maſter maintains the Family of the Negro Slave.

Governor Parry. Slaves are fed wholly at their Maſter's Expence, except what they make from their own Property of Hogs, Goats, Fowls, which they are allowed to keep; and they have alſo a certain Proportion of Land allotted for their own Uſe to plant Proviſions upon. Their uſual Food allowed from the Eſtates is Salt Fiſh, Herrings, Corn boiled, Peaſe, Potatoes, in ſuch Quantity as their Condition and the Seaſon of the Year make neceſſary.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer. Slaves are fed at their Maſter's Expence, and not by their own Labour. The Food of Slaves conſiſts in general of Corn, of which there are Two or Three Sorts, of Ground Proviſions, as they are called, and which conſiſt of a great Variety of nutritive Vegetables, ſuch as Yams, Potatoes, Eddoes, Plantains, Caſſavi, Ocroes, and Peaſe of Five different Sorts; with theſe they have a full Allowance of Salt, and a ſmaller Proportion of ſalted Cod Fiſh, Herrings, and other ſalted or pickled Fiſh, as well perhaps on account of the Dearneſs of the latter Articles, as becauſe the ſame are deemed an unwholeſome Diet for them in larger Quantities. In the Crop-time, which continues with occaſional Intermiſſions from January to June, they have a free Uſe of the Sugar Cane, and have alſo Syrup from the Boiling-houſes when at work. And with reſpect to all Proviſions on their reſpective Plantations, they are ſure to get a conſiderable Part more than what is allowed them by their Owners.

There is alſo on every Plantation a Proportion of Rum, Sugar, and Melaſſes, reſerved for the occaſional Uſe of the Slaves in damp Weather, and the more difficult Works. They are alſo permitted to raiſe Hogs, Goats, and feathered Stock of all Kinds; ſo that thoſe amongſt them who are induſtrious enough to raiſe Stock, or to plant the Lands allotted for their Uſe, live very comfortably. Upon the Whole the general Condition of Slaves in this Iſland may be ſaid to be better than that of the poor White Inhabitants. The Slave is not under the hard Neceſſity of providing for himſelf and his Family, whether he is ſick or well; or the harder Alternative of Want to all, if he does not or cannot work. Beſides, the Induſtry of the poor White Inhabitant ſupplies himſelf and his Family with the Neceſſaries of Life, and no more: Whereas the Induſtry of the Slave (the Neceſſaries of Life for himſelf and Family being provided by his Owner) furniſhes him with many of the Comforts of it.

Council of the Iſland.

Slaves in this Iſland are fed wholly at their Maſters' Expence, except what they make from their own Property of Hogs, Goats, Fowls, which they are allowed to keep; and they have alſo a certain Proportion of Land allotted for their own Uſe to plant Proviſion upon. Their uſual Food, allowed from the Eſtates, is Salt Fiſh, Herrings, Corn, boiled Peaſe, Potatoes; and they have alſo Rum and Melaſſes, all in ſuch Quantity as their Condition and the Seaſon of the Year make neceſſary. The Expence to their Maſters becomes conſiderable.

A. N° 6.

How are Negro Slaves clothed, lodged, and ſecured againſt the Inclemency of the Seaſon? State the Law and the Practice.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

There is no Law that I know of with reſpect to Clothing. The Waiſtcoat and Breeches are Oſnaburghs; the Veſt, or upper Garment, which they put on when cold, is of Cotton or Woollen, are furniſhed at their Maſters' Expence. Taking the Iſland throughout; I do not upon the Whole think they are ſufficiently clothed; but in a hot Climate I do not think this a Point of much Importance. They have Houſes at their Maſters' Expence, thatched with the outer Coat of the Sugar Cane, and reaſonably furniſhed.

Are they clothed or lodged better or worſe than the Free Negroes, or the labouring Poor in other Countries?

I have given my Opinion in my Anſwer to the laſt Queſtion.

Governor Parry.

They have ſeparate Houſes to live in, chiefly thatched; ſome are built of Stones, others wattled and plaiſtered, and ſome few are covered with Tiles. They are clothed annually; their Covering conſiſts of light Flannels, Oſnaburghs, and ſtriped Linen.

See No. 82. Laws of Barbadoes.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer.

Plantation Slaves are clothed once a Year with Flannel Caps and Waiſtcoats, and with coarſe Linen Cloth for Breeches and Petticoats. The Law alſo requires an annual Clothing; but it is defective, inaſmuch as the Price of Clothing at this Time is more than the Penalty for Neglect under the Law; ſo that the Care which is taken of them in this Reſpect is not the Effect of the Law, but of a more powerful Motive. Their Lodging is in thatched, and ſometimes in ſhingled Houſes, ſufficiently warm, and defended againſt the Inclemency of the Weather.

Council of the Iſland.

They have ſeparate Houſes, in general about Thirty Feet long by Twelve Feet wide. Theſe are chiefly thatched; ſome are built of Stone, others wattled and plaiſtered, and ſome few are covered with Tiles, all in the moſt convenient Manner. They are cloathed annually: Their covering conſiſts of light Flannel, Oſnaburghs, and ſtriped Linen.

See Act No. 82, Clauſe 6, of Barbadoes Laws.

A. N° 7.

What is the annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, at different Ages reſpectively?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

The Expence of producing Food for Negroes is ſo blended with the other Expences of carrying on the Buſineſs of a Plantation, that it would be difficult to ſeparate them. I have heard it computed by ſome that the annual Expence of maintaining the Negroes in Barbadoes, on a Sugar Eſtate, is about 4l. Sterling a Head; and by others, that it takes at leaſt Two Days Labour out of the Six to maintain them.

Governor Parry.

The annual Expence, upon an Average, of each Slave, may be about Five Pounds Currency.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer.

The average Expence of Slaves, including Children and others, who are of little or no Uſe at all, is calculated at about 5l. per Annum.

Council of the Iſland.

The annual Expence of each Slave, taking one with another, will be at leaſt 5l.

A. N° 8.

Are many Negroes uſually let out to hire, in what Numbers, and on what Conditions?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

There are many Negroes let out to hire, as there are Perſons who poſſeſs more Negroes than the Cultivation of their own Grounds requires. Since the Cultivation of Cotton has been introduced into the Iſland, the Number of Negroes let out to hire has decreaſed; the Reaſon of which is, that ſome Lands, heretofore employed in raiſing Corn, or Articles that require little Labour, are now converted into Cotton Plantations; ſo that the Maſter of theſe Negroes employs them in this Manner. A Cotton Plantation, though it requires fewer Negroes than a Sugar Plantation, yet requires more than the raiſing of Corn or Ground Proviſions. Theſe Negroes are ſometimes hired by the Day, and ſometimes for Taſk Work. When hired by the Day they were ſome Time ago paid One Bit; ſince that it roſe to Two Bits, and now Three Bits upon an Average.—When hired for Taſk Work, they were paid formerly *per* Acre for holing Three Pounds, and Three Pounds Ten Shillings Currency. This Price has of late advanced, as I am told, in conſequence of the increaſed Price of Negroes by the Day. I do not know that they are hired for Taſk Work for any Thing elſe.—Theſe Negroes are always fed by the Perſon who hires them. I believe the working Tools are furniſhed by the Perſon to whom the Negroes belong.

N. B.	One Bit	7½ d. Currency,	5½ d. Sterling, and a Fraction.
	Two Bits	15 d. Ditto,	11¼ d. Sterling, and a Fraction.
	Three Bits	1s. 10½ d. Ditto,	17 d. nearly.

Currency brought to Sterling at 40 *per Cent.* Exchange.

Seven Pence Halfpenny	—	Currency.
Five Pence Halfpenny, &c.	—	Sterling.
Fifteen Pence —	—	Currency.
Eleven Pence Farthing, &c.	—	Sterling.
One Shilling and Ten Pence Halfpenny		Currency.
One Shilling and Five Pence nearly		Sterling.

Governor Parry.

People who have more Negroes than proportioned to the Quantity of Land they poſſeſs, hire out their Slaves by the Day to thoſe who have fewer Negroes than will work their Lands. The Price varies according to the Seaſon of the Year; from Ten Pence to Twenty Pence each *per* Day, and they are fed at the Expence of the Perſon they labour for.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer.

Slaves are let out for Hire in this Iſland at various Prices in different Places, in conſequence of the late increaſed Cultivation of Cotton, from Ten Pence in ſome Places to Two Shillings and upwards in others, at particular Junctures, together with their feeding.

Council of the Iſland.

People who have more Negroes than proportioned to the Quantity of Land they poſſeſs, hire out their Slaves by the Day, or by Job, to thoſe who have fewer Negroes than will work their Lands. The Price varies according to the Seaſon of the Year; from Ten Pence to Eighteen Pence *per* Day each, or by the Job, from Three Pounds to Three Pounds Ten Shillings *per* Acre. Theſe Negroes are fed at the Expence of the Perſons they labour for.

A. N 9.

Are any Days, or Hours in Days, ſet apart in which the Slaves may labour for themſelves? State the Law and the Practice.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

Sundays are always allowed them. They have Holidays on Chriſtmas Day and the Day after Chriſtmas, and on Good Friday: They uſually work from Sun to Sun, allowing for Breakfaſt, and two Hours at Noon: After Six they are at liberty. I do not know that they are employed in picking Graſs after the Labour of the Day is over: The Labour in itſelf is ſo very trifling, if there is any, that it is performed by Children.

Governor Parry.

They have uſually Two Hours in each Day between the Time of their going out in the Morning (Six o'Clock), and their leaving Work in the Evening (Seven o'Clock). They have all Sunday to themſelves; and ſometimes, if the Buſineſs is forward, they are indulged with Saturday Afternoon. They have alſo the Days immediately after Chriſtmas Day, Eaſter Day, and Whitſunday; and they have Good Friday to themſelves.

They

There are few Plantations which allow their Slaves any ſet Times to labour for themſelves. There are about two Hours in the Day allowed them as a Receſs from Labour, and for taking their Food: Sundays are of courſe their own, and a few Holidays in the Year, as Good Friday, and the Days ſucceeding the Feſtivals of Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and Whitſunday. The Law has made no proviſion in this Caſe. Governor Parry's further Anſwer.

There is no Law regulating this Matter; but the Practice is to allow them from One to Two Hours at Noon. They have alſo Half an Hour in the Morning allowed for Breakfaſt: Half Holidays are alſo frequently allowed them on Saturdays, and Sunday is a Day of courſe totally exempt from Labour, as are alſo the eſtabliſhed Holidays after Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and Whitſuntide. Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 10.

Have Negro Slaves any Portions of Land aſſigned them for the Purpoſe of cultivating them for their own Uſe? State the Law and the Practice.

They have Portions of Land aſſigned them by long eſtabliſhed Cuſtom. Governor Parry.

There are ſmall Portions of Land annexed to each Negro Houſe, but not aſſigned as Part of their Subſiſtence; and there is alſo in moſt Plantations a Field of Land called the Negro Ground, the Profits of which are taken to the Uſe of thoſe who cultivate them, independently of the Allowance they receive from their Owners in common with other Slaves. Governor Parry's further Anſwer.

See the Council's Anſwer to Fifth Query. Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 11.

Are Negro Slaves ſubject to any peculiar Diſeaſes to which White Inhabitants, or Free Negroes, are not ſubject, and if they are ſo ſubject, aſſign the Cauſes?

They are more liable to take Diſeaſes from their Numbers and general Intercourſe; and ſometimes by the too free Uſe of Rum, which they ſteal. Epidemical Diſeaſes often make great Havoc among them, but they are not peculiarly ſubject to any Diſeaſe which does not alſo attack the White Inhabitants. Governor Parry.

It does not appear that Slaves in this Iſland are ſubject to any Diſeaſes to which other Inhabitants are not alſo ſubject. Governor Parry's further Anſwer.

As far as Experience can enable us to judge, there are no Diſeaſes to which Slaves are ſubject which Free Negroes and White Inhabitants are not liable to. Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 12.

What Care is taken of the Slaves in Sickneſs? Are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpoſe? What Proviſion is made for them when old or diſabled, and are their Maſters obliged in ſuch Caſes to maintain them?

Great care is taken of them in Sickneſs. When they are old and diſabled they are well taken care of, better now than formerly; there is however no Law for it: They have Family Connections with other Negroes, and are uſeful in watching over them. Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

Does a Negro prefer working in the Houſe or in the Field?
In the Houſe, no Doubt.

With reſpect to the Eſtate of the Society for propagating the Goſpel, is there any Difference from Situation between that and other Eſtates in the Iſland, particularly with reſpect to the Air, the nature of the Soil, the Water, and Eaſe in procuring it?
Are any Regulations adopted on this Eſtate different from thoſe on other Eſtates with reſpect to the Management or Treatment of the Negroes, particularly with reſpect to rearing of Children?
Has the Produce of this Eſtate been in proportion to other Eſtates of the ſame Size and Nature?
With reſpect to the Situation, there is nothing particular that I know. There are Two Parts of the Eſtate, one of which is ſituated on a Hill, the other on the Shore below it. I did not obſerve any particular Difference between theſe Two Parts of the Eſtate. I attribute the Healthineſs of the Negroes to the great care that has been taken of them; my principal Object, when I took the Eſtate under my Direction, was to promote the Increaſe of the Negroes, rather than to attend to the Quantity of Land brought into Cultivation. The great point in the Management of Negroes is to keep them employed, but not to over-work them.

Barbadoes. A. N° 12.

Mr. Brathwaite delivered in the following Account of the Births and Deaths of Negroes on the Eſtate belonging to the Society for propagating the Goſpel, from the 2d May 1783 to the 31ſt December 1785.

Total Number of Slaves - - 273

Born 21, Died 19.

And from the 1ſt January to 31ſt December 1786,

Born 11, Died 13.

In Three Years and Eight Months, the total Amount of

Births, 32

Deaths, 32

Total,	Men	62
	Women	70
	Boys	66
	Girls	75
		273

Account of the Annual Increaſe and Decreaſe of Rock-Hall Negroes.

Number of Negroes - 297

Years.	Born.	Died.	Increaſe.	Decreaſe.
1767	6	7	0	1
1768	6	17	0	11
1769	8	11	0	3
1770	5	7	0	2
1771	8	16	0	8
1772	3	23	0	20
1773	10	7	3	0
1774	13	7	6	0
1775	11	7	4	0
	70	102	13	45

N. B. In the firſt Six Years, the Decreaſe 45.
In the laſt Three Years, the Increaſe 13.

The Account continued.

Years.	Born.	Died.	Increaſe.	Decreaſe.
1776	10	11	0	1
1777	11	11	0	0
1778	12	9	3	0
1779	5	5	0	0
1780	9	7	2	0
1781	10	11	0	1
1782	6	11	0	5
1783	1	6	0	5
1784	6	18	0	12
1785	6	23	0	17
	76	112	5	41

1786 No Return made of the Births and Deaths this Year, but only that there was a Decreaſe of Three.

Years.	Births.	Deaths.	Decreaſe.
19	146	214	68

Deaths, near 4 per Cent. per Annum.
Births, about 2½ per Cent. per Annum.
Decreaſe, about 1½ per Cent. per Annum.

Account of Aſley's and of the Society's Eſtate in the Iſland of Barbadoes.

Aſley's Eſtate in Barbadoes has not One African upon it.
When Mr. Brathwaite undertook to look into the Management of it in 1762, there were 209 Negroes.
The Number in December was between 240 and 250.
None bought in the Time.
Mr. Brathwaite undertook the Society's Eſtate in October 1783.
The Births, ſince then, juſt equal to the Deaths, 33 and 33.

They are conſtantly provided with an Apothecary, who is paid by the Maſter annually, and who generally viſits the Negroes every Day, whether they are ſick or well. A Houſe is kept on purpoſe for the Sick; and when they are ill, Phyſicians and Surgeons are called to their Aſſiſtance; and they are in their old Age always maintained by their Maſters.

Governor Parry.

There ſeems in general to be good Care taken of them in Sickneſs, with regard to medical Adminiſtrations, Diet, Lodging, and ſuch Things as are materially neceſſary to their Recovery, without any Proviſion of Law for that Purpoſe. Nor are Maſters under any Obligation by Law to maintain them when old or diſabled, nor indeed to maintain them in any Caſe, except what Inducement thereto, from Law, may reſult from the Act of the Iſland, which ſays, That the Jurors who condemn a Slave ſhall enquire what Allowance he had from his Owner; and if it appears that he committed the Offence from Neceſſity, his Owner ſhall not be intitled to the Sum of 25l. allowed out of the Treaſury to the Owners of Slaves who are executed. And yet there does not appear any Ground for the Suppoſition entertained by ſome, that Owners refuſe to feed ſuch Slaves as are old and diſabled. On the contrary, there are found on almoſt every Plantation, Slaves who are incapable of ever working again, and yet nevertheleſs receive a daily Allowance in common with the other Slaves. There are to be ſeen Slaves with the Leproſy and other Diſorders, who are great Objects of Charity, in the Streets and Highways; but this ſeems to be rather owing to their being ſuch Objects of Charity as to make Begging a better Living than the Owners Allowance: Whilſt thoſe who are equally infirm, but without thoſe oſtenſible Marks of Diſtreſs which are neceſſary to ſtrike the Paſſenger, and procure his Charity, are only to be found on their Owners Plantations.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer.

They are conſtantly provided with an Apothecary, who is paid by the Maſter annually, and who generally viſits the Negroes every Day, whether they are ſick or well. A Houſe is kept on purpoſe for the Sick; and when they are ill, Phyſicians, Surgeons, and Man-midwives, are called to their Aſſiſtance, if neceſſary. They are in their old Age always maintained by their Maſters, as at any other Period.

Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 13.

What is the general Period of the Lives of Negro Slaves? Is it of equal Duration with that of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes?

I have known Two Inſtances of very great Longevity, and I believe there are many Negroes who live to Sixty, Seventy, and ſometimes Eighty; but I take the general Period of their Lives to be from Fifty to Sixty. It is of equal Duration with that of White Inhabitants living in the Weſt Indies, but not of equal Duration with that of Europeans in Europe. I know very little of the Free Negroes.

N. B. Mr. Brathwaite produced the Books of the Society's Plantation, to ſhew how many Inſtances of the Longevity of Negroes.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

They live often to an old Age, and in proportion to their Numbers, as long as the White Inhabitants or Free Negroes.

Governor Parry.

It is doubtful whether there is a greater Decreaſe of Blacks in proportion to their Numbers, in a given Time, than of Whites, and eſpecially the Males of the latter; but if it ſhould be ſo, it ſeems to be the Reſult of ſome other Cauſe than that of an Inequality in the Duration of their Lives. It ſeems to be fairly computed, that there are as many Inſtances of Longevity at preſent among Slaves, making all the Allowance for the Diſproportion of Numbers, as amongſt any other Inhabitants.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer.

They often live to an old Age, and in general as long as the White Inhabitants or Free Negroes.

Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 14.

What is the Practice reſpecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves, and what are the Regulations concerning it?

I do not know that there is any religious Ceremony in the Marriage of Negro Slaves in Barbadoes: There is no Law reſpecting it: They have often more than One Wife: In Caſes where they confine themſelves to One Wife, the Negro is always the better for it. They ſuffer greatly from

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

from promiſcuous Concubinage, particularly when any of the Women live at a Diſtance from the Plantation of the Man. It is the Intereſt, and therefore the Wiſh, of the Planter to prevent this; but he is afraid to interfere too much in it.

N. B. Mr. Brathwaite delivered in the Paper hereafter inſerted relating to this Subject, as well as to the Converſion of Negroes, viz.

Extract of a Letter to John Brathwaite Eſq.

Barbadoes, the 10th of Auguſt 1784.

A great deal is to be ſaid on the Topic of converting of our Negroes, and the more it is reflected on, the greater are the Advantages apparent from the Completion, and the more numerous and important the Difficulties attending the Execution of it. At all events, the Work muſt be carried on without *Compulſion*, or *any Thing like* it: Our Religion forbids it, and the Event would ſhew, that we had enſlaved without convincing their Minds; that is to ſay, that we had made their Condition more abject than before. One or Two Ideas have occurred to me on this Subject, which I will venture to give you in the Confidence of Friendſhip. It is notorious that *Polygamy* is univerſally practiſed among them. Hence each *individual Negro Man*, in conſequence of his having Three, Four, or more Wives, and perhaps Children by all of them, has very extenſive Family Connections, originating from various Sources, all of which have an equal Claim upon his *Heart and Affections*, and Senſe of Honour. Now, in attempting their Converſion, would it be *ſafe*, would it be *right* at One Stroke to cut aſunder all theſe Bonds of Union, in ſpite of all the Reſiſtance of Inclination and ſuppoſed Duty, and to ſubſtitute Reſtrictions, which, when forcibly impoſed, would be intolerable to Beings uſed to the contrary Habits, and would at laſt be done away with the utter Ruin of every Principle of religious Inſtitution with which they had been eſtabliſhed? Or ſhould we rather be ſatisfied to proceed more gradually in the Affair, by repreſenting to them the natural Inconveniences of Polygamy (ſuch as its augmenting the Occaſions of conjugal Infidelity, and weakening the conjugal Attachment, without ſatisfying the brutal Appetite vitiated by Variety; its deſtroying domeſtic Peace, by introducing a Conflict of oppoſite Intereſts with each female Acceſſion to the Family; its increaſing parental Cares, and diminiſhing parental Enjoyments, by the Jealouſies of the Children, as well as of the Wives), and recommending to them to abandon the Practice of it, as Death, or the Cauſes generally operating a Separation from their Wives, left them at liberty to adopt a more temperate Manner of Living? Should we, I ſay, be ſatisfied with this Mode of Procedure with the *grown* Negroes, and admit them by Baptiſm into the Chriſtian Covenant, without waiting for that Event, with the Hope that Reflection, excited and directed by Chriſtian Motives and Doctrines, would produce the Change *afterwards* upon better and more laſting Principles than they were capable of being actuated by before? The Queſtion is important, and as far as I have preſumed to anſwer it to myſelf, I think that the latter Plan would be more rational and proper *upon the whole*. I would however ſhew them, that their Connection with many Wives was tolerated, but not approved of: That in fact, the Women they *called* their Wives, were only their Concubines, and that a Chriſtian could have but *One Wife at a Time*, to whom he was bound to be faithful; and that I hoped in Time to ſee them act accordingly, from their own Conviction of the Propriety and Advantages of it; and that till then I could not conſecrate the Union, formed between any Negro Man and Woman, by the Marriage Rites in Practice among the White People; but muſt leave them to the Inconveniences and Infidelities of ſuch a Marriage State as theirs, depending upon the temporary Caprice, Partiality, and Prejudice of the Parties: Yet I ſhould remark to them, that I ſhould inſiſt on their not *increaſing the Number* of their nominal Wives, by taking others after Baptiſm and religious Inſtruction; for then their Sin of Ignorance would become a Sin of wilful Perverſeneſs; and in like Manner that the riſing Generation, baptized in their Infancy, muſt be contented with *One* Wife, joined to them upon Chriſtian Principles.

Another Point to be taken into Conſideration is their *Employment of Sunday*. Should you forbid them to employ that Part of the Day, not dedicated to Divine Service, in cultivating their little Plantations, what would they ſpend it in? Is it to be conceived that they would be better Chriſtians for ſleeping away Four or Five Hours of the Sabbath, than for ſpending them, to increaſe their own and their Families domeſtic Comforts in an honeſt Way? I ſhould think, therefore, that they ſhould be taught, that the Work they were not to do on that Day was the Devil's *Work*, and that the Leiſure allowed them by it from their Maſters Work was to be improved in a ſober virtuous Manner, not in wandering from Home, and reſorting to idle Company, to drink, and quarrel, and fight, and ſteal, but *in doing good to themſelves and Families, without doing harm to any Body elſe*. I am much of opinion that this Circumſtance will be found neceſſary; for it is impracticable to attempt to give them *intellectual* Occupations, by means of literary Inſtruction communicated to the Generalty of *good Chriſtians* or better Men. And, in the ſecond Place, you know as well as I do, that the Nature of our Properties here will not admit of ſo large a Portion of their Time being taken up in teaching them to read, and advancing them from the Rudiments of Language to an adequate Knowledge of it. Hence, too, I preſume, that the Sunday Service that they ſhould be called to (on Sunday *Afternoons*, that *the Public Church Service* might not be interrupted, and as an effectual Check to their going from Home on Sundays), ſhould not be that of our Common Prayer, in which they could not join, without reading with Accuracy and Readineſs; but ſhould conſiſt of *One* Prayer, read to them, and carefully adapted to their Capacities and Condition, and a Portion of Scripture, ſelected with Judgment, followed by a familiar Expoſition and Application of it to themſelves. If you can only convince them that they are always under the Eye of an all-powerful and good God, who will reward their good Actions and puniſh their bad in another World after Death, and that whether their Virtues ſhould be neglected, or their Vices eſcape with Impunity in this World; that low as they are in Condition, they are ſtill the Creatures of his providential Care and redeeming Love; and that it is he who has placed them in their preſent Situation, as he has placed the White People, ſome in the higher, and others in the lower Ranks of Life; and that he expects them quietly to ſubmit to it, and to diſcharge the Duties of it cheerfully and diligently; and that if, after all, they ſhould belong to cruel Maſters, God has been pleaſed to try them by their Means, and will aſſuredly reward their patient Continuance in well doing, and puniſh their Maſters for their Injuſtice towards them. Could you do this with Effect, I ſhould ſuppoſe that you will have promoted the Cauſe of Chriſtianity in the moſt extenſive Manner poſſible; for *as* with reſpect to a Multitude of unlettered Souls, unavoidably deſtined to hard Labour and Servitude, that you will have made them eaſier under their Yoke, and in fact have rendered it more tolerable, by giving them the beſt Motives for demeaning themſelves with Honeſty, Sobriety, and Diligence. At any rate, we ſhould not be diſcouraged by not ſucceeding in every Inſtance. Among the moſt enlightened Perſons, how few there are who are duly affected by the awful Truths of Chriſtianity; why then ſhould we be diſappointed, if every Negro who is baptized and inſtructed in them does not become a Saint in conſequence of it? I have now given you my candid Sentiments on this important Subject; but having delivered them with the moſt unguarded Confidence, I offer them only to your friendly Inſpection. I wiſh much to ſee what the Clergyman of St. Chriſtopher's has written concerning it, and ſhall be much obliged to you to ſend me out Two or Three Copies of his Work. I dare ſay I ſhall find my own vague Ideas on the Subject anticipated and corrected by him; and I ſhall pay the more Attention to him, as he has reſided ſo long in the Weſt Indies; a Circumſtance eſſentially neceſſary in my Opinion to the eſtabliſhing a practicable Plan for the Converſion of the Negroes.

N. B. In a Letter dated July 25, 1785, he mentions that he had begun the Inſtruction of his young Negroes, to the Number of Forty; all of whom were baptized from Fourteen Years down.

Polygamy prevails among them, and they have no particular Regulations or Forms of Marriage. The Man may exchange his Female Companion when he pleaſes.

Governor Parry.

There are no Regulations concerning the Marriages of Slaves. The Practice amongſt them is a Plurality of Wives; and the Continuance of the Union depends on the Will of the Parties.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer.

All theſe Matters are regulated by themſelves, and their own Cuſtoms; and it has been ever found, that the leſs a Maſter interferes with them, the better they have themſelves been pleaſed. Polygamy prevails among them, to which they are beyond Meaſure attached.

Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 15.

Can any Cauſes be aſſigned, which impede the natural Increaſe of Negro Slaves?

I think there are many Cauſes which may have that Effect; promiſcuous Concubinage, occaſional working the Negroes too hard, to pay off a preſſing Demand. A Manager may ſometimes too, unintentionally, make the Negroes work beyond their Strength, from a Miſconception of it. To encourage the Increaſe of Negroes, I think it would be a wiſe Regulation, if, to the Annual Account of Negroes delivered in for the Tax, an Account of the Number of Deaths and Births ſhould be added, and a Premium be given in proportion to the Increaſe of the Negro Stock; and that this Country ſhould diſtinguiſh, by ſome public Mark of Approbation, the Iſland in which there ſhall be the greateſt Increaſe by Births, in proportion to their Numbers. Since the Hurricane, I do not believe the Number of Negroes has much decreaſed in Barbadoes, as will appear by the Papers I have in my Hand, being Accounts of the Negroes given in for the Poll-tax annually from the Year 1764 to 1780 incluſive, and from 1781 to 1786, with the Number of Negroes imported in each Year: Which Papers Mr. Brathwaite delivered in, and were as follows, *viz.*

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

Barbadoes. A. N° 15.

Years.	Negroes given in.	Imported.	Exported.
1764	70,706	3,936	None mentioned.
1765	72,255	3,228	Ditto.
1766	73,651	4,061	Ditto.
1767	74,656	4,154	Ditto.
1768	76,275	4,628	Ditto.
1769	75,658	6,837	Ditto.
1770	76,334	5,885	Ditto.
1771	75,956	2,728	Ditto.
1772	74,485	2,117	Ditto.
1773	74,206	1,269	Ditto.
1774	74,874		
1775	74,410	Total 38,843 *	
1776	74,103	2,436	
1777	72,578		70,706
1778	69,935	Total 41,279	68,270
1779	68,295		
1780	68,270	In 16 Years —	2,436

I don't find, by the Paper from which this is copied, that any Slaves were imported during this Period, after the Year 1773.

JOHN BRATHWAITE.

10th October 1780. The Hurricane.
1781. — 63,248 Negroes.

Years.	Negroes given in.	Imported.	Exported.
1781	63,248	1,138	None ſtated.
1782	None paid this Year.	303	Ditto.
1783	62,258	—	Ditto.
1784	61,808	—	Ditto.
1785	62,775	120	Ditto.
1786	62,115	511	Ditto.
		2,072	

Mr. Brathwaite obſerved, that there is no Statement of Negroes exported in the Two preceding Accounts, though there is no Doubt that ſome were exported; conſiderably more, however, in the Firſt Period ſtated in the Accounts, than in the latter.

Mr. Brathwaite alſo delivered in the following Account of the Loſs of Negroes and Cattle killed by the Hurricane in 1780.

ACCOUNT of the Damage done by the Hurricane in Barbadoes, October 10, 1780.

Pariſhes.	Negroes killed.	Horſes ditto.	Cattle ditto.	Amount of Damages done. £.	s.	d.
St. George —	128	32	934	102,282	0	0
St. James —	108	24	514	100,765	16	3
St. Thomas —	84	22	650	104,115	17	6
St. Andrew —	47	4	325	66,656	11	0
St. Joſeph —	63	10	343	61,071	5	1½
St. Peter —	48	13	614	74,671	14	9
St. Lucy —	33	5	335	28,784	8	9
St. John —	49	14	260	61,522	3	6
St. Philip —	180	16	463	116,011	9	3
St. Michael —	916	43	834	412,284	18	9¼
Chriſt Church —	377	28	1,334	192,398	10	1½
	2,033	211	6,606	1,320,564	15	0¼

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* But there is not a Doubt a great many were ſent from Barbadoes to Tobago, Demerary, &c.

Barbadoes. A. N° 15.

Does it frequently happen that Negroes or Cattle are deſtroyed or maimed by occaſional Hurricanes or Storms?

I do not recollect any occaſional Hurricanes or Storms that have done any Miſchief of this Nature.

Has the Produce of the Iſland of Barbadoes conſiderably decreaſed ſince the Loſs of the Slaves and Cattle deſtroyed by the great Hurricane?

In Anſwer to this Queſtion I will lay before you an Average of the Produce for Eight Years, from 1740 *to* 1748 *(I believe the Average of the Produce from the Years* 1761 *to* 1766, *incluſive, would be found greater than that from* 1740 *to* 1748; *but I have not got the Accounts of thoſe Years), and for the Years* 1784, 1785, *and* 1786.

Mr. Brathwait delivered in the following Paper:

The Produce of Barbadoes exported, upon a Medium of Eight Years, viz. from 1740 to 1748.

To what Ports.	Sugar, Hhds.	Rum, Hhds.	To what Ports in North America.	Sugar, Hhds.	Rum, Hhds.	Molaſſes, Hhds.	To Great Britain.		
							Ginger, Bags and Bls.	Cotton, Bags.	Aloes, Gourds.
To London, Briſtol, Lancaſter, Liverpool, and other Ports of Great Britain —	12,080		To Philadelphia —	381	1,361		4,667	600	327
Chiefly to Ireland —	—	4,545	Virginia and Maryland	474	2,485	20			
			New England —	605	1,965	40			
			New York —	97	443	—			
			North and South Carolina	140	803				
			Newfoundland —	117	1,090				
			Bermuda —	54	192				
	12,080	4,545		1,868	8,339	60	4,667	600	327

The Produce of Barbadoes exported, upon a Medium of Three Years, viz. 1784, 1785, and 1786.

To what Ports.	Sugar, Hhds.	Rum, Hhds.					To Great Britain.		
							Ginger, Bags.	Cotton, Bags.	
To London, Briſtol, Lancaſter, Liverpool, and other Ports of Great Britain —	9,554	Puncheons. 5,448					6,320	8,331	

Governor Parry.

Their Increaſe is impeded by Polygamy, the promiſcuous Uſe of Women, the Diſeaſes attendant on Exceſs, the Uſe of Rum, and being very ſubject to infectious Diſeaſes.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer.

The Cauſes which impede the Increaſe of Plantation Slaves, are difficult to be aſſigned with any Certainty, whether the ſame proceeds more from a Defect of Propagation, or a Defect in rearing the Offspring. How far the Labour of Females, which in the Works of the Field is the ſame as that of the Men, may contribute to that Defect in the earlier Periods of Geſtation, may be very doubtful; but it does not appear, that in the more advanced Stages of Pregnancy, Abortions are more frequent among them than other Females; and in fact their Work is leſſened as they approach towards the Time of Child birth. It is alſo obſervable, that on moſt Eſtates there are ſome hard-working Females who breed very faſt, whilſt many others, who labour leſs, do not breed at all. It is a very common Practice amongſt them after Labour, Dancing, and other violent Exerciſe, to bathe in cold Water, ſleep upon the Earth, and to commit other Irregularities of that Kind, by which means they contract Diſorders which *obſtruct* Generation, and will often laſt for their Lives. Theſe kind of Complaints are very common amongſt the Plantation Females, and are of conſiderable Extent in what conſtitutes a Defect of Propagation. How far the Practice of Polygamy before mentioned may alſo contribute to this End, may be a Matter of Speculation. The Labour of a Negro Man here is not ſo great as that of the Miner, the Coal-heaver, the Ploughman, the Porter, and many other Labourers in England; and the Difference of Climate, which, in the Mind of an European, might increaſe the Idea of the Toil, is in fact not felt as an Addition by the African, for Heat is his conſtitutional Climate. His Diet conſiſts of greater Variety, and in general more prolific than that of the poor Labourer in ſome Parts of Ireland, Scotland, and even of England; ſo that the Decreaſe of Plantation Slaves cannot be aſſigned perhaps to any Cauſe more plauſible (the Diſorders contracted by Females from Cold excepted) than to a Defect in rearing the Offspring.

Council of the Iſland.

It is certain that Negroes do in general decreaſe in this Iſland; but this cannot be owing to hard Labour or ill Treatment, as there are ſo many Inſtances of Longevity. The Cauſes may be attributed to Polygamy; to the Diſeaſes attendant on Exceſs; to the natural Indolence and Careleſſneſs of Mothers; to Numbers having been exported from the Iſland; to the late Loſſes by the Hurricane; to epidemical Diſeaſes, which make great Havoc among them, owing to the Infection being more eaſily conveyed among a Number of People living, as it were, in ſmall Towns; to the Want of Cleanlineſs; ſometimes to the injudicious Situation of their Houſes, which it would be dangerous to alter, on account of their ſuperſtitious Attachment to the burying Places of their Anceſtors; to their being liable often to be removed from one Part of the Iſland to another, in conſequence of a Transfer of Property, and ſeparated from their Friends and Relations.

A. N° 16.

Are many Children born of Negro Slaves, and in what Proportion are they reared?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

I have known Negro Women have Eight, Nine or Ten Children, but that is not common. They begin breeding earlier, but do not continue to breed ſo long as Women in this Country. I can ſay nothing of the average Number of Children they may be ſuppoſed to produce.

Governor Parry.

Not ſo many Children are born as might reaſonably be expected in Proportion to the Number of Male and Female; nor are they reared in Proportion, owing probably to their being more liable to thoſe Diſeaſes of the Climate which affect Children.

Council of the Iſland.

Not ſo many Children are born as might reaſonably be expected, in Proportion to the Number of Male and Female; nor are they reared in Proportion, owing probably to their being more liable to thoſe Diſeaſes of the Climate which affect Children, and to many of the Cauſes mentioned above. (Vide Council's Anſwer, A. N° 15.)

A. N° 17.

Are the Children of Negro Slaves ſubject to any Diſeaſes to which the Children of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not equally ſubject; and if they are, to what Cauſes is it to be imputed?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

The Negroes in general are ſubject to the Yaws, to which the White Inhabitants are not ſubject; but I cannot, from Memory, ſay to what other Diſeaſes they are ſubject, from which White Men are exempt. I cannot ſay in what Proportion Negro Children are reared.

Governor Parry.

Children of Slaves are not ſubject to any Diſeaſes which White Children or Free Negroes are not. But ſuch Diſeaſes as Children in general are liable to, attack the Children of Slaves more frequently.

It

Governor Parry's further Anſwer.

It does not appear, that the Children of Slaves are ſubject to any Diſeaſes to which other Children are not alſo ſubject. On the contrary, they ſeem to be naturally hardier, and promiſe fairer for Life; and yet there is no doubt that more of them die in a State of Infancy, that is under Seven Years, than of other Children, in Proportion to the Number born of each, owing to great Defects in the Conduct of Mothers in general towards their Children. It is obſervable, that the better Sort of Females rear their Offspring very well, and have very fine Children; but it is far otherwiſe with the greateſt Part. However, the Owner, truſting too much to the Feelings of Nature, leaves the Infants indiſcriminately to their Mothers, and they receive the Allowance allotted for them; and in general they treat them with ſo little Care and Attention in Diet, Lodging, and Clothing, that they contract various Diſorders of the Viſcera and œdematous Diſeaſes, of which great Numbers of them periſh. They alſo treat them with great Inhumanity in their Puniſhments; they give the little Offenders violent Blows, Bruiſes, and other barbarous Correction. It is not uncommon with them, when in their Paſſions, which are very violent, to take them up and daſh them on the Ground; and they altogether exerciſe a Severity towards them, by far greater in Proportion to their Age and Tenderneſs than any Thing themſelves experience from their Owners, in the preſent milder Syſtem of Treatment obſerved towards them. The Obſervation that Slaves are Tyrants in their turn, is verified amongſt them, even at the Expence of the parental Affections.

Council of the Iſland.

It is ſuppoſed not.

A. N° 18.

Are Negro Slaves or their Children in general baptiſed?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

I believe Negro Slaves or their Children are not in general baptiſed; but Baptiſm is never, that I know of, refuſed to ſuch as deſire it—Formerly Planters may have diſcouraged their Negroes from going to Church, but now I believe they are diſpoſed to encourage it, provided it is not made a mere Pretence for going abroad.—Great Advantages to the Intereſts of the Planters have ariſen from the Labours of the Moravian Miſſionaries in the Iſland of Antigua; and this Example is an Inducement to the Planters in other Iſlands to adopt the like Practice. I do not know that any Miſſionaries have been ſent from hence to the Iſland of Barbadoes, except a Catechiſt employed on the Eſtate of the Society for propagating the Goſpel, for the Inſtruction of the Negroes on it, in addition to the parochial Clergyman.—This Catechiſt has, as far as I am informed, had but little Succeſs in improving the Morals or Principles of the Negroes, though they have, I believe, been baptiſed.

Is the Iſland of Barbadoes divided into Pariſhes?

It is divided into Pariſhes. I refer to a Paper in my Hand, which ſpecifies the particular Pariſhes, and the Number of Acres in each Pariſh.

Which Paper ſo referred to is as follows:

The Pariſhes and Acres of Land in Barbadoes.

Pariſhes.	Acres of Land.
St. Michael	9,580
Chriſt-Church	14,310
St. Philip	15,040
St. George	10,795
St. John	8,600
St. Joſeph	6,010
St. Andrew's	8,780
St. Lucy	8,725
St. Peter	8,330
St. James	7,800
St Thomas	8,500
Total	106,470

Is there a Miniſter aſſigned to each Pariſh, and do they reſide thereon?

There is a Miniſter to every Pariſh, and their Reſidence is very regular.

Is there a ſufficient Maintenance for the Miniſters?

They have each 150l. Currency paid by the Public, an annual Preſent made them by the Veſtry, and a Glebe from 20 to 50 Acres, and Surplice Fees. The Proviſion amounts to from 300l. to 500l. Currency, per Annum. The Clergy are reſpectable Men, and diſcharge their Duty. The Churches that were deſtroyed by the Hurricane, are all rebuilt.

Have you not heard that the religious Orders in the French Iſlands are of great Service in the Inſtruction and Management of the Negroes?

I believe that the Miniſters who act as Confeſſors are of great Service in theſe Reſpects. I uſed to think, that the Negroes were better treated in the French Iſlands than in ours; but I have lately changed my Opinion from obſerving from the Accounts of French Writers, that they require a greater Supply to keep up their exiſting Stock than we do. The annual Conſumption of the French is from 5 to 10 and 15 per Cent. as they ſtate it.

Governor Parry. Slaves and their Children are not in general baptiſed.

Council of the Iſland. They are not.

A. N° 19.

What Religious Inſtitutions are there for the Benefit of Negro Slaves in each of the Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland. Vide Mr. Brathwaite's Anſwer, A. N° 18.

Governor Parry. There are no particular Religious Inſtitutions for the Negro Slaves in this Iſland. Religious Inſtructions have been offered them, but they ſeem always unwilling to attend. Nay, it is well known that they have been detected in Theft at the Time when the Humanity of the Maſter has led him to give them religious Inſtruction.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer. There is an Inſtitution amongſt Mr. Codrington's Benefactions for the Inſtruction of the Slaves on thoſe Two Plantations which he has given to charitable Uſes, in the Principles of Religion. But there is no general Inſtitution of this Sort, except what may be ſuppoſed to be intended as ſuch by a very old Act concerning Prayer; which enacts, That for the better Information *of all Sorts of Perſons* concerning God and the true Religion, the reſpective Miniſters of this Iſland, in their ſeveral Pariſh Churches, on every Sunday in the Afternoon, do there publicly exerciſe the Duty of Preaching and of Catechiſing, and queſtioning all the Youth, and *others*, that ſhall come before them, in the Points of the Chriſtian Faith, and endeavour, by ſuch Queſtions, to inſtruct them concerning God and the Fundamentals of the Chriſtian Religion, and all the Articles of the Chriſtian Faith. There have been ſome itinerant Preachers here, of the Moravian Sect, who, as well as the Miniſter under Mr. Codrington's Inſtitution, have endeavoured to inſtruct them in the Principles of Religion, with what Effect on their Faith is uncertain, but apparently without any on their Morality, owing, it is conceived, to long eſtabliſhed Habits of Vice amongſt Slaves, not eaſily to be corrected amidſt the evil Communication of all, and the Prevalency of the Example of ſuch Parents on their Children. Their Superſtitions alſo ſeem to be almoſt inſurmountable, and muſt ever be a great Obſtacle to their Reception of the true Faith, unleſs obviated in younger Minds by a ſuitable Education of the Children, and (which is ſcarcely practicable) bringing them up apart from the grown Slaves. Even the better Sort amongſt them almoſt univerſally believe in Witchcraft, and are ſo firmly perſuaded of its Effects (for many of them deſpond and die when they conceive themſelves bewitched), that it would require the ableſt Divines to undeceive them, at leaſt no Attempts by the Preachers here have been ſucceſsful. There are many Slaves, who are brought up in White Families, who have Ideas of the Supreme Being and a future Exiſtence; but they do not ſeem to be better Moraliſts than their unenlightened Brethren from Africa. In fact, moſt of the native Blacks have ſome Notions of God and a future State. Neither does there ſeem to be any material Difference in this reſpect between Free Negroes and Slaves, although the Education of the former is better, as they are frequently taught to write and read, and are inſtructed in the Chriſtian Faith. On the contrary, by being more free, they are more licentious, and having more Property are more debauched, and rather contribute to the greater Corruption of Slaves.

Council of the Iſland. There are no particular Religious Inſtitutions for the Negro Slaves in this Iſland. Religious Inſtruction has been offered them, but they ſeem always unwilling to attend to it. A large Property was bequeathed by Mr. Codrington to the Society for propagating the Goſpel, to form a School for the White Inhabitants, and to give Inſtruction to the Blacks.

A. N° 20.

Are any Miſſionaries ſent from England for the Inſtruction of Negro Slaves, and what has been their Succeſs? If unſucceſsful, to what Cauſes is it to be attributed?

Vide

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

Vide Mr. Brathwaite's Anſwer, A. N° 18.

Governor Parry.

No Miſſionaries, that I have heard of, are ſent into this Iſland for their Inſtruction. A large Property was bequeathed by Mr. Codrington to the Society for Propagating the Goſpel, to form a School for the White Inhabitants, and to give Inſtructions to the Blacks.

Council of the Iſland.

No Miſſionaries of the Eſtabliſhed Church have come hither to our Knowledge.

A. N° 21.

Are the Miſſionaries more ſucceſsful in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Free Negroes than in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Slaves, and to what Cauſes is any Difference in this Reſpect to be imputed?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

Vide Mr. Brathwaite's Anſwer, A. N° 18.

Governor Parry.

Anſwered before. Vide Governor Parry's Anſwer, A. N° 20.

Council of the Iſland.

Already anſwered. Vide Council's Anſwer, A. N° 20.

A. N° 22.

Whether Negroes called Obeah-men, or under any other Denomination, practiſing Witchcraft, exiſt in the Iſland of Barbadoes?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

Negroes formerly called Obeah-men, but now more commonly called *Doctors*, do exiſt in Barbadoes; but I underſtand that they are not ſo many at preſent as formerly, and that the Number has diminiſhed greatly in the courſe of the laſt Twenty Years.

Council of the Iſland.

There is hardly any Eſtate in the Iſland in which there is not ſome old Man or Woman who affects to poſſeſs ſome ſupernatural Power. Theſe are called Obeah Negroes, and by the ſuperſtitious Negroes much feared.

A. N° 23.

By what Arts, or by what Means, do the Obeah-men cauſe the Deaths, or otherwiſe injure thoſe who are ſuppoſed to be influenced thereby? And what are the Symptoms and Effects that have been obſerved to be produced in People who have been ſuppoſed to be under the Influence of their Practices?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

The Arts they practiſe are in general like thoſe adopted in Europe, by the more cunning and deſigning, to operate on the Paſſions and Credulity of weak and ſuperſtitious Minds, not exactly ſimilar to Animal Magnetiſm, but as ridiculous, and perhaps as difficult to be deſcribed. Indeed they take care to keep ſecret their ſuppoſed Art, particularly from the Whites. The Symptoms produced on Perſons by their juggling Tricks are as various as in Europe, when ſudden but vaſt painful Affections of the Mind are brought on. I underſtand the moſt general are the Loſs of Appetite, great Liſtleſneſs, Languor and Debility, with a Propenſity to eat improper and indigeſtable Food, declaring frequently that they are bewitched, and going moping about all day long: Hence Obſtructions, Swellings of the Extremities, Tympany, Death.

Council of the Iſland.

Of their Arts we know nothing; but of the Effects produced by them, on thoſe on whom they are exerciſed, are a Dejection of Spirits, and a gradual Decay.

A. N° 24.

Are the Inſtances of Death or Diſeaſes produced by the Arts or Means practiſed by the Obeah-men frequent?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

The Inſtances of Death or Diſeaſes are leſs frequent now than formerly in Barbadoes. The preſent Race of Negroes there, being for the moſt part Natives, are more civilized; and from being better informed, they are not ſo eaſily deluded: I am told that the Obeah-men act now principally as Fortune-tellers. Some of them have Knowledge in Simples, and can apply them with Succeſs in the Cure of Wounds. From their Knowledge of Poiſons they would do a great deal of Miſchief, were they not reſtrained by their Fear of the Whites.

Council of the Iſland.

Not frequent, and much leſs ſo than formerly.

A. N° 25.

Are the Arts or Means producing Death or Diſeaſe brought by the Obeah-men from Africa? or are they Inventions which have originated in the Iſland?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland. — Moſt undoubtedly imported with them from Africa.

Council of the Iſland. — It has been ſo long known here, that the Origin is difficult to trace; but the Profeſſors are as often Natives as Africans.

A. N° 26.

Whether any or what Laws exiſt in the Iſland of Barbadoes for the Puniſhment of Obeah-men, and what Evidence is generally required for their Conviction?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland. — I ſhould think that ſome Law has been enacted to puniſh them; but I can find none.

Council of the Iſland. — They have been conſidered too deſpicable to come under the Notice of any public Law.

A. N° 27.

Whether many of the Negroes in the Iſland are Mahometans?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland. — I underſtand there are very few: I believe none but the Mandingo Negroes.

Council of the Iſland. — We have never heard of any.

A. N° 28.

With reſpect to Negro Slaves and Free Negroes, what is the Proportion between Males and Females?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland. — I know very little of the Free Negroes. With reſpect to Negro Slaves, I can judge only from particular Eſtates; and I do not imagine that there is any great Difference in the Number of Males and Females in the Iſland of Barbadoes.

Council of the Iſland. — The exact Number of Free Negroes in this Iſland has never yet been aſcertained; but it is not imagined that any ſuch Diſproportion exiſts.

A. N° 29.

What is the average Value of a Country-born Negro Man and Woman; and what the average Value of an imported Negro Man and Woman?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland. — A Country-born Slave is worth 60l. an imported one at an Average 40l.

Governor Parry. — The average Value of a Country-born Negro Man or Woman may be about 60l. Currency; that of an imported Man or Woman about 50l.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer. — The Price of Slaves in this Iſland has increaſed to more than double their former Value within a few Years, owing chiefly to the accidental Circumſtances of the increaſed Cultivation of Cotton, in conſequence of its increaſed Price. The Value of a native Negro Man or Woman of the better Kind, is, at preſent, from 80l. to 100l. and of the imported about 50l. or 55l. this Currency.

Council of the Iſland. — The Price of Negroes varies; that of a Country-born Man, in the Prime of Life, may be ſuppoſed from 80l. to 90l. and of a Woman from 70l. to 80l. And the average Value of a native Negro, as to an imported one, may be rated in the Proportion of Two to One: Younger Negroes in Proportion to their Ages and Size.

A. N° 30.

Has the Produce of each of the Iſlands increaſed in Proportion to the increaſed Number of Negro Slaves? And if it has not ſo increaſed, what Reaſon is to be aſſigned for it?

The Produce varies from many Circumſtances. I am of opinion, that the Produce of Sugar, from the Iſlands in general, has increaſed in full Proportion to the increaſed Number of Negro Slaves. By a Reference to official Papers from Barbadoes, Antigua, St. Chriſtopher's, Montſerrat, and Nevis, I ſhould think your Lordſhips would find what the Produce and Number of Negro Slaves of our old Iſlands were Forty or Fifty Years ago.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

The Produce of this Iſland has, in general, increaſed in Proportion to the Number of Negroes; but the Negroes of this Iſland, as appears by the Treaſurer's Books, have latterly conſiderably decreaſed.

Governor Parry.

The Products of Lands in this Iſland are very precarious and variable, however well ſtocked with Slaves and Cattle, from the various Calamities to which they are ſubject of Blaſts, Vermin and Inſects of different Kinds, and particularly from the Want of Weather ſufficiently ſeaſonable for Years together: But under Circumſtances in all Reſpects favourable, there is no doubt that Lands here yield in Proportion to the Number of Slaves who cultivate, and of Cattle which manure them.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer.

The Produce of theſe Iſlands is, like that of all other Countries, variable and irregular, depending upon many natural Cauſes; but in general the Eſtates beſt ſtocked with Slaves produce the greateſt Income to the Proprietor.

Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 31.

What Number of Acres has been in Cultivation in each Year, diſtinguiſhing the Proportion of Acres that has been appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, Ground Proviſions, &c. and what has in each Year been the Produce thereof reſpectively?

I do not think this Queſtion can be anſwered by any Body.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

The Number of Acres in Cultivation is moſt difficult to aſcertain. It appears to be impoſſible to cultivate the Lands by the Labour of Europeans or Free Negroes. When the Iſland was firſt ſettled, an Attempt of the former Kind was made and failed, and the African Trade naturally opened.

Governor Parry.

The Produce both of Sugar and Cotton is ſo extremely variable in different Years, and in different Parts of the Iſland in the ſame Year, that it is difficult to make a general Calculation; neither is it eaſy to aſcertain how many Acres are under Cultivation for Canes, and how many for Cotton, the latter increaſing every Year for ſeveral Years together, and the former in conſequence decreaſing. The Crop of Sugar is reckoned good which produces 18 Cwt. for every Acre; which, after Payment of all Expences and Plantation Loſſes, does not leave the Owner more, if ſo much as 6 per Cent. the Intereſt of the Iſland on his Capital: Some Plantations in very favourable Years will produce much more; but then on the contrary, for 8 or 10 Years together, as happened lately, the Owners annually ſunk Money, and great Numbers of them were ruined. The Crop of Cotton is good here at 2 Cwt. per Acre on the Average.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer.

It is not poſſible to aſcertain with Accuracy the Number of Acres which have been in Cultivation in each Year; but generally they are ſuppoſed to be about 80,000, nor can it be aſcertained with Accuracy what Number of Acres has been appropriated to each Article reſpectively.

Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 32.

What is the Mode of cultivating and preparing the Ground for Sugar, Cotton, &c. reſpectively?

I beg to refer to Mr. Martin's Account of Antigua, and to Mr. Belgrave's Account of Barbadoes.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

This Mode depends much on the Strength of Labour. The uſual Method is to dig up the Earth with Hoes, adding a proportionable Quantity of Manure.

Governor Parry.

The Mode of cultivating and preparing Lands in this Iſland is by *holing* and *planting*, and not by *ploughing* and *ſowing*, as in England. The Lands moſt proper for Canes are thoſe which are deep

Governor Parry's further Anſwer.

deep and rich; thoſe for Cotton lighter and more ſandy. All require a good deal of Manure, and yield but little without it.

Council of the Iſland.

The only Mode of preparing the Ground for every Produce is by the Hoe; adding the Proportion of Manure ſuitable to each Species of Produce.

A. N° 33.

What Soil or Situation is moſt favourable for Sugar, Cotton, &c. and how far is the Soil capable of Improvement by Manure?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

I beg leave again to refer to theſe Books. The beſt Soil is required for Sugar Canes; the next for Cotton, which will grow in a ſhallow Soil, but it muſt be rich: The inferior Soil will do for the Ground Proviſions.

Governor Parry.

The Soil is all capable of Improvement by Manure, and will do little without Manure. The Soil near the Sea is beſt adapted to Cotton, the inland Parts to Canes.

Council of the Iſland.

The Soil is all capable of Improvement by Manure, and will do little without Manure. The Soil near the Sea is beſt adapted to Cotton; the inland Parts to Canes.

A. N° 34.

What Difference is there in the Produce per Acre of different Plantations in the ſame Year, when not expoſed to any extraordinary Accident?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

The beſt yielding Eſtates may produce in very favourable Years, which however but ſeldom occur, from Forty to Sixty Pots of Sugar per Acre; and the inferior ones from Twenty to Forty.

N. B. Mr. Brathwaite having been deſired to procure Returns from as many Eſtates as he could, of the Number of Negroes actually upon the Eſtates, &c. &c. delivered in the following Accounts, viz.

An Account of the Negroes on Mr. Brathwaite's Windward Eſtate from January 1754 to December 1786. January 1754. N° 171.

Years.	Added.	Born.	Male.	Female.	Died.	Male.	Female.
1754	Forty-eight from 1754 to 1764.	1	1	0	9	7	2
1755		3	1	2	8	6	2
1756		2	2	0	5	2	3
1757		3	1	2	5	3	2
1758		0	0	0	5	3	2
1759		2	1	1	9	5	4
1760		0	0	0	6	3	3
1761		5	2	3	8	6	2
1762		9	4	5	10	2	8
1763		4	2	2	4	1	3
1764		5	4	1	6	1	5
	48	34	18	16	75	39	36

1765	Added 17 from 1765 to 1775.	5	4	1	4	2	2
1766		2	0	2	3	0	3
1767		4	2	2	6	4	2
1768		3	3	0	5	4	1
1769		6	3	3	3	1	2
1770		2	2	0	4	4	0
1771		4	2	2	6	3	3
1772		4	1	3	3	2	1
1773		3	3	0	1	0	1
1774		4	1	3	4	2	2
1775		2	2	0	3	2	1
	17	39	23	16	42	24	18

Barbadoes. A. N° 34.

N° January 1754. (171.) December 1764. (178.)
— January 1765. (178.) December 1775. (192)

Years.	Added.	Born.	Male.	Female.	Died.	Male.	Female.
1776	—	3	1	2	4	3	1
1777	—	7	2	5	6	4	2
1778	—	3	1	2	7	4	3
1779	—	7	1	6	3	1	2
1780	—	2	1	1	10	6	4
1781	—	2	0	2	7	4	3
1782	—	7	3	4	4	2	2
1783	—	2	1	1	5	2	3
1784	—	8	4	4	4	3	1
1785	—	7	4	3	7	4	3
1786	—	5	2	3	2	0	2
	26	53	20	33	59	33	26

January 1776. N° 192. December 1786. N° 212.

First Period of 11 Years.	Born 34	Died 75	Decreaſe 41
Second Period of 11 Do.	— 39	— 42	3
Third Period of 11 Do.	— 53	— 59	6
33	126	176	50

An Account of the Number of Slaves at different Periods on the Eſtates of the following Perſons:

John L. Blackman's Eſtate.	Thomas Daniel's Eſtate.	Aſhley's Eſtate.
Slaves. Year 1784 - 190 1787 - 192 None purchaſed in the Time.	Slaves. Year 1779 - 191 1786 - 197 Nine purchaſed in the Time. Three died of the Small Pox by Inoculation.	Slaves. Year 1762 - 209 1786 - 248 Four given to Mr. Aſhley by a Relation in 1775.

Society's Eſtate.	J. B.'s Windward Eſtate.	J. B.
May 1783 - 273 December 1786 - 273 Births - - 32 Deaths - - 32	In Thirty-three Years. Births - - 126 Deaths - - 176 Decreaſe - - 50 Number at firſt - 178 Purchaſed - - 84 Preſent Number - 212	In Nineteen Years. Births - - 142 Deaths - - 210 Decreaſe - - 68 1ſt January 1767 - 297 December 1785 - 229 None purchaſed.

This depends wholly on the Force of Management, and the Quantity of Stock upon each Eſtate. Governor Parry.

Under the ſame Circumſtances the Produce of Lands throughout the Iſland, it is conceived, would be equal: But Crops are partially affected by various accidental Cauſes in different Parts of the Iſland, as Inequality of Rains, and the partial Effects of Blaſts, Vermin, and Inſects; ſo that Crops are ſeldom equally good all over the Iſland, ſmall as it is. Governor Parry's further Anſwer.

The Produce of the Earth is liable to be affected by ſo many Cauſes, that it will vary exceedingly, without any extraordinary Accident. Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 35.

By what Cauſes are Crops on different Parts of the ſame Iſland partially affected?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland. In thoſe Climates we are ſubject to very partial Rains, which will affect one Part of an Iſland more than another. It may be owing alſo to partial Blights, and to other Cauſes, as it happens to the Crops in this and other Countries, for which no particular Reaſons can be aſſigned.

Governor Parry. Crops are certainly partially affected by Vermin, Blaſt, and Weather; but how to account for the Cauſes of theſe Calamities, has not yet been diſcovered.

Council of the Iſland. A Change of Management, a critical Spell of dry Weather, or an unſeaſonable Fall of Water, will produce very great Alterations in the Crops on the different Parts of the Iſland.

A. N° 36.

Does the Quantity of Labour required from the Negroes vary materially in different Parts of the Year, as here in Harveſt Time?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland. The Time of the Year in which the Labour of the Negroes is longeſt, is during the Time of making the Sugar, which, in the Iſland of Barbadoes, is generally from the Month of January to June. In this Time the Negro comes earlier to his Work, and continues at it later. But, from the Intervals of Leiſure which are given to him, I doubt whether his Labour during that Period is harder than at other Times. In general they are more healthy at this Time, which may be imputed to the Juice of the Cane, of which they are allowed as much as they chuſe; and to the Plenty, in other Reſpects, that ſubſiſts at that Seaſon. We have alſo leſs Rain in that Time. In the other Six Months of the Year the Negroes, as well as the Whites, are more unhealthy, which may be imputed to the Rains which prevail, and to the unhealthy Winds which ſometimes blow during that Period.

Governor Parry. The Labour differs at different Seaſons of the Year: Our reaping Time, from December to May, is always the moſt healthful Time of the Year, and moſt favourable to Negroes. In the other Months of the Year they are moſt liable to Diſeaſes, from the Abundance of Rain and the Heavineſs of the Seaſon.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer. The moſt laborious Time of the Year is the Crop, or Harveſt; but this increaſed Labour produces no viſible ill Effects on the Health of the Slaves; on the contrary, it is univerſally allowed, that they never look better than at theſe Seaſons, for then the various Crops of Proviſions are fit for uſe. But their improved Condition at theſe Times is principally attributed to the ſalutary Effect of the Sugar Cane, of which they are allowed the liberal Uſe when reaping; the Humanity of the Precept which ſays, Thou ſhalt not muzzle the Ox that treadeth out the Corn, being then univerſally adopted.

Council of the Iſland. The Labour differs at different Seaſons of the Year: Our reaping Time, when moſt Labour is required from the Negroes, is always the moſt healthful Time of the Year, and moſt favourable to Negroes: In the other Months of the Year they are more liable to Diſeaſes, from the Abundance of Rain and the Heavineſs of the Seaſon.

A. N° 37.

Would it be poſſible to cultivate to Advantage the Weſt India Iſlands, by the Labour of Europeans, or of Free Negroes?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly. I do not think it would be poſſible to cultivate them to Advantage by Europeans. The European might be ſtronger at firſt, and do more Work, but he would die ſooner. The Conſtitution of a Negro is fitter for a hot Climate. With reſpect to the Free Negroes, I cannot ſpeak with any Certainty as to their Number. I am of opinion, however, that if the Cultivation could be performed by Negroes working as Day Labourers, it would be much more for the Intereſt of the Planter; he would not then have either the Care or the Expence of maintaining the young and the old, or of purchaſing Negroes, as he does at preſent. In any given Plantation the working Negroes amount to about One Third of the whole Number: But in warm Climates the Diſpoſition both of Whites and Blacks is more averſe to Labour than in colder Countries; and therefore I doubt whether, without ſome Compulſion, they would be induced to work. If the Negroes were to be ſet generally at Liberty at once, they would not work, but would grow idle and profligate, and deſtroy one another, and the Country: And I believe if their Freedom was offered to them upon Condition of working as Day Labourers, not One Tenth would accept it: But by giving them good Principles, and inducing them to confine themſelves to One Wife, and thereby attaching them to the Intereſt of their Family, I think you might by degrees induce them to labour; and in ſuch Caſe they might wiſh to become free, and it might be for their Intereſt to be ſo.

Governor Parry.

The Free Negroes are ſo proud and indolent, that many of them will not labour for their own Maintenance, but become Beggars, and are frequently ſupported by the Pariſh they belong to.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer.

It is conceived that it would not be poſſible to cultivate Plantations in the Weſt Indies by the Labour of Europeans; the ſame having been formerly found impracticable when the Iſland was under much leſs Cultivation than at preſent; nor could they be cultivated by Free Negroes, unleſs their Numbers were more than equal to the preſent Number of Slaves, as there would be many of them who would not work, that being the Caſe with them at preſent; for although many of them are in great Want, and might earn at ſome Times of the Year, Two Shillings a Day, and their Feeding, yet they will not perform the ſlighteſt Work in the Field; nor would the Situation of the White Inhabitant be ſafe when ſurrounded by ſuch Numbers of unprincipled Perſons equally free with himſelf, and without Controul: Nor could it be worth the Planter's while to cultivate his Lands at the Price they would exact when there were no other Labourers.

Council of the Iſland.

This may be well ſaid to be impoſſible; Europeans wanting Conſtitutions adequate to ſupport the Heat, and Free Negroes the proper Induſtry required to cultivate the Lands.

A. N° 38.

What is the Diſpoſition of the Free Negroes with reſpect to Labour, particularly continual or diurnal?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

I have anſwered this Queſtion in another Place. Vide Mr. Brathwaite's Anſwer, N° A. 37.

Governor Parry.

The Free Negroes are in general ſo proud and indolent that they will not be enticed to Work; many of them are ſo poor as to be maintained by their different Pariſhes, and there is ſcarcely an Inſtance of their living in any private Service.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer.

I do not underſtand that the Free Negroes of Barbadoes ever hire themſelves out to till the Land, although they ſometimes do as domeſtic Servants.—If they hold Lands as Tenants annual, at Will, or in Fee, they are ſometimes known to aſſiſt in the Cultivation of them. Some of the Females are good Houſewives, and conduct the Buſineſs of their Families within Doors, others ſupport themſelves by the Proſtitution of their Perſons. Some of the Males are Muſicians, and others purſue the mechanical Profeſſions, in the Exerciſe of which, a Suſpicion is amply juſtified, that many of them clandeſtinely offend againſt the Laws; and I muſt frankly own my Opinion to be, that thoſe living by ſiniſter Practices far exceed the Number of thoſe who do ſo by the means of honeſt Induſtry.

Council of the Iſland.

A moſt ſettled Averſion: So far from addicting themſelves to continual and diurnal Labour, they are with Difficulty enticed to the Exerciſe of any handicraft Art: Free Negroes are the Peſts of our Society, the Receivers of ſtolen Goods, and the Encouragers of Slaves in every Kind of Vice.

A. N° 39.

Could an European Conſtitution ſubſiſt in a Weſt India Climate under the Labour neceſſary for cultivating a Weſt India Plantation?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

Certainly not; I have given my Reaſons in my Anſwer to the laſt Queſtion but one.

Governor Parry.

It is imagined that an European Conſtitution could not ſubſiſt long in this Climate under the Labour neceſſary for the Cultivation of Lands here, not becauſe ſuch Labour is greater than many Labours performed in England, but becauſe the Labour here muſt be performed in an intenſe Heat of Sun, with but little Variation throughout the Year, and is what an European Conſtitution cannot long reſiſt.—But this Fervency of Climate ſeems by no means unfriendly to the Conſtitution of the Black Inhabitant, nor even painful to his Feelings; on the contrary, in his Hours of Relaxation from Labour, he expoſes himſelf to the warmeſt Influence of the Sun, and courts his Beams in preference to the Shade. Even the black Infant of Six Weeks old is expoſed to the Meridian Heat without any ill Effect on its tender Skin.

Council of the Iſland.

There has been no ſingle Inſtance of an European dedicating himſelf to any Thing like hard Labour, or expoſing himſelf to the Sun, who has been able to ſupport the Heat of this Climate; nor do we think it poſſible.

A. N° 40.

Is the Labour of Cattle, and of what Species, and in what Proportion, uſed in the Cultivation of a Weſt India Plantation?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

The Labour of Aſſes and of Mules, in the Article of Carriage, might be increaſed to the Benefit of the Planter. The Attention of the Planters has for ſome Time been turned to the Eaſe of their Negroes in this reſpect.

Governor Parry.

The Labour of horned Cattle and of Horſes is eſſentially neceſſary, and the Proportion depends upon the Size of the Eſtate, and the Succeſs of the Crop.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer.

The Labour of Cattle and of Horſes (when the Planters are in Circumſtances to purchaſe the latter) is chiefly employed in getting in the Crop, and carrying it to Market, and is generally found more than ſufficient for the Stock on each Plantation, as many of them die in conſequence thereof; neither is the Number eaſily increaſed, as foreign Cattle are very periſhable here; and if the Stock of Cattle could be increaſed, it does not appear from the Mode of Culture which, by Experience, has been found beſt for Sugar, that their Labour could be ſubſtituted for that of the Slaves, in thoſe Works which are attended with moſt Difficulty, that is, in making the Cane-Hole, and throwing the Manure into it.

Council of the Iſland.

The Labour of horned Cattle and of Horſes is eſſentially neceſſary, and the Proportion depends upon the Size and Situation of each Eſtate, and the Succeſs of the Crop.

A. N° 41.

Could the Quantity of Cattle be increaſed, and their Labour ſubſtituted for that of Slaves in a greater Extent than it is at preſent?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

Vide Mr. Brathwaite's Anſwer, A. N° 40.

Governor Parry.

The Quantity of Cattle could not well be increaſed. A certain Proportion of Land could only maintain a certain Proportion of Stock, as at preſent; nor would it be poſſible to ſubſtitute their Labour for that of Slaves.

Council of the Iſland.

The Quantity of Cattle could not well be increaſed. A certain Proportion of Land could only maintain a certain Proportion of Stock, as at preſent; nor would it be poſſible to ſubſtitute their Labour for that of Slaves. Could any ſuch Mode be deviſed, it would, from a Senſe of Intereſt alone, be moſt readily adopted.

A. N° 42.

Have different European Inſtruments of Huſbandry been introduced in the Cultivation of Plantations in the Weſt Indies?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

With reſpect to the Iſland of Barbadoes, the Soil is either deep or hilly, and I doubt, for theſe Reaſons, whether the Uſe of the Plough could be introduced. I have underſtood that many Planters, at different Periods, have tried the Plough without Succeſs. The Wheelbarrow might be introduced with Advantage, but the Negro is not diſpoſed to make uſe of it. I muſt ſay, however, that many European Inventions have been of late introduced very much for the Eaſe of the Negroes. Formerly the Negro uſed to grind the Corn between Two Stones with the Hand. Now Wind and Hand Mills are introduced in moſt Plantations for that Purpoſe. The Negro uſed alſo to pump Water by the Hand for different Purpoſes. This Labour is now performed by means of a little Windmill, and the Pump is introduced in ſome of the Operations of the Boiling-houſe, which greatly ſaves the Labour of the Slaves.

Governor Parry.

European Implements of Huſbandry have been tried by particular Planters in very favourable Situations, but without the wiſhed-for Succeſs.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer.

The chief Inſtrument of European Huſbandry attempted here has been the Plough, but without any ſuch Succeſs as to encourage the Uſe of it. If there was no other Obſtacle, there does not ſeem to be a ſufficient Stock of Cattle for this Labour, together with the other Works before mentioned, to which they *muſt* be applied; beſides, at leaſt, One-fifth Part of the Iſland conſiſts of hilly Lands, too ſteep to admit of the Uſe of the Plough. Add to this, that thoſe Lands which are fit for Sugar are deep and heavy Soils, and require to be cultured in the dry Seaſons, to be prepared for planting when the Rains ſet in, which are here periodical. At this Time of Preparation, ſuch Soils are ſo hardened by the intenſe Heat of the Sun in this Climate, that the Culture of them by the Plough would be ſcarcely practicable; perhaps, however, the Plough might be uſed for the Culture of level Soils of a lighter and looſer Texture, for the planting of Cotton and Proviſions; but the Labour of preparing ſuch Lands, and for thoſe Purpoſes, is very inconſiderable to the Slaves; but if any Inſtruments of Huſbandry could be thought of for their Eaſe in any Works, there is no Doubt that the Planter would eagerly adopt them, as well from Motives of Self-intereſt as of Humanity; but what thoſe Inſtruments are (if any) which might contribute to this deſirable End, is only likely to be diſcovered by Perſons who, together with a thorough Acquaintance with the ſeveral Inſtruments of European Huſbandry, have a perfect Knowledge of the Works neceſſary to be performed on a Plantation in the Weſt Indies.

This Iſland has been ſettled upwards of a Century and a Half; and during that Period, many Attempts have been made, but all fruitleſs, to introduce the European Inſtruments of Huſbandry. And indeed our Anceſtors having departed from the Uſe of them in the Firſt Inſtance, is a ſtrong preſumptive Proof that they are found unfit for the intended Purpoſes. European Inſtruments of Huſbandry, in modern Times, have been tried by particular Planters, but without the wiſhed-for Succeſs.

Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 43.

What is the whole Number of Acres in the Iſland of Barbadoes, and how much of that Part thereof which is at preſent not cultivated, is capable of being brought into Culture?

With reſpect to this Queſtion relating to the Number of Acres in the Iſland of Barbadoes, Mr. Brathwaite obſerved that he had given in a Paper which anſwered that Queſtion.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

For Paper above alluded to, vide A. N° 18.

The Number of Acres are 106,470, almoſt all cultivated. What remains uncultivated is at the Top of high Hills, or down in the Bottom of Gullies, which it would be impoſſible to cultivate to Advantage; and what is left for Paſturage for the Cattle.

Governor Parry.

The Land in this Iſland conſiſts of about 106,470 Acres. There is but a ſmall Part thereof ſo barren as to be quite incapable of ſome Cultivation.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer.

The Number of Acres in the Iſland of Barbadoes is 106,470. Of theſe there are hardly any not now cultivated that are capable of being brought into Culture.

Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 44.

How much Land is there in the Iſland of Barbadoes which is not private Property?

With reſpect to this and the ſucceeding Head of Inquiry, relating to the Quantity of Land in the Iſland of Barbadoes which is not private Property, and the Proportion of Land being private Property which is now in Cultivation; Mr. Brathwaite does not believe that there is One Acre which is not private Property, and every Acre is now in Cultivation which is capable of being cultivated.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

There is not any Land but what is private Property, except a few Acres of Glebe Land in each Pariſh appropriated to the Rector's Uſe, and the fortified Spots.

Governor Parry.

There is but a very ſmall Proportion of the Iſland which is not private Property, not more perhaps than between Twenty and Thirty Acres.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer.

None except the Grounds taken up by Fortifications, the Government Houſe, military Barracks, and other public Uſes; in all not more than Fifty Acres.

Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 45.

What Proportion of the Land which is private Property in the Iſland of Barbadoes is now in Cultivation?

Vide Mr. Brathwaite's Anſwer, A. N° 44.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

It is almoſt all under Cultivation, except a few Acres for Paſturage; and what is on Hills or at the Bottom of Gullies, as before obſerved.

Governor Parry.

There ſeems to be about Two Thirds of the Lands which are capable of Cultivation under Culture every Year; the Remainder of ſuch Lands are left uncultivated; Part thereof for want of Labour, and other Part thereof as Paſturage.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer.

Council of the Iſland. It is almoſt all under Cultivation, except a few Acres for Paſturage, and what is on the Tops of Hills, or at the Bottom of Gullies, the Grounds the Fortifications ſtand on, and Roads.

A. N° 46.

What Proportion of the Land now under Cultivation in the Iſland of Barbadoes would, from Situation or Soil, admit of the Uſe of the Plough?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland. With reſpect to this Head of Inquiry, Mr. Brathwaite obſerved, that he had already, in the courſe of his Evidence, given an Anſwer.

Governor Parry. The Plough has been tried upon ſome few Eſtates, but with ſo little Succeſs, that its Uſe has not increaſed at all, nor do we imagine the Plough would anſwer in any Part of this Iſland.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer. There is but a ſmall Part of the Lands which would admit of the Uſe of the Plough, eſpecially for the Cane Plant; but there are ſome Lands, where it is conjectured it might be uſed in the Culture of Cotton and Proviſions with a proper Stock of Cattle.

Council of the Iſland. The Plough has been tried upon ſome few Eſtates, but with ſo little Succeſs, that its Uſe has not increaſed at all, nor do we imagine the Plough would anſwer in any Part of this Iſland.

A. N° 47.

In how many Plantations in the Iſland of Barbadoes has the Plough been known to be introduced for the Purpoſe of preparing the Land for Cultivation?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland. The Plough has been introduced into very few Plantations, for the Reaſons Mr. Brathwaite had aſſigned, viz. that the Soil is deep and hilly.

Governor Parry. Anſwered above. (Vide Governor Parry's Firſt Anſwer, A. N° 46.)

Governor Parry's further Anſwer. The Plough has been tried at different Times, and on ſeveral Plantations, for the Purpoſe however of preparing the Land for Sugar, as it is imagined, but without any ſuch Succeſs, as before obſerved, to encourage the further and more general Uſe of it, and it was conſequently laid aſide; the Reaſons for which are partly attempted to be aſſigned in Anſwer to a foregoing Queſtion.

Council of the Iſland. It has been tried by many, but in all it has been found neceſſary to relinquiſh it. In the hilly Parts, where the Soil is lighteſt, the Ground is too rocky and uneven; and in the low Lands during the dry Seaſon, the Earth is ſo hard, as that no Plough-ſhare could go through it; and in the wet Weather it is ſo deep and miry, that Cattle could not work in it.

A. N° 48.

How many Slaves in the whole are employed in the ſaid Iſland of Barbadoes in the Cultivation of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, &c. &c. and how many in menial Services, in making Roads, Fiſhing, or any other Employment?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland. Mr. Brathwaite cannot ſpeak to this Queſtion with ſufficient Preciſion to give Information on the Subject.

Governor Parry. This cannot be anſwered without knowing the private Property of each Individual, and the particular Occupation of their reſpective Slaves.

Council of the Iſland. We humbly conceive it is not in our Power to anſwer this, without knowing the private Property of each Individual, and the particular Occupation of their reſpective Slaves.

A. N° 49.

What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation, and what is the average Proportion of the Produce in each Species to the Number of Acres or of Slaves?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſ- With reſpect to this Queſtion, Mr. Brathwaite obſerved, that it muſt depend on the Nature of the Soil, the good Condition of the Negroes, and the Skill of the Manager. He believes, that in the Iſland of Barbadoes, the Planters, from Principles of Humanity, now employ a greater Number of Negroes in performing the ſame Work than were formerly employed.

ſembly of the Iſland.

Governor Parry.

This depending ſo much upon the private Property alſo of Individuals, and the Number of Slaves reſident in the ſeveral Towns, ſo differently employed, it becomes impoſſible to reduce the Proportion to any Certainty.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer.

It is imagined, that about One Eighth Part of the Slaves here are employed in domeſtic and other Services. The others are Plantation Slaves, and deducting from the latter the aged and infirm, the ſick, the pregnant, the young, and the abſent, there are ſeldom more than Two Thirds of the Slaves on a Plantation who contribute to its Cultivation. About One Third of theſe are what are called Field Negroes, as being the ſtrongeſt and ableſt bodied. The younger perform alſo ſome Works in the Field, but leſs laborious, as weeding, &c. The Cultivation therefore is, One ſuch Field Negro (including the Labour of the others) to One Acre of Canes, and in ſome Parts of the Country which are more laborious, Two Field Negroes to One Acre of Canes, and One ſuch Negro (including alſo the Labour of the others of the Second Claſs) to Three Acres of Cotton.

Council of the Iſland.

Every Field Negro is ſuppoſed to be able to plant, take care of, and reap, One Acre of Canes, or Four Acres of Cotton. The Production of the Produce depends upon the Goodneſs of the Crop.

A. N° 50.

Is the Corn, Graſs, or Ground Proviſions, raiſed in the Iſland of Barbadoes, produced from ſeparate Farms, or from Lands annexed to the Plantations reſpectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the ſaid Plantations?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

Mr. Brathwaite obſerved, that there are in general no ſeparate Farms in the Iſland of Barbadoes, where Corn, Graſs, or Ground Proviſions, are raiſed; but they are annexed to the Sugar Plantations, and ſome Part of the Proviſions raiſed upon the Sugar Plantation itſelf; and theſe are cultivated by the Negroes for Account of the Planter, to be diſtributed to the Negroes, but not by the Negro himſelf: And to ſhew the Economy of a Plantation in the Iſland of Barbadoes, Mr. Brathwaite delivered in the following Particulars of an Eſtate in Barbadoes, from 1779 to 1786.

31ſt December 1780.

A.	R.	P.	
210	1	1	Cane Land
155	2	18	Proviſion and Waſte Land
365	3	19	

188	Negroes
66	Head of Horned Cattle
5	Horſes
17	Hogs
50	Sheep
3	Goats

		A.
Old Canes to reap this Year		56
Young Canes for next Year		46
Guinea Corn	Proviſions	114
Pigeon Peaſe		11
Yams		9
Eddoes		13
Potatoes		16
Caſſava		3
Bonivis		34
		302

Loſt this Year Three Negroes and Thirty-eight Head of Cattle, the dreadful Effects of the Hurricane.

31ſt December 1781.

A.	R.	P.	
210	1	1	Cane Land
155	2	18	Proviſion and Waſte Land
365	3	19	

195	Negroes
64	Head of Horned Cattle
8	Horſes
15	Hogs
55	Sheep
5	Goats

	A.
Old Canes	46
Young Canes	50
Second Crop Canes	17
Indian Corn	42
Guinea Corn	120
Pigeon Peaſe	9
Yams	7
Eddoes	10
Potatoes	14
Caſſava	2
Bonivis	14
	331

An Increaſe of Three Negroes this Year, a Decreaſe of Two Head of Cattle; bought Four Negroes this Year, and One Cow; alſo Three Horſes.

Barbadoes. A. N° 50.

31ſt December 1782.

A.	R.	P.	
210	1	1	Cane Land
155	2	18	Proviſion and Waſte Land
365	3	19	

195	Negroes
66	Head of Cattle
8	Horſes
16	Hogs
55	Sheep
7	Goats

	A.
Old Canes	50
Second Crop Canes	18
Young Canes	54
Indian Corn	30
Guinea Corn	110
Pigeon Peaſe	13
Yams	9
Eddoes	14
Potatoes	8
Caſſava	0½
Bonivis	9
	315½

An Increaſe this Year among the Cattle One Head; bought this Year One Cow.

31ſt December 1783.

A.	R.	P.	
210	1	1	Cane Land
155	2	18	Proviſion and Waſte Land
365	3	19	

193	Negroes
63	Head of Cattle
8	Horſes
10	Hogs
66	Sheep
8	Goats

	A.
Old Canes	54
Second Crop Canes	10
Young Canes	59
Indian Corn	37
Guinea Corn	100
Pigeon Peaſe	13
Yams	8
Eddoes	11
Potatoes	11
Bonivis	10
	313

Loſt this Year Two Negroes and Nine Head of Cattle; bought this Year Eight Head of Cattle.

31ſt December 1784.

A.	R.	P.	
210	1	1	Cane Land
155	2	18	Proviſion and Waſte Land
365	3	19	

196	Negroes
65	Head of Cattle
7	Horſes
7	Hogs
80	Sheep
6	Goats

	A.
Old Canes	59
Young Canes	53
Second Crop Canes	35
Guinea Corn	67½
Indian Corn	25
Pigeon Peaſe	8
Yams	15
Eddoes	4
Potatoes	5
Bonivis	18
Turmeric	1
	290½

An Increaſe this Year of Three Negroes; bought this Year Twelve Head of Cattle; loſt this Year Eight Head of Cattle, and One Horſe.

31ſt December 1785.

A.	R.	P.	
210	1	1	Cane Land
155	2	18	Proviſions and Waſte Land
365	3	19	

194	Negroes
57	Head of Cattle
14	Horſes
6	Hogs
56	Sheep
5	Goats

	A.
Old Canes	53
Young Canes	58
Second Crop	30
Guinea Corn	81
Indian Corn	51
Pidgeon Peaſe	14
Yams	6
Eddoes	5
Potatoes	4
Bonivis	24
Turmeric	1
	327

Loſt this Year Two Negroes, Five Head of Cattle, and Two Horſes; bought this Year Nine Head of Cattle and Nine Horſes.

31ſt December 1786.

A.	R.	P.	
210	1	1	Cane Land
155	2	18	Proviſion and Waſte Land
365	3	19	

197	Negroes
66	Head of Cattle
12	Horſes
4	Hogs
55	Sheep
4	Goats

	A.
Old Canes	58
Young Canes	49
Second Crop Canes	30
Guinea Corn	97
Indian Corn	53
Pidgeon Peaſe	10
Bonivis	9
Eddoes	7
Yams	4
Potatoes	5
Second Crop Turmeric	1
	323

Loſt this Year 2 Negroes, 5 Head of Cattle, and 1 Horſe; bought this Year 5 Negroes, and 14 Head of Cattle; alſo 400 Buſhels of Corn; which is all I have bought ſince the Year 1780.

In the Year 1782, the Whole of the Negroes upon this Eſtate were inoculated with the Small-pox, and three died.

N. B. From the Number of Acres of Cane Land on this Eſtate, more Land might be planted with Canes if a Supply of Corn could be depended on. With reſpect to the Advantages which the Negro derives from raiſing Garden Proviſions, and breeding Hogs and Poultry, Mr. Brathwaite referred to his Anſwer to a former Queſtion on that Head.

In general produced from the Plantations; but ſmaller Farms produce ſome Corn and Proviſions alſo.

Governor Parry.

Corn and Ground Proviſions, of which there is a great Variety, are produced on Plantations which have Labour ſufficient to plant them; and are alſo produced on ſmall Farms, or Tenements, or Plantations, let out to poor Perſons for their own Uſe; and are alſo produced by Perſons poſſeſſing Farms of their own, and from whom they are generally purchaſed for the Uſe of thoſe Plantations which have not Labour of their own ſufficient for planting them; and alſo the neceſſary Crop.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer.

In general produced from the Eſtates; but ſmaller Plantations or Farms produce Corn and Proviſions alſo.

Council of the Iſland.

A. N° 51.

What is the Kind of Manure made uſe of in the Iſland of Barbadoes?

The Dung of Cattle; chiefly horned Cattle. We have few Horſes, as they are now too dear to be purchaſed. Beſides this, we make uſe of Traſh, which is the Straw of the Cane. If we could import Coals at ſo cheap a Rate as to make uſe of them in our Boiling-houſes and Still-houſes, inſtead of the Mill-traſh which we now uſe, we ſhould apply the latter to the Purpoſe of Manure; and beſides, it would be a Means of leſſening the Labour, as I am of opinion the Canes would not then require to be planted every Year.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

Governor Parry. The Manure is made from Horſes, Horned Cattle, Mold, and Cane Traſh.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer. The Manure which is generally made uſe of in this Iſland conſiſts chiefly of the Dung of Cattle, Horſes, Hogs and Sheep; together with Traſh, green Buſhes, and Mold.

Council of the Iſland. The Manure is made from Horſes, Horned Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Cane Traſh, Mold, and the Offals of the Sugar Works.

A. N° 52.

If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and the Owners?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland. Vide Mr. Brathwaite's Anſwer, A. N° 40.

Governor Parry. The Mules are not found ſo convenient to this Buſineſs; and the Negro-labour is better adapted for carrying Manure about the ſame Fields in which it is raiſed: but, in order to aſſiſt the Negroes, Manure at any Diſtance, or from the Buildings, is conveyed by Carts drawn by Cattle or Horſes.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer. From the Mode of cultivating the Cane Plant, it is ſcarcely practicable to carry out the Manure by Cattle and Mules, the Holes for that Plant being large, deep, and cloſe together: And the Labour of carrying out the Manure over Lands prepared for Cotton, is by no means ſo difficult for the Slaves as to make the Uſe of Cattle and Mules for that Purpoſe a material Object in favour of Slaves, when it is conſidered alſo, that their Labour would be nearly as great in loading and unloading the Beaſts, and attending them in their ſeveral Traverſes over the Land.

Council of the Iſland. From the Manner in which we are obliged to hole the Land for Canes, it is impoſſible to throw out the Dung to the Cane-holes in any other Manner than by the Negroes. In order to aſſiſt them, Manure at any Diſtance, or from the Buildings, is conveyed by Carts drawn by Cattle.

A. N° 53.

Upon a Plantation with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding on an Average a certain annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be ſuppoſed to be the nett Income to the Owner, if living on the Iſland, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and cloathing his Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other neceſſary Expences; and what the nett Income to the Owner living in Great Britain?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland. No Man can anſwer this Queſtion with Reſpect to future Years. With reſpect to the paſt, I will make up and lay before the Committee a Statement according to my Opinion. With reſpect to the Management of an Eſtate by the Owner reſident, or by a Manager when the Owner is abſent, it depends upon the comparative Capacity of ſuch Owner and ſuch Manager. But in general it is natural to ſuppoſe, that the Preſence of the Owner is of great Advantage.

Governor Parry. This depending entirely on the private Concerns of Individuals, it cannot poſſibly be aſcertained without making a comparative Review of Gentlemen's private Income.

Governor Parry's further Anſwer. The Reſidence of the Owner in this Iſland, or his Reſidence in Great Britain, it is conceived, would make little or no Difference in the nett Income of his Plantation, ſuppoſing it to be under the ſame Mode of Management.

Council of the Iſland. We do not ſee any neceſſary Difference in the nett Income of a Perſon living in England or the Weſt Indies. This depending entirely on the private Concerns of Individuals, it cannot poſſibly be aſcertained without making a comparative Review of Gentlemen's private Income.

The following Papers being detached Pieces of Evidence referring to the Iſland of Barbadoes, Parts of which it was difficult to arrange under the foregoing Heads; the Committee have therefore thought proper to inſert the ſame here at Length.

N° 1. Letter of Inſtruction to Samuel Eſtwicke Eſq. from the Committee of Council in Barbadoes, on the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

N° 2. Letter from Mr. Senhouſe to Mr. Granville Sharp, reſpecting the Advantages ariſing from the humane Treatment of Slaves in the Iſland of Barbadoes.

N° 3. Extract of a Letter from Governor Parry to the Right Honourable Lord Sydney.

N° 4 and 5. Two Petitions incloſed in the above Letter, on the Subject of ſome Pawns carried from the Coaſt of Africa by Captain Bibby of the Ship Molly.

N° 1.

Letter of Inſtructions to Samuel Eſtwicke, Eſq. from the Committee of Council in Barbadoes, on the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

Barbadoes, Feb. 22, 1788.

SIR,

WE, the Committee appointed to correſpond with you, as Agent to the Council, beg leave to call your Attention to a Subject of a very intereſting Nature to the commercial Intereſt of Great Britain, and to the Welfare and Proſperity of this Iſland. Endeavours we underſtand are uſing, and a Bill, we hear, is to be introduced into Parliament, for the Abolition of the African Negro Trade to the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands. If Succeſs ſhould attend this Meaſure, this Iſland muſt be effectually ruined. To you, who ſo well know our Situation, and how impoſſible it is to cultivate our Lands without a regular Supply of Negroes for that Purpoſe, it will be unneceſſary to enlarge on this Subject. You know full well, that Trade, like Rivers, will find its Courſe; that if this Trade is ſtopped to the Britiſh Iſlands, it will increaſe more rapidly to thoſe Iſlands belonging to France, Spain, and Holland; that while additional Strength is given to thoſe foreign Countries, Great Britain muſt be moſt eſſentially injured in her Commerce, and in her Marine dependent on that Commerce; that while thoſe Countries increaſe their Sugar and Cotton Trade, ours muſt dwindle totally to Decay, for want of a Supply of Hands to work the Lands. Thus the Parent State muſt be injured in proportion to the Sufferings of her Colonies. That the Negroes from natural Cauſes decreaſe in this Iſland, and without a conſtant Supply would be inadequate to our Purpoſes, is true. That this Decreaſe proceeds from ſevere Uſage, is not a Fact. The Negroes in this Iſland are in general in happier Situations than many of the Poor in Great Britain. In all Countries ſome Abuſes will ariſe. This may be ſeen every where: But ſurely the partial Abuſe of a uſeful and neceſſary Commerce can never be a ſufficient Reaſon for its Abolition. You know how impracticable it would be to cultivate our Lands with White Vagrants. Theſe would prove only a Banditti of Robbers.

The Council expect from you, Sir, the moſt forcible Oppoſition to this pernicious Plan of aboliſhing the African Trade. Your own good Senſe will point out to you the propereſt Methods to be purſued. It is neceſſary that Men ſhould be acquainted with the true State of the Caſe, and that the Deluſion of falſe Repreſentations ſhould be removed. We are, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your faithful and obedient humble Servants,

Henry.
John Beſt.
Joſ. Keeling.

N° 2.

Letter from Mr. Senhouſe to Mr. Granville Sharp, dated Barbadoes, February 27, 1788, reſpecting the Advantages ariſing from the humane Treatment of Slaves in that Iſland.

SIR,

Thinking myſelf called upon, as an Individual, by your intereſting Addreſs to the Public concerning the preſent State of Slavery in the Weſt Indies, I beg leave to communicate to you Two Inſtances, tending to prove, that if Negro Slaves be treated with Humanity in Situations not peculiarly unhealthy, nor otherwiſe unfavourable, they will neceſſarily *increaſe.*

You may depend that I ſhall pay the moſt ſcrupulous Regard to Truth in ſtating my Obſervations. Happy, if, by laying before you a few well atteſted Facts, I can enlarge your Fund of Information, and thereby enable you to reaſon with greater Accuracy and Effect upon a Subject ſo honourable to the Gentlemen concerned, and ſo truly intereſting to the Cauſe of Humanity.

The Firſt Inſtance which I ſhall lay before you, without any further Ceremony, is as follows:

A Noble Earl, whoſe Name would do honour to this Paper (but which, without his ſpecial Permiſſion, I do not think myſelf at liberty, even upon ſo laudable an Occaſion, to mention), having entruſted to me the Care of his Plantation ſituated in the windward Part of this Iſland, I took charge of the ſame accordingly, and on the 31ſt December 1774, there were upon it 115 Slaves of all Denominations.

There have been purchaſed ſince (*i. e.* in the Year 1777) 32 Slaves, which, added to the former Number, make 147.

There are at this Time upon the Plantation of the original Stock, and of thoſe ſince bought as above-mentioned, together with the Deſcendants of both, 163; conſequently the Increaſe during the above Period, notwithſtanding ſeveral Caſualties, has been 16.

But it is neceſſary to obſerve, that it is probable the Increaſe would have been ſtill more, had not Five Negroes belonging to the Eſtate been killed by the Hurricane which happened in this Iſland in the Year 1780.

The late Manager upon his Lordſhip's Plantation, as well as the Gentleman who now has the immediate Direction of its Cultivation (and who is deſervedly at the Head of his Profeſſion), have both repeatedly aſſured me, that they believe the Slaves thereon to be the moſt orderly and tractable Set in the Iſland, which is another pleaſing Conſequence of proper Treatment; and now that they are got into ſo regular a Train, a more rapid future Increaſe may be reaſonably expected.

The laſt Year the Increaſe was Three, and the Year 1784 added Eight to the general Stock.

The other Inſtance which I beg leave to lay before you is, concerning my own Plantation, ſituated ſtill further to windward than the noble Lord's above mentioned, of which I became Poſſeſſor in the Month of July 1774, with 119 Slaves.

There have been purchaſed ſince that Time Five Negroes, and Three have been ſold, Two therefore muſt be added to the original 119.

Beſides which, in the Year 1784, the Plantation Slaves were increaſed Twenty-ſeven, by the Bequeſt of a Relation, who then died. Theſe ſeveral Numbers, taken together, make the Total 148.

There are this Day upon the Eſtate, of the above Stock and their Deſcendants, 161; of courſe the Increaſe has been Thirteen.

But it muſt likewiſe be obſerved in this Place, that Three were killed by the Hurricane above mentioned: That Three more apparently died in conſequence of it, and Five others died by Caſualties.

One Hundred and Thirty-eight Slaves belonging to thoſe two Plantations were inoculated in the Year 1781, but one of whom died, and that one was old and infirm.

Theſe Inſtances, together with ſome others, of which I have Information from good Authority, although they did not come ſo immediately under my own perſonal Obſervation, have a ſtrong Tendency to prove, that if Negro Slaves be well fed, properly clothed, comfortably lodged, not overworked, and duly taken care of when ſick (which I can affirm has been the Caſe with thoſe above mentioned), the Owner's Humanity will in a few Years be amply rewarded by a valuable Increaſe in his Property, and will need no further Supply in the Manner now ſo juſtly condemned: And I am warranted in this Idea by the uncommon Proportion of fine healthy Children of both Sexes upon theſe two Plantations (the natural Conſequence I preſume of ſo long a Courſe of proper Treatment), who promiſe to be more than ſufficient amply to ſtock them both at no very diſtant Period.

I am of opinion, that the Treatment of Slaves in general in the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands is greatly altered of late Years for the better: The preſent is an Age of Liberality, and theſe unhappy People have in ſome Degree benefited by the general Improvement in the Manners of Mankind. But it is nevertheleſs to be apprehended that Humanity, even when aided by ſo powerful an Auxiliary as Self-intereſt, too frequently gives way in ſordid Minds to Cruelty and Oppreſſion; ſuch Men (for ſuch I fear there are) preferring a preſent paltry Advantage to a more ſubſtantial and honourable future Good.

Your laudable Efforts, terminate where they will, cannot fail of benefiting this unfortunate Race of Men. Even the Inquiry alone (ſhould it unluckily proceed no further) will have, I conceive, deſirable Effects: It will naturally bring the Matter home to every Man's Feelings, and, by forcing them to examine more minutely into their own particular Conduct, neceſſarily improve the good in the Management of their Slaves, and I ſincerely hope will make the bad better.

I have the Honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient and very humble Servant,
W. Senhouſe.

N° 3.

Extract of Letter from Governor Parry to Lord Sydney, dated Barbadoes, May 13th, 1788, tranſmitting two Petitions.

TO the African Slave Trade, upon the Coaſt, I cannot venture to ſpeak, not being ſufficiently acquainted with it; but am fearful ſuch monſtrous Abuſes have crept into it, as to make the Interference of the Britiſh Legiſlature abſolutely neceſſary; and have to lament, that it falls to my Lot to poſſeſs your Lordſhip with the unpleaſing Information contained in the incloſed Petitions, which is fully demonſtrative of the ſhameful Practices carried on in that unnatural Commerce.

I have now to inform your Lordſhip that the Schooner Gainſborough, mentioned in theſe Petitions, came to anchor in Carliſle Bay the 27th of laſt Month, about Eight o'Clock at Night; and the Ship Molly ſailed in at Day-break the next Morning, when Gamble, the Maſter of the Schooner, went on board her, and had a good deal of Converſation with Bibby, the Maſter of the Molly, reſpecting the Pawns mentioned in the Petitions; and inſtead of coming immediately to me, ſuffered the Ship to ſail away at Eight o'Clock, and did not bring the Petitions to me until near Two; and that I believe he would not have done, had he not been obliged to apply for a Permit to paſs the Fort; therefore, the only poſſible Means left me to afford any Relief to the poor diſtreſſed Petitioners was, to ſend after the Ship to Dominica (to which Port I found ſhe was bound), to endeavour to recover the Pawns there, which I have the Pleaſure to inform your Lordſhip has been done, and they are gone back to their enraged Parents in the Schooner Gainſborough, which will, I truſt, procure the Releaſe of the miſerable Petitioners, who are, I hope, as innocent of the Conduct of Bibby as I am willing to ſuppoſe them: But the Behaviour of Gamble was ſo extraordinary, that I cannot help having my Suſpicions; and I was yeſterday told that he had private Inſtructions from the Petitioners not to preſent the Petitions to me, if Bibby would quietly reſign the Pawns; which leads me to believe that there was a general Combination, in theſe unwarrantable Practices, amongſt all the Maſters of the Veſſels then in Cameroons River.

Your Lordſhip is perfectly informed of the nefarious Practices of the African Trade, and the cruel Manner in which the greater Number of the Maſters treat their Seamen: There is ſcarcely a Veſſel in that Trade that calls at Barbadoes, from which I have not a Complaint made to me, either by the Maſter or the Seamen, but more frequently (and generally with greater Reaſon) by the latter, who are often ſhamefully uſed; for the African Traders at home, being obliged to ſend out their Ships very ſtrong handed, as well from the Unhealthineſs of the Climate as the Neceſſity of guarding the Slaves, ſoon feel the Expence of Seamen's Wages; and as ſoon as they come amongſt theſe Iſlands, and all Danger of Inſurrection is removed, the Maſters quarrel with their Seamen upon the moſt frivolous Pretences, and turn them on ſhore upon the firſt Iſland they ſtop at, ſometimes with and ſometimes without paying them their Wages; and Barbadoes, being the windward Station, has generally a large Proportion of theſe Men thrown in upon her; and ſorry am I to ſay, that many of theſe valuable Subjects are, from Sickneſs, and the dire Neceſſity of entering into foreign Employ for Maintenance, loſt to the Britiſh Nation.

The Evil your Lordſhip will, I am ſure, view in the fulleſt Extent of its Magnitude, and apply a much better Remedy than I have Abilities to recommend: But perhaps ſome Good might ariſe, if every Maſter of a Ship or Veſſel was compelled to inroll his Ship's Company at the Cuſtom Houſe of the Port of which he belongs, and from whence he takes his Departure; and obliged upon his Return to account for every individual Deficiency, either by Death, Diſcharge, Deſertion, or otherwiſe; and if either of theſe Caſualties ſhould happen in any Britiſh Colony, to bring a Certificate of it from the Governor or Lieutenant Governor; if in a Foreign Colony, from the Conſul, or principal Traders where there is not a Conſul.

Your Lordſhip will, I truſt, have the Goodneſs to pardon me for entering ſo largely into this Subject, when I aſſure you that nothing but the Ills that paſs daily under my Inſpection ſhould have induced me to be ſo troubleſome.

N° 4. *Petition.*

Quans Town, Cameroons, Africa, 27th Feb. 1788.

To His Excellency the Governor of Barbadoes.

I William Quarrier, Maſter of the Schooner Gainſborough belonging to Mr. John Fiſher, Merchant in Liverpool, and I James Bean, Maſter of the Ship Hew belonging to Mr. James Muguſon, Merchant in London, being on ſhore in the Execution of our Buſineſs, were ſeized by a Body of armed Men who were in Ambuſh for that Purpoſe, who treated us in a moſt cruel, ſavage, barbarous Manner, dragged us into one of their inland Towns, and there loaded us with Irons, on account of the unprecedented Behaviour of Capt. Robert Bibby of the Ship Molly, belonging to Meſſrs. Gregſon and Co. Merchants, Liverpool. The King and Traders in Cameroons proteſt before God and us William Quarrier and James Bean, which we believe to be juſt, that the ſaid Captain Bibby has carried off Thirty of the King and Traders Sons and Daughters and Relations, which were put on board the ſaid Ship as Pawns; and that the greateſt Part of the Slaves and Ivory was paid for their Releaſe, when Captain Bibby abſolutely refuſed their Releaſe when redeemed. The King and Traders further declare, from other bad Treatment they received from Captain Bibby, that they will ſtop all Trade in the River, and all the Goods in the Factories, and keep us cloſe in Irons till the aforeſaid Thirty Pawns are brought back to their Parents in Cameroon River. The King and Traders further declare they will pay any Goods (ſay Slaves and Ivory) to the ſaid Captain Bibby, or his Merchant's Order, upon the Arrival of their Sons, Daughters, and Relations, in Cameroon River; and we William Quarrier and James Bean have no other Reſource for our Lives and Liberty, jointly agree for the Behalf of our Owners Property, to diſpatch the Gainſborough, Captain Gamble, to the Iſland of Barbadoes, where we learn Captain Bibby is to receive his Inſtructions from his Merchants to what Iſland to proceed to ſell his Negroes. We William Quarrier and James Bean, your moſt humble Petitioners, do pray your moſt worthy Excellency to detain, or cauſe to be detained, the ſaid Ship Molly, Captain Robert Bibby, until the aforeſaid Thirty Sons, Daughters, and Relations, are delivered to Captain Gamble of the Schooner Gainſborough, in order that they may be brought back to their Parents, ſo that the aforeſaid Thirty Pawns may be known. The King and Traders have ſent with Captain Gamble a Black Man named James Quan, who is well acquainted with the ſaid People that Captain Bibby carried off in a clandeſtine Manner.

(Signed) William Quarrier.
James Bean.

N° 5. *Petition.*

To His Excellency the Governor of Barbadoes.

I James M'Gauty, Maſter of the Ship Othello belonging to Meſſrs. Thomas and William Earle, jun. and Co. Merchants in Liverpool; I William Willoughby, Maſter of the Barque John belonging to Camden and Calvert, Merchants in London; and I Iſaac Nixen, Maſter of the Ship Fiſher belonging to John Fiſher, Merchant of Liverpool; being on Shore on the 14th of February on the Execution of our Merchants Buſineſs, were ſeized by a Body of the Natives armed, who lay in Ambuſh on purpoſe to take us, which they effected, and dragged us up to their Town, where they treated us in a moſt ſavage and barbarous Manner, and loaded us with Irons on account of the imprudent Behaviour of Captain Robert Bibby, Maſter of the Ship Molly belonging to Meſſrs. Gregſon and Co. Merchants of Liverpool, who carried off Thirty Pawns, who were the King and Traders Sons, Daughters, and Relations. The King and Traders declare, that the greateſt Part of the Slaves and Ivory was paid to the ſaid Captain Robert Bibby for the Releaſe of their Sons, Daughters, and Relations, who were in pledge on board the Ship Molly when the ſaid Captain Robert Bibby refuſed releaſing them.

And on the 15th Inſtant the Natives in a tumultuous Manner aſſembled together, when I James M'Gauty, I William Willoughby, and I Iſaac Nixen, were brought before them, when they demanded in the firſt place the Pawns that were on board our reſpective Ships, and threatened in a moſt ſhocking Manner to put us to Death if we refuſed; whereby I James M'Gauty for the Preſervation of my Life as above, I William Willoughby for the Preſervation of mine, were forced to ſend off Orders to our reſpective Ships to ſend the Pawns on Shore, when I James M'Gauty did deliver up Thirty-two Pawns, which were all I had on board for upwards of Eighty Slaves; and I William Willoughby did deliver up Five Pawns, which were all I had for Twenty Slaves or upwards; and the King and Traders further declare that they will not ſettle this Buſineſs, without the Schooner Gainſborough goes in purſuit of Captain Robert Bibby, and brings back their Sons, Daughters, and Relations, &c. to the River Cameroons. I James M'Gauty, ſending the Schooner Gainſborough, put off from Time to Time, did on the 18th Inſtant diſpatch the Schooner Union with Five Slaves, and a Letter informing the ſaid Captain Robert Bibby of every Particular, and our unhappy Situation; but not having an Opportunity to have it ſigned by Iſaac Nixen or William Willoughby, I James M'Gauty ſigned it, and ſent it off as aforeſaid, that Captain Robert Bibby might not appear ignorant hereafter. We James M'Gauty and William Willoughby having had ſeveral Conſultations with the Traders concerning making Trade on Shore, and finding we could not poſſibly in their extravagant Conditions, did conſult with Captain Iſaac Nixen of the Ship Fiſher, to make a joint landing of our ſeveral Ships Company, and endeavour to regain our Liberty, which was effected on the 24th about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon: And we James M'Gauty and William Willoughby verily believe that our reſpective Voyages are entirely ruined, the Natives being determined to make no further Trade with either of us, nor pay the above Debts, until their Sons, Daughters, &c. are returned, and debarring us of Wood, Water, or any Country Proviſions; therefore we ſhall be forced to leave the River immediately, and on that Account we think our Voyages ruined as before. We pray your Excellency to take notice of our Caſe, and are with great Reſpect,

Your Excellency's moſt obedient and moſt humble Servants,

(Signed) James M'Gauty.
William Willoughby.
Iſaac Nixen.

Dated on board the Ship Othello at the River Cameroons, Coaſt of Africa, this Firſt Day of March in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-eight.

The above Extract of a Letter from Governor Parry, together with the Two Petitions, were referred, by Order of the Committee, to your Majeſty's Attorney General, who was directed to conſider what Steps it might be proper to take towards bringing the Offenders to public Juſtice.

Antigua. A. N° 1, 2, 3.

A. N° 1.

WHAT is the legal Power which Maſters have over their Slaves in each of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?

Mr. Hutchinson.—The Laws of the Iſland of Antigua, after providing for the Safety of the Lives of Slaves, and guarding their Perſons from the Danger of ſuffering any wanton Cruelties, leave their Maſters every other Power over them: Firſt, becauſe Maſters having an abſolute Property in their Slaves, and therefore the greateſt Intereſt in their Preſervation, Health, and Welfare, the Laws ſuppoſe them worthy of being intruſted with ſuch a Power. And, in the ſecond Place, becauſe the common Safety of the White Inhabitants, and the very Exiſtence of their Plantations, depend on the Maſters having every Authority over their Slaves that is neceſſary to enforce their implicit Obedience, and keep them under due Subjection on all Occaſions.

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

N. B. The Laws above referred to are, An Act paſſed in the Iſland in the Year 1694, viz. N° 89. N° 130, paſſed in the Year 1702. N° 176, paſſed in the Year 1723. The laſt relates to the Trials of Negroes by Jury, paſſed in

In Antigua the Power which Maſters have over their Slaves is not unlimited, as in many Countries, but ſomewhat reſembles the Power which Lords exerciſed over the Vaſſals when the Tenure of pure Villanage prevailed. Slaves are Property, and diſpoſable by Will or Deed. Maſters have a Power to correct their Slaves; and it is eſſential to the Relation of Maſters and Slaves that ſuch Power ſhould exiſt; for otherwiſe the neceſſary Subordination due from the one to the other could not be kept up. But the Power of Maſters does not extend to the taking away of Life or Limb. There is no Law preſcribing what Species of Puniſhment the Maſter may inflict; but in Practice, the Puniſhment is generally a Whipping upon the bare Poſteriors, not exceeding Thirty-nine Laſhes, and frequently within that Number.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. N° 2.

What is the Protection granted to Slaves by Law in each of the Britiſh Iſlands?

Mr. Hutchinson.—A few Years ago, in caſe any free Perſon whatever was convicted of murdering, maiming, or diſmembering a Slave, the Law at Antigua inflicted a heavy Fine proportionate to each Offence, and required the Party convicted, in either Caſe, to be impriſoned until he had paid the Fine adjudged againſt him, and found ſufficient Sureties for his good Behaviour. But it has been ſuggeſted, that by a Law ſince enacted in that Iſland, the Crime of murdering a Slave has been made puniſhable with Death; but for the Certainty of this Fact I beg leave to refer to the Anſwers to be received from the Iſland. In all other Reſpects the Slave derives his Protection from his Maſter, who has his Remedy at Law for any Injury or Abuſe his Slave may receive from the Hands of another Perſon.

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

By an Act of the Legiſlature of Antigua in 1723—If any Free Perſon ſhall wilfully kill a Slave belonging to himſelf or another, ſuch Perſon ſhall be proſecuted at the Seſſions by Indictment, and fined in a Sum not exceeding Three Hundred Pounds, nor leſs than One Hundred Pounds, and be impriſoned until he pays his Fine. And, in caſe of diſmembering, the Offender ſhall be fined in a Sum not exceeding One Hundred Pounds, nor leſs than Twenty. Thus far the Act.

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If the Slave is beaten, the Maſter has a Right to recover Damages in an Action on the Caſe; and the Offender may be bound over to the Seſſions, and proſecuted by Information or Indictment. If a Maſter inflicts a cruel and wanton Puniſhment upon his Slave, it is apprehended the Common Law affords Redreſs by Information or Indictment; and there is no colonial Law to prevent ſuch Proceeding.

A. N° 3.

For what Offences are Slaves ſubject to their Maſters Correction; for what are they amenable to the eſtabliſhed Juriſdiction of the Iſland, and in what Manner are they tried?

Mr. Hutchinson.—A Slave is ſubject to his Maſter's Correction for all Offences of a private Nature; but for a Treſpaſs, and ſuch Offences as are criminal, or againſt the King's Peace, the Law requires public Satisfaction; and the Offender may be taken out of his Maſter's Poſſeſſion, and tried for the ſame at Antigua, either by One or more Magiſtrates, One to be of the Quorum only; or by Three Magiſtrates and Six Freeholders or Houſekeepers, according to the Nature of

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the Offence. And in caſe of Conviction for any capital Crime, and being ſentenced to die, the Law, in order to take away the Inducement a Maſter would otherwiſe have to conceal and ſcreen his Slave from condign Puniſhment, entitles the Maſter, after Execution, to a certain Sum, to be paid out of the Treaſury of the Colony, as an Equivalent for the Loſs of ſuch Slave.

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There is no Law which declares the Offences for which Slaves may be ſubject to their Maſters Correction; but Humanity and Self-intereſt concur in dictating to the Maſter not to correct his Slaves where no Offence has been committed to merit Puniſhment.

There have been ſeveral Laws made whereby Slaves have become amenable to an eſtabliſhed Juriſdiction in this Iſland.

By an Act made in 1694, it is enacted, "That upon Complaint made to any Juſtice within this Iſland, of any heinous or grievous Crime, or felonious Act or Acts, committed by any Slave or Slaves, the ſaid Juſtice ſhall aſſociate himſelf to another Juſtice (One of which Juſtices being of the Quorum), and they ſhall try the Offenders. If the Juſtices, upon hearing the Matter, ſhall adjudge the Criminal or Criminals guilty of the Offence complained of, then the Juſtices ſhall give Sentence of Death, or ſuch other Puniſhment as the Crime deſerveth: And if the Crime committed ſhall not deſerve Death, they ſhall condemn or adjudge the Criminal or Criminals to the Party or Parties injured, after receiving ſuch corporal Puniſhment as the Juſtices ſhall appoint, unleſs the Owners ſhall pay to the Party injured ſuch Sum or Sums of Money, at ſuch Time or Times as the Juſtices ſhall appoint." But Humanity and Self-intereſt concur in dictating to the Maſter not to correct where there is no Offence to merit a Puniſhment.

By an Act made in 1602, it is enacted, "That if any ſturdy Slave ſhall impudently ſtrike or oppoſe any White Perſon, any Juſtice, upon Complaint or Proof made, ſhall order a Conſtable to cauſe ſuch Slave to be publicly whipped at their Diſcretion. And if ſuch White Perſon be any way hurt, wounded, or diſfigured by any Slave's Reſiſtance, ſuch offending Slave or Slaves ſhall have their Noſe ſlit, or any Member cut off, or be puniſhed with Death, at the Diſcretion of the Juſtices: Always excepting, that ſuch Slave do not the ſame by his or her Owner or Maſter's Order, or in Defence of his or her Perſon or Goods."

By an Act made in 1723, it is enacted, "That if any Slave or Slaves ſhall be guilty of any enormous Crime, whereby the Life of any White Perſon ſhall be endangered or attempted, or any Dwelling-houſe or Out-houſe belonging to any White Perſon ſhall be burnt, or attempted to be burnt, ſuch Slave or Slaves, and his and their Acceſſories, Concealers, or Abettors, being Slaves, ſhall be adjudged Felons, and ſuffer Death. And by the ſaid Act, if any Slave ſhall conceal or harbour a runaway Slave knowingly, or if any Slave ſhall be taken fighting, or if any Slave ſhall draw a Knife upon another, the Offender ſhall be publicly whipped by Order of a Juſtice of the Peace; and if any Negroes, being of the Age of Sixteen, ſhall run away in a Gang or Number, amounting to Ten, or upwards, from any One Plantation to which ſuch Slaves ſhall belong, and ſhall continue runaway for Ten Days or more, then One of the ſaid Negroes, ſuch as the Juſtices ſhall think the greateſt Offender, ſhall ſuffer Death as a Felon."

By an Act of the Legiſlature paſſed in 1784,

If a Slave commits any heinous or felonious Crime, he is to be tried by a Court conſiſting of Two Juſtices of the Peace (One being of the Quorum), and a Jury of Six White Inhabitants. If the Slave is found guilty by the Jury, the Juſtices pronounce Sentence of Death, or other Puniſhment, according to the Nature of the Offence. If Sentence of Death is pronounced, the Execution is not to take place until Four Days after; and the Juſtices are required, under a Penalty, to give notice of ſuch Sentence to the Perſon in chief Command in the Iſland within Thirty-ſix Hours after paſſing thereof: But if the Offence of which the Slave is convicted doth not merit the Puniſhment of Death, then the Juſtices are empowered to inflict a corporal Puniſhment at ſuch Time and in ſuch Place as they ſhall think proper. The Evidence of One Slave againſt another is admitted, but not againſt a Free Perſon.

There are frequent Inſtances of Slaves convicted of capital Offences being pardoned upon the Recommendation of Juſtices and Juries, who in all Caſes have diſcovered a Diſpoſition inclinable to Mercy.

The Juſtices, in adjudging capital Puniſhments upon Slaves convicted, govern themſelves either by colonial Laws, or by the Laws of England, as they may apply.

The corporal Puniſhment inflicted by Magiſtrates is generally a public Whipping; the Number of Stripes ſeldom exceed Thirty-nine Laſhes, and is frequently confined within that Number. No Inſtance within Memory can be produced of a public Whipping being immoderate.

A. N° 4.

To what Penalties are Maſters, or thoſe who act under them, ſubject if they tranſgreſs the Laws made for the Protection of Negro Slaves, or in any Reſpect exerciſe Acts of Cruelty towards them; and to what Courts are they in ſuch Caſes amenable?

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—As well Maſters as thoſe who act under them, being ſubject to the Puniſhments before ſtated, for the Crime of murdering, maiming, or diſmembering a Slave, are amenable for the ſame in the Courts of Grand Seſſions, and muſt be indicted and tried, as near as may be, according to the Forms of proceeding in England to criminal Cauſes.

Does it frequently happen, that Maſters, or their Managers under them, either in the Manner of correcting the Slaves, or otherwiſe, kill or maim them?

Dr. Adair *does not recollect in all his Experience any Inſtance in which he can impute the Death or Maiming of a Slave to the Severity of the Puniſhment inflicted on them; except in One Caſe, about Nine or Ten Years ago, when the Maſter was tried. In conſequence of which, ſome Time after, a Law was propoſed in the Aſſembly for making the Killing of a Slave capital.*

For an Anſwer to this Queſtion we refer to the Three foregoing.

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A. N° 5.

Are Negro Slaves fed at their Maſters Expence, or by their own Labour; and when fed by their Maſters, with what are they fed, and in what Quantity?

Mr. Hutchinson.—Slaves are fed at their Maſters Expence, and the Food uſually allowed them is Ground Proviſions and Corn, with a Proportion of dried or ſalt Fiſh, or ſalt Pork; but the Quantity depends ſo much on the Regulations of different Plantations, and on the State of Ground Proviſions, that it is not eaſy to aſcertain it; and in caſe of Droughts, and a Scarcity of Corn, the Expence of feeding the Slaves is very heavy on the Planters.

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Negro Slaves are univerſally fed in this Iſland at their Maſters Expence with Indian Corn, Beans, Rice, Flour, Yams and Potatoes; they have likewiſe a Number of ſalted Herrings, or ſalted Fiſh, with a Quantity of dried Salt allowed them. The Quantity of Grain to each Negro is from Eight to Twelve Pints, and of Yams or Potatoes from Twenty-five to Thirty *per* Week. Independent of the above weekly Allowance, they have Permiſſion granted them to raiſe every Kind of Poultry, as well as ſome few Hogs and Goats; there is likewiſe aſſigned over to each of the Negroes ſo full grown as to be capable of cultivating it, a Piece or Parcel of Ground, which they plant with Roots and various Kinds of Vegetables. There is likewiſe a Proviſion made for them of ſalted Beef or Pork, with a certain Quantity of Yams or Flour, during the Chriſtmas Holidays; and if a Negro appears poor or ſickly, he is ordered additional Nouriſhment from his Maſter's Kitchen.

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A. N° 6.

How are Negro Slaves clothed, lodged, and ſecured againſt the Inclemency of the Seaſon? State the Law and the Practice.

Mr. Hutchinson.—Slaves are allowed every Year a Blanket, and a Quantity of Oſnaburgs and coarſe Woollens for making themſelves Clothing, little Clothing being thought requiſite in a Weſt India Climate; and they are always lodged and ſecured againſt the Inclemency of the Seaſon in very comfortable Houſes; and if there are any that are not ſo, it muſt be their own Faults, they having the Means almoſt at hand for putting them into ſuch a State. Proviſion for Slaves in theſe Reſpects is regulated by Practice only.

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Do you conceive that the Allotment of Clothing given to the Negroes is ſufficient for Perſons in their Situation, in that Climate?

Dr. Adair.—*In general, it is ſufficient to preſerve them from the Inclemency of the Seaſon; but I think there are ſome Inſtances in which the Maſters are too ſparing. The Negroes are very careleſs of their Clothing, and frequently ſell their Blankets.*

Stone and Wooden Buildings, thatched, are erected at their Maſters Expence for their Benefit, which effectually ſecure them from the Inclemency of the Weather, their Owners taking care, as well from Policy as Humanity, that their Houſes are kept clean, airy, and in tenantable Order and Repair. In damp and low Situations, they are clothed with Woollen Clothes; and in dry Situations, with a lighter Stuff called Oſnaburgs. Such is the Practice. No Laws have ever been paſſed in this Iſland for enforcing due Care of the Slaves; as, from the Humanity exerciſed towards them by their Owners, it has never been found neceſſary to paſs a Law for that Purpoſe.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. N° 7.

What is the annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, at different Ages, reſpectively?

Mr. Hutchinson.—I am unable to anſwer this Head of Inquiry.

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

This Expence muſt be different in the different Iſlands; and it is certain that it is different on different Eſtates in this Iſland; and it very often depends upon the Importation or Scarcity of the Articles of Food, and not leſs frequently on the Weather in general. The average Maintenance of a Slave for Food and Clothing, in Health and Sickneſs, cannot be eſtimated at leſs than 4 l. Sterling *per Annum*.

A. N° 8.

Are many Negroes uſually let out to hire; in what Numbers, and on what Conditions?

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—Slaves let out to hire, of which there are many employed in that Way, are either Field or Domeſtic Negroes, or ſuch as are Artificers, &c.; and the Conditions of their Hire depend on the Value of their Labour, many of the Women being either good Cooks, Nurſes, Sempſtreſſes, and the Men good Grooms, Footmen, Boilers, or ſkilful in the Trades of Cooper, Carpenter, Maſon, Blackſmith, and the like; and the common Field Negroes earn from Five to Eight Pounds, and the other Claſſes from Eight to Twenty Pounds Sterling *per Annum*.

Council and Aſſembly of of the Iſland.

As it is preſumed that this Queſtion means only ſuch Slaves as are let out for the Cultivation of the Lands, the Anſwer will be principally confined to them. There are many Slaves let out to hire in various Numbers, and on various Conditions, and for Periods of Time conſtantly varying. Some are hired by the Day, ſome by the Acre of Land, and ſome upon Leaſes for Terms of Years, either by the Head, or at ſo much *per Cent.* on the appraiſed Value, when the Leaſe commences. For thoſe by the Day Thirteen-pence Halfpenny Sterling, or thereabouts, is paid for each Slave, and the Proprietors ſubſiſt them. For thoſe by the Acre from Three to Four Pounds Sterling *per* Acre is paid, according as the Soil may be more or leſs laborious; and in that Caſe alſo, they are ſubſiſted by the Proprietor. For Slaves leaſed for a Term, from Ten to Twelve *per Cent per Annum* on the appraiſed Value is uſually paid, and the Leſſee bears all Charges and Expences; and it is moſt commonly ſtipulated in the Leaſe, that if, at the Expiration thereof, the then appraiſed Value ſhould exceed the original Appraiſement, the Proprietor ſhall pay the Difference, and ſo *vice verſa*, in caſe the Second Appraiſement ſhould be ſhort of the firſt; which laſt Covenant, while it enſures to the Leſſor his Capital, at the ſame Time effectually protects the Slaves from ill Treatment, and makes it the Intereſt of the Leſſee to take ſuch Care of them, during the Leaſe, as will keep them in Health and Vigour, and promote an Increaſe by Births; and that the Effects intended by that Covenant are uſually produced, is very apparent from the Balance of Reappraiſements rarely falling otherwiſe than againſt the original Proprietors. Other Slaves of various Trades and Occupations are hired out by the Month or Year, at ſuch Sums as their Services deſerve, and remain during the Term at the Riſk of the Proprietor, but ſubſiſted by the Perſon who hired them.

A. N° 9.

Are any Days, or Hours in Days, ſet apart in which the Slaves may labour for themſelves? State the Law and the Practice.

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—Slaves are always allowed ſeveral Hours in every working Day for their Relaxation, and Maſters are obliged *by Law* to allow them alſo Three Holidays at Chriſtmas, which they ſpend in great Mirth and Conviviality (a Seaſon when, in many of the Iſlands, it is judged neceſſary, on that Account, to enforce Martial Law), and ſome Maſters ſet apart for them Saturdays, but none exact from them any Labour on Sundays; all which Times of Recreation and Leiſure they employ in a Manner moſt agreeable to themſelves.

Vide Act N° 176.

Mr. Hutchinſon delivered in to the Committee the following Journals and daily Remarks on the Employment of Negro Slaves, upon a Plantation in the Iſland of Antigua, for the Months of September, October, and December 1787.

Antigua. A. N° 9.

JOURNAL, September 1787.

		In the Field.	Jobs.	Hoſpital.	Yaws.	Graſs Gang.	Watches and Stock Keepers	Domeſtics.	Children and Invalids.	Runaways.	DAILY REMARKS.	Weather.
Saturday	1	80	39	20	5	15	16	8	43	1	Great Gang continued holding A. M.—All Hands in their Gardens P. M.	Fair
Sunday	2									1	All Hands in their Gardens	Showery
Monday	3	83	39	17	5	15	16	8	43	1	Continued holding—ſmall Gang weeding—Mules carrying Dung	Fair
Tueſday	4	84	39	16	5	15	16	8	43	1	Continued Ditto Ditto Continued Ditto Ditto	Showery
Wedneſday	5	79	39	21	5	15	16	8	43	1	Continued Ditto Ditto Continued Ditto Ditto	Ditto
Thurſday	6	79	39	21	5	15	16	8	43	1	Continued Ditto Ditto Continued Ditto Ditto	Ditto
Friday	7	79	39	21	5	15	16	8	43	1	Finiſhed poling A. M.—Mending Roads P. M.—Ditto Ditto	Ditto
Saturday	8	79	39	20	6	15	16	8	43	1	Great Gang mending Roads A. M.——All Hands in their Gardens P. M.	Ditto
Sunday	9									1	All Hands in their Gardens	Fair
Monday	10	78	39	21	6	15	16	18	43	1	All Hands weeding Canes next Paſture—Mules carrying Dung	Ditto
Tueſday	11	78	39	21	6	15	16	18	43	1	Continued Ditto Ditto	Ditto
Wedneſday	12	78	39	21	6	15	16	8	43	1	Continued Ditto Ditto	Ditto
Thurſday	13	78	39	21	6	15	16	8	43	1	Continued Ditto	Ditto
Friday	14	78	39	21	6	15	16	8	43	1	All Hands traſhing and moulding the Penns—Very rainy Weather—Mules ſtopped	Rain
Saturday	15	78	39	21	6	15	16	8	43	1	All Hands weeding Ditto	Ditto
Sunday	16									1	All Hands in their Gardens	Ditto
Monday	17	75	39	24	6	15	16	8	43	1	Weeding with great and ſmall Gang joined—Sickly owing to the Weather	Ditto
Tueſday	18	74	39	25	6	15	16	8	43	1	Continued Ditto—Mules carrying Dung	Fair
Wedneſday	19	74	39	25	6	15	16	8	43	1	Mending private Roads—Ditto	Ditto
Thurſday	20	73	39	26	6	15	16	8	43	1	Continued Ditto—All Hands in their Gardens P. M.—Ditto	Ditto
Friday	21	76	39	23	6	15	16	8	43	1	Continued Ditto—Mules carrying Dung	Ditto
Saturday	22	76	39	23	6	15	16	8	43	1	Continued Ditto Ditto Ditto	Showery
Sunday	23									1	All Hands in their Gardens	Ditto
Monday	24	85	39	15	6	15	16	8	43		All Hands weeding Canes—Mules carrying Dung	Showery
Tueſday	25	83	39	17	6	15	16	8	43		Traſhing and moulding Cattle Penns Ditto	Ditto
Wedneſday	26	84	39	16	6	15	16	8	43		All Hands weeding Ditto	Fair
Thurſday	27	83	39	17	6	15	16	8	43		All Hands weeding Ditto	Ditto
Friday	28	81	39	19	6	15	16	8	43		Continued Ditto—All Hands in their Gardens P. M.—R.	Rainy
Saturday	29	78	39	22	6	15	16	8	43		Continued Ditto	Ditto
Sunday	30										All Hands in their Gardens	Fair

JOURNAL, October 1787.

		In the Field.	Jobs.	Hoſpital.	Yaws.	Graſs Gang.	Watches and Stock Keepers.	Domeſtics.	Children and Invalids.	Runaways.	DAILY REMARKS.	Weather.
Monday	1	74	50	15	6	15	16	8	43		Eleven Negroes ſent to the King's Works to pay off Arrears; the reſt weeding. Mules carrying Dung	Fair
Tueſday	2	74	50	15	6	15	16	8	43		Ditto continued—reſt continued weeding. Carpenters and Ten others cutting Wood for Bagaſs Houſe	
Wedneſday	3	72	50	17	6	15	16	8	43		Ditto continued Ditto Ditto Ditto Mules carrying Dung —	Showery
Thurſday	4	72	50	17	6	15	16	8	43		Ditto continued A. M.—All Hands in their Gardens P. M. — —	Fair
Friday	5	70	50	19	6	15	16	8	43		Ditto continued—Ten with Carpenters—reſt weeding Canes — —	Ditto
Saturday	6	70	50	19	6	15	16	8	43		A. M. Traſhing and moulding Penns—weeding P. M.—Mules carrying Dung	Ditto
Sunday	7										All Hands in their Gardens — — —	Ditto
Monday	8	72	50	17	6	15	16	8	43		Eleven Negroes continued at King's Works, Ten with Carpenters, reſt weeding, and Mules carrying Dung	Showery
Tueſday	9	69	50	20	6	15	16	8	43		Ditto continued—traſhing and moulding Penns P. M. Ditto —	Ditto
Wedneſday	10	69	50	20	6	15	16	8	43		Traſhing and moulding lower Penn A. M.—weeding P. M. Ditto —	Fair
Thurſday	11	68	50	19	6	15	16	8	43		Continued weeding A. M.—All Hands in their Gardens Ditto —	Showery
Friday	12	68	50	19	6	15	16	8	43		Continued Ditto all Day—Carpenters continued—Maſons hanging Boiler—Two Mules carrying Sand	Ditto
Saturday	13	68	50	19	6	15	16	8	43		Continued Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto —	
Sunday	14										All Hands in their Gardens — — — —	
Monday	15	80	40	19	6	15	16	8	43		Diſcontinued the Eleven Negroes that were on the Works. Began dunging and croſs-poling—Mules carrying Ditto	
Tueſday	16	78	40	19	6	15	16	8	43	2	Dunging and croſs-poling Ditto Ditto	
Wedneſday	17	78	40	19	6	15	16	8	43	2	Continued Ditto A. M.—Carpenters and Maſons continued traſhing Penn P. M. — —	Showers at Night
Thurſday	18	68	49	22	6	15	16	8	43		Continued Ditto A. M.—Traſhing and moulding Penns P. M. — —	Ditto
Friday	19	68	49	22	6	15	16	8	43		All Hands dunging and croſs-poling—Mules carrying Dung — — —	
Saturday	20	68	49	22	6	15	16	8	43		Continued Ditto Ditto — — —	Fair
Sunday	21										All Hands in their Gardens — — — —	Ditto
Monday	22	74	36	25	10	15	16	8	43		One per Cent. in addition to public Works—Continued croſs-poling and dunging—Mules carrying Dung	Fair
Tueſday	23	72	38	25	10	15	16	8	43		Continued croſs-poling and dunging—Carpenters building Bagaſs Houſe Ditto —	Ditto
Wedneſday	24	73	38	24	10	15	16	8	43		Continued ditto—and finiſhed throwing out Dung—Carpenters Ditto Ditto —	Showery
Thurſday	25	72	38	24	10	15	16	8	43	1	Continued Ditto in the Morning—afterwards all Hands in their Gardens Ditto —	Fair
Friday	26	72	38	24	10	15	16	8	43	1	All Hands carrying out Dung from the Mule Penn—Mules carrying out Dung — —	Ditto
Saturday	2-	72	38	24	10	15	16	8	43	1	Continued Ditto—Carpenters finiſhed the Bagaſs Houſe Ditto —	Ditto
Sunday	28										All Hands in their Gardens — — — —	Ditto
Monday	29	70	38	26	10	15	16	8	43	1	Making Dung in the Forenoon—P. M. traſhing Penns—Mules carrying Dung — —	Fair
Tueſday	30	70	38	26	10	15	16	8	43	1	Mending and making a Road for carrying Dung Ditto — — —	Ditto
Wedneſday	31	70	38	26	10	15	16	8	43	1	Began planting—Carpenters mending Carts Ditto — — — —	Ditto

JOURNAL for December 1787.

		In the Field.	Jobs.	Hoſpital.	Yaws.	Graſs Gang.	Watches and Stock Keepers.	Domeſtics.	Children and Invalids.	Runaways.	DAILY REMARKS.	Weather.
Saturday	1	65	44	28	5	13	20	8	43		Planting Guinea Graſs A. M.—In their Gardens P. M.	Fair
Sunday	2										All Hands in their Gardens	Ditto
Monday	3	68	44	26	5	13	20	8	43		Attending the Roads about the Eſtate, and weeding Intervals	Dry
Tueſday	4	66	44	27	5	13	20	8	43		Continued Ditto—Carpenters continued—Maſons mending the Canal	Ditto
Wedneſday	5	66	44	27	5	13	20	8	43		Continued Ditto, and began weeding the Paſture, and cleaning about the Works	Ditto
Thurſday	6	66	44	27	5	13	20	8	43		Began cleaning out the Canal for the Maſons to repair	Ditto
Friday	7	66	44	27	5	13	20	8	43		Continued Ditto—Carpenters mending a Cart—Maſons continued	Ditto
Saturday	8	68	44	25	5	13	20	8	43		Continued Ditto A. M.—In their Gardens P. M.	Ditto
Sunday	9										All Hands in their Gardens	Rain
Monday	10	69	44	24	5	13	20	8	43		Weeding the Paſture and planting Guinea Graſs—Maſons continued	Fair
Tueſday	11	68	44	25	5	13	20	8	43		Continued Ditto, and finiſhed the Guinea Graſs	Very rainy
Wedneſday	12	68	44	25	5	13	20	8	43		Continued Ditto, and Carpenters and Maſons continued	Showery
Thurſday	13	68	44	25	5	13	20	8	43		Continued Ditto, and finiſhed, afterwards weeding young Plant Canes	Fair
Friday	14	68	44	25	5	13	20	8	43		All Hands weeding Plants—Maſons digging Stones	Ditto
Saturday	15	68	44	25	5	13	20	8	43		Continued Ditto all Day—Ditto continued—Carpenters cutting Poſts for a Shed	Ditto
Sunday	16										All Hands in their Gardens	Ditto
Monday	17	66	44	27	5	13	20	8	43		Ten Negroes on public Works—all the reſt traſhing and moulding the Penns below	Showery
Tueſday	18	66	44	27	5	13	20	8	43		Traſhing Penn above A. M.—Cutting a ſmall Trace to carry Wood P. M.	Ditto
Wedneſday	19	62	48	27	5	13	20	8	44		Cutting a ſmall Road to the Wood, and began cutting Ditto for Stills—Coopers repairing Vatts	Ditto
Thurſday	20	62	48	27	5	13	20	8	44		Continued cutting Wood—Carpenters cutting Poſts for Coopers Shed—Ditto continued	Ditto
Friday	21	62	48	27	5	13	20	8	44		Continued Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto—Maſons digging Stones	Fair
Saturday	22	62	48	27	5	13	20	8	44		All Hands carrying Staves from the Bay—Cart carrying Proviſions	Ditto
Sunday	23										All Hands in their Gardens	Ditto
Monday	24	74	38	25	5	13	20	8	44		Cutting Wood—Coopers repairing Still Houſe Canns—Carpenters making a Shade	Ditto
Tueſday	25										Chriſtmas Day—Liberty for all Hands to divert themſelves	Ditto
Wedneſday	26										n their Gardens	Ditto
Thurſday	27	64	48	25	5	13	20	8	44		Cutting Wood—Maſons building a Wall to lay the Sills of the Cooper's Shade	Ditto
Friday	28	67	48	25	5	13	20	8	44		Weeding young Plant Canes—Mules carrying Wood—Carpenters and Maſons continued	Ditto
Saturday	29	67	48	22	5	13	20	8	44		Continued Ditto, and began to clean about the Works	Ditto
Sunday	30										In their Gardens	Ditto
Monday	31	67	48	22	5	13	20	8	44		Continued levelling and clearing about the Works	Ditto

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

In all Plantations the Slaves are allowed a proper Time, not leſs than Half an Hour in the Morning, for eating their Breakfaſt; Two and ſometimes Three Hours at Noon; and after Six in the Evening, the reſt of the Day; and theſe Hours are applied in the Manner moſt agreeable to themſelves: Beſides, they are frequently indulged, in the courſe of the Week, with Half a Day to look after their Stock, cultivate their Ground, and reap in its Produce. Excluſive of the above, the Sabbath Day is allowed them, which they ſpend in Acts of Devotion, or otherwiſe, as ſuits their Inclinations; and, at Chriſtmas, Three Days Holidays, which are appropriated to Merriment and to Feſtivity. Theſe Indulgences are all, except the laſt, the Conſequences of Humanity and good Policy. The Chriſtmas Holidays are fixed by Law.

A. N° 10.

Have Slaves any Portions of Land aſſigned them for the Purpoſe of cultivating them for their own Uſe?—State the Law and the Practice.

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. Hutchinson.—Every Planter aſſigns each Slave and Family a Portion of Land, on which they raiſe Ground Proviſions, Poultry, Hogs, and Goats; and by their Induſtry in this Reſpect the public Markets are generally ſupplied with theſe Articles in ſufficient Plenty: Beſides which they have the Means of daily earning ſomething by the Burthens of Graſs and Faggots they collect and pick up in the Fields. This Regulation for the Encouragement of Slaves is founded on Practice only.

What Right has the Negro Slave in any Property acquired by him?

By uniform Conſent and Practice he is underſtood to have complete Property therein.

Dr. Adair *recollects but One Inſtance in which this Right was invaded by a Maſter, and it was fatal to him; he was ſhot by his Slaves, and the Reaſon aſſigned by them for this Murder was, that he often took their Poultry without paying for it: Their Property is generally as ſacred as if it was ſecured by the moſt poſitive Laws; and though there are no expreſs Laws for that Purpoſe, the Right is implied in many of them. The Maſters encourage Induſtry in theſe Reſpects, as it attaches the Slaves more to the Plantation, and ſaves them a Part of the Expence of maintaining them.*

Does it often happen that a Negro acquires and poſſeſſes conſiderable Property?

Land and Slaves they cannot poſſeſs; but other Property they often do acquire and poſſeſs; by a verbal Will, which is never diſputed, they are allowed to diſpoſe of it to their Families.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

In many Plantations a Piece of Land, though never the beſt, ſeldom the worſt, is ſet apart for this Purpoſe, the Size of it depending upon the Number of Slaves annexed to the Eſtate, and it remains in their Occupation during the Will of the Proprietor. In other Plantations the Negro Ground, as it is called, is never changed; ſo that a Slave being in Poſſeſſion of a valuable Tract of Ground may at his Death bequeath to his Son or Friend (provided ſuch Son or Friend is a Slave of his Maſter) and no other Slave; nor can any other Perſon whatſoever moleſt him in the Poſſeſſion, unleſs his Maſter chooſes to diſpoſſeſs him of it.

A. N° 11.

Are Negro Slaves ſubject to any peculiar Diſeaſes, to which White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not ſubject? and if they are ſo ſubject, aſſign the Cauſes.

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. Hutchinson—New Negroes are more peculiarly ſubject to ſome Diſeaſes, ſuch as the Guinea Worm, and the Yaws, which they bring in their Blood from the Coaſt of Africa, and to which White Inhabitants are not ſubject.

Dr. Adair obſerved upon this Anſwer, that though the Yaws is a Diſeaſe originally imported from Africa, it is become an endemic Diſeaſe in the Iſland, and ſometimes affects White People.

Mr. Burton having conſulted Dr. Adair reſpecting peculiar Diſeaſes to which Negroes in the Weſt Indies are ſubject, and having received an Anſwer in writing, the ſame was as follows:

Dr. Adair.

Before Dr. M. Adair enters upon the Conſideration of the Queries tranſmitted to him by Mr. Burton, he begs leave to offer ſome preliminary Obſervations, not ſuggeſted by Oſtentation or Arrogance, but merely to enable the Right Honourable Board, by whom the Queries were propoſed, to determine concerning the Credibility of his Teſtimony, and the Competency of his Judgment, with regard to the Facts he advances, and the Opinions he forms, reſpecting the Subject of thoſe Queries.

That he has not obtruded himſelf on this Occaſion, or officiouſly interfered on the Subject of the Slave Trade, unpopular and invidious as it is generally deemed, is well known to Mr. Burton, for he has only yielded to repeated and urgent Solicitations; but having undertaken the Taſk, he will perform it with a Degree of Candour and Impartiality, which could not be exceeded were it to be ſanctioned by the moſt ſacred Obligation.

In anſwering the Queries, he confines himſelf to the perſonal Knowledge he acquired, during a Reſidence at different Periods of Twenty Years at Antigua, where, in his profeſſional Capacity, he had daily Opportunities of obſerving the Treatment and Condition of the Slaves; and as a Judge of the Supreme Court, occaſion to remark the Degree of Protection afforded them by the Laws of the Colony.

It is well known in that Colony, that not only by private Suggeſtions, but by occaſional Publications, he endeavoured to point out ſuch Circumſtances as might render the Condition of Slaves more eaſy and comfortable, and he flatters himſelf his Efforts were not unavailing.

His Intereſt cannot be affected by any Determination of the Legiſlature, with reſpect to the Abolition or Regulation of the Slave Trade; for though he was formerly Proprietor of many Slaves, he has not for ſome Years been poſſeſſed of any Property of that Kind; and with much Satiſfaction he reflects that in the Transfer of his Property, he procured for his quondam Servants the Protection of a humane and indulgent Maſter.

As ſome of the Queries are complicated, he found it neceſſary to ſubdivide them.

As ſeveral of the Queries allude to the relative Condition of the Free Negroes and the Slaves, it may be proper to remark, that in Antigua the Proportion of the former, whether born free, or who have obtained Freedom by Indulgence or by Purchaſe, is ſo ſmall, that no deciſive Eſtimate can be formed of the ſuperior Advantages derived from that Circumſtance over a State of Slavery.

But ſo far as a limited Analogy may tend to eſtabliſh a general Axiom, ſeveral of thoſe People emancipated by Dr. Adair and others, inſtead of deriving Benefit from their new Situation, became indolent and worthleſs, being often detected either in harbouring the runaway Slaves, and employing them in their own Service, or in giving them Encouragement to rob their Maſters, by becoming the Receivers of ſtolen Goods; and yet thoſe People had, by unremitting Induſtry, accumulated the Price of their Freedom.

Dr. Adair is inclined to believe therefore, that the emancipated Negroes do not enjoy any ſolid Advantages over well-diſpoſed and induſtrious Slaves.

Are the Negroes ſubject to any peculiar Diſeaſes to which White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not ſubject? and if they are ſo ſubject, aſſign the Cauſes.

Slaves may be divided into the Domeſtic, the Mechanic, and the Labourer: The Two former are not more unhealthy than the White Inhabitants; nor are the latter ſubject to any peculiar Diſeaſe, derived from their Occupation; though by labouring during Nine Hours, expoſed to the Rays of the Sun, but much more by other Circumſtances to be conſidered hereafter, they are more ſubject to endemic Diſeaſes than the other Slaves, but much leſs ſo than Seamen, Soldiers, or other White Perſons on their firſt Arrival in that Climate, owing to the Conſtitutions of the latter not being aſſimilated to the Climate; and therefore a much greater Proportion of them fall Victims to the endemic Diſeaſes.

Hence it may be inferred, that the Mortality in that Climate is not ſo much the Reſult of Labour as of Situation, for the Occupation *even* of a Field Slave is not ſo ſevere as that of a Day-labourer in this Country.

Other Circumſtances, more than mere Labour, ſeem to injure the Healths of this Deſcription of Slaves:

1ſt, Their ſudden Tranſition from Labour to the almoſt ſedentary Employment of collecting Graſs for the Plantation Horſes; during which Time, and by being unneceſſarily detained afterwards, for the Purpoſe of being muſtered, they are expoſed to the noxious Night Dews.

2d, Their frequent Migrations after Work to other Plantations, often very diſtant, for the Purpoſe either of merry-making, or of viſiting their Huſbands or Wives, ſo that the greateſt Part of the Night is often conſumed in travelling from and to their Maſters Eſtates.

3d, The Scantineſs, and ſometimes the bad Quality of their Foods; for though induſtrious Slaves have generally ſo many other Reſources, as (independent of their weekly Allowance) to procure them not only the Neceſſaries, but even (to them) the Luxuries of Life; yet it too frequently happens, that in the Diſtribution of Proviſions, a proper Diſtinction is not made between them and the indolent and thriftleſs; ſo that the latter by their Improvidence are rendered worthleſs and even noxious by Habits of Depredation.

But in barren Soils, and during long Droughts, when the Grounds allotted to each Slave are not productive, even the induſtrious Slave may ſuffer when a proper Compenſation is not made by an Increaſe of the weekly Allowance, and by giving them Foods nutritive and invigorating in proportion to their Labour.

Though this Diſtreſs may undoubtedly ſometimes be owing to Inattention or ill judged Parſimony, yet it more frequently proceeds from real Inability to apply an adequate Remedy from the Scarcity or bad Quality of imported Proviſion.

During Dr. Adair's laſt Reſidence in Antigua from 1777 to 1783, a Series of dry Weather having almoſt totally ſuppreſſed the Growth of the indigenous Vegetables, the Supplies from the Mother Country being precarious, the Quality of the Proviſion imported from thence being ſometimes bad, and our Intercourſe with the Northern Colonies being interrupted; theſe concurring Circumſtances probably produced, but certainly exaſperated, a very ſevere and fatal Epidemic which prevailed at that Period.

Though theſe local accidental Evils might perhaps in ſome Inſtances have been alleviated by due Attention and Foreſight, yet it was totally impoſſible to obviate them intirely, the concurring Cauſes being inevitable.

Under the Influence of theſe Cauſes, Antigua, and (Dr. Adair believes) other of the Britiſh Iſlands, ſuſtained an immenſe Loſs of Slaves during the American War; and ſuch hereafter may be their Fate, if during a Series of dry Seaſons their Supplies of Proviſion from the Northern Colonies ſhould be irregular, ſcanty, or intercepted.

What Care is taken of the Slaves in Sickneſs? Are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpoſe? What Proviſion is made for them when old, or diſabled?

1ſt, A medical Man is employed to preſcribe for the Sick, and One or more aged female Slaves to attend them.

There are no Laws or Regulations for this Purpoſe; nor is it likely any Laws could be framed to enforce the Performance of this and ſimilar Duties with due Effect, ſhould the Maſter reſiſt the united Motives of Humanity and Self-intereſt.

2d, When the Proprietor reſides upon the Plantation, his Intereſt muſt (independent of other Motives) be a powerful Incentive to attend to, and ſupply the Wants of his ſick Slaves. It is probable, however, that in the Abſence of the Maſter, the Manager may not always be ſufficiently attentive to this very eſſential Part of his Duty; but if the medical Man interferes, as he ought, no very groſs Neglects or Abuſes in this reſpect can be committed: And Dr. Adair verily believes, that the ſick Slaves in general enjoy more Comforts and better Accommodations than the indigent Sick in any Country in Europe. But it is not in this reſpect only, that the medical Man may be of eſſential Service; knowing profeſſionally, as he ought, "Quid natura faciat, aut ferat," he is peculiarly qualified to point out the Quantity and Quality of the Nouriſhment neceſſary for the Slaves even in Health, according to the Nature of the Seaſons and the Degree of their Labour.

3d, Dr. Adair believes there is a Law to oblige the Proprietor to provide for his aged and diſabled Slaves, to prevent their being a Burthen to the Public; becauſe in the only Inſtance he recollects, the Evil was remedied by the Interpoſition of a Magiſtrate. He ſuſpects, however, that the weekly Allowance allotted them from the Plantation, may often be ſcanty, though this Deficiency is, he believes, made up by the Kindneſs of their Relatives; at leaſt he does not recollect an Inſtance of any Slave of this Deſcription being expoſed to want.

What is the general Period of their Lives? Is it of equal Duration with that of White Inhabitants, or Free Negroes?

1ſt, The Age of Negroes cannot be aſcertained; but ſo far as Appearances may be relied on, a conſiderable Proportion of the Slaves ſeem to attain old Age.

2d, Hot Climates do not ſeem to be favourable to Longevity; but this Circumſtance affects the White Inhabitants and Free Negroes equally with the Slaves; nor does Dr. Adair, ſo far as his Recollection ſerves him, believe that the Labour of the latter tends to abridge the Term of their Lives in any conſiderable Degree.

Can any Cauſes be aſſigned which impede the natural Increaſe of Negro Slaves?

Several Cauſes may be aſſigned.

1ſt, The enervating Heat of the Climate, which diſpoſes to Abortion.

2d, The Practice of Polygamy.

3d, The Incontinence of the Female Slaves. The very early, premature, and debilitating Commerce of the Sexes, and the frequent Attempts to procure Abortion in the younger Females, with a view of preſerving their Perſons longer in requeſt, and thereby inducing Sterility.

4th, The Indolence of the pregnant Females during the laſt Months of Geſtation. The exceſſive Indulgence of both Sexes in the Uſe of ſpirituous Liquors and Tobacco, the Men particularly, by which they are much enervated.

5th, The general Practice of ſuckling their Children to the End of the Second, and even the Third Year, a Practice perhaps founded in Cuſtom, but more probably adopted by the Mothers, to protract the Period of Indulgence granted them on account of the neceſſary Attention to their Infants.

6th, The injudicious Choice frequently made in the Purchaſe of African Slaves, by preferring adult Males (which always conſtitute a conſiderable Proportion of the Number imported) for the Purpoſe of deriving immediate Advantage from their Labour. But theſe Adults being habituated to Indolence in their native Country, to which they are more attached than the younger Slaves, often become ſullen and refractory in their new Situation, and either elope or gradually decline in Spirit and in Health; and when ſeized with Diſeaſe, are apt to neglect or reject the Means of Relief.

But when young Slaves (and a conſiderable Proportion of them Females) are purchaſed, though ſome Years elapſe before the Planter can have the Benefit of their Labour, he is in the Event amply repaid by the Neceſſity for annual Supplies being much leſſened.

It has been confidently aſſerted, that the Planters uſe the moſt inhuman Expedients, not only to prevent their Female Slaves from breeding, but even to deſtroy the infant Progeny, becauſe it is more profitable to purchaſe Slaves fit for Labour, than to rear the Infants.

This, like many other Allegations againſt the Weſt India Planters, is an Imputation equally falſe and malignant; for One Slave born or reared in the Colony, is equal in Value to Two of the ſame Age imported (mere Infants excepted); and ſo conſcious are Planters of this Truth, that the Value of a Female Slave is always enhanced by the Number of her Children.

Particular Inſtances have been adduced to prove that an Increaſe of Slaves muſt always be the Conſequence of mild Treatment, and from thence a general but falſe Inference has been drawn, That the annual Diminution of the whole Number of Slaves muſt be ſolely *owing* to the combined Cauſes of hard Labour, ſcanty Fare, and harſh Treatment.

Dr. Adair admits that there may have been Inſtances of a Loſs of Slaves ſuſtained by either or all of theſe Cauſes; but ſo far as his Obſervation has extended, he avers it to be his firm Belief that the Inſtances are much fewer than have been alleged.

Dr. Adair has been informed that in ſome Plantations there has been an annual Increaſe of Slaves without Purchaſe of African Negroes, but this rare Circumſtance has not been attributed to the proper Cauſes, which he will endeavour to aſſign.

1ſt, The judicious Choice of African Slaves at the original Settlement of the Plantation.

2d, The Practice of ſome provident and wealthy Planters of purchaſing either native or ſeaſoned Slaves, of which frequent Opportunities occur, either when they are publicly ſold under Executions for Debt, or on other Occaſions; and if theſe accidental Additions are not brought into the Account, as they ſeldom or ever are, the Computation is fallacious; but granting that no ſuch Additions have been made, Dr. Adair from his very extenſive Experience avers, that the Inſtances of ſuch annual Increaſe without Purchaſe muſt be exceedingly rare.

3d, But the chief Cauſe of this annual Increaſe in particular Plantations is, that in every Colony there are Situations which are more healthy, the Soil more looſe and productive; and conſequently under theſe Circumſtances the Slaves are more healthy, their Employment leſs laborious, and their Proviſion more ample.

In general however there is an annual Decreaſe of the Slaves, which, though no accurate Calculation has been made, may be eſtimated at 1½ or 2 *per Cent.* and in ſome unhealthy Plantations it is perhaps double; but that this Decreaſe ought not to be attributed to hard Labour and harſh Uſage is evident, becauſe in unhealthy Plantations the Mortality of the Whites keeps pace with that of the Slaves, and alſo from a Conſideration of the following Circumſtance:

Sir John Pringle, in his Treatiſe on Army Diſeaſes, has calculated that the annual Loſs in our Armies in Flanders (beſides thoſe Men who were killed and died of their Wounds) was 1 in 17; but of the Regiments ſent to the Weſt Indies, and the Seamen ſtationed there in Ships of War, the Loſs is certainly much greater; and even of thoſe Perſons who go to reſide in a civil Capacity a very conſiderable Proportion die annually *(a)*.

Dr. Adair deems it his Duty to vindicate the native White or Creolian Inhabitants from an Aſperſion that is as cruel as it is unjuſt, viz. That they are peculiarly harſh to their Slaves. Dr. Adair, from long Experience, ſolemnly avers, that they are much more kind and indulgent to them than the Britiſh, Iriſh, and North American Proprietors and Managers (Dr. Adair is a Briton), who ſometimes afford lamentable Proofs of their Departure from the Principles of Liberty and the Dictates of Humanity.

This Charge againſt the Creolians has been countenanced by an artful Inſinuation, that they inherit a Spirit of Rapine and Cruelty from Buccaneers and Convicts their Predeceſſors. Unjuſt and malignant as the Inference is, with reſpect to any of our Weſt Iſlands, the Fact is only applicable to our quondam Poſſeſſions in North America, and to *One* only of our Sugar Colonies; the Importation of Convicts into the Leeward Iſlands having been effectually prevented by Law.

Are many Children born of Negro Slaves, and in what Proportion are they reared?

Though ſome Female Slaves are ſufficiently prolific, yet Reaſons are aſſigned under the preceding Query, why they are not generally ſo.

No Calculation has been made of the Proportion reared, but it is certainly much leſs than of White Children, for a Reaſon to be given under the next Query.

One Cauſe of the Mortality of young Slaves is the Inattention of the Mother, whoſe natural Affection for her Offspring does not ſeem in general to be ſo ardent as that of White Women.

Another Cauſe is, that in ſome Plantations the Mothers are not allowed a ſufficient Proportion of Proviſion for their Children, and therefore, deeming them an Incumbrance, they are leſs ſolicitous about their Preſervation; but this Evil has, of late Years, been leſs frequent than formerly; and in well-regulated Plantations, the Children of careleſs Mothers are daily fed under the Eye of the Miſtreſs.

(a) Lord Kaims, in his Hiſtory of Man, aſſerts, that in Jamaica the annual Decreaſe of Slaves is 7 *per cent.*; but he muſt have been miſinformed.

Are the Children of Negro Slaves ſubject to any Diſeaſes to which the Children of the Whites, or Free Negroes, are not equally ſubject; and if they are, to what Cauſes is it to be imputed?

There is a Diſeaſe to which the Infants of Free Negroes and Slaves are equally ſubject, but from which, ſo far as Dr. Adair recollects, White Infants are totally exempted.

This Diſeaſe, technically termed Tetanus or Triſmus, and vulgarly the locked Jaw, or Jaw-fall, ſeizes the Infant within the Period of 8 or 9 Days after Birth, and is almoſt always fatal.

It is ſuppoſed to proceed from Expoſure to Cold; but from the ſuperintending Care of the Miſtreſſes of ſome Plantations, the Diſeaſe is become leſs frequent.

Is there any Period at which the increaſed Labour of the Negro produces any Effect on the Health of the Negro; and at what Time of the Year is the Labour increaſed?

During the Seaſon in which the Sugar is manufactured the Labour of the Slaves is very light, as they are chiefly employed in cutting down the Sugar Cane, planting the Ground, and in manufacturing the Sugar: Their Diſeaſes are few, and they evidently acquire Fleſh and Strength *(a)*.

This is partly owing to the Seaſon being naturally more healthy, and partly owing to the *immenſe* Quantity of Cane Juice they conſume, and of Sugar which they purloin.

This Harveſt Seaſon generally commences in February or March, and ends in July or Auguſt; though when the Crops are large, or when the Plantation is deficient in the Number of working Slaves, it continues longer.

From September to January the endemic Diſeaſes are more frequent and violent; and the State of the Weather is more operative in the Propagation of epidemic Diſeaſes.

During theſe Months the Employment of Slaves is much more laborious, being that of ploughing the Land, and preparing it for the Reception of the Cane Plant.

Dr. Adair has always been of opinion, and has taken every Opportunity of declaring it, that at this Period the Quantity of Proviſion ſhould not only be much increaſed, but that it ſhould be of a more nutritive Kind, for the Purpoſe of ſuſtaining them againſt the injurious Effects of hard Labour and an unhealthy Seaſon *(b)*.

Could an European Conſtitution ſubſiſt in ſuch a Climate under the Labour neceſſary for cultivating a Weſt India Plantation?

The preceding Replies ſhew what Dr. Adair's Opinion is upon this Head; and he does not heſitate to declare it to be his firm Belief, that European Conſtitutions could not ſubſiſt in ſuch a Climate, under the Labour neceſſary for cultivating a Weſt India Plantation, ſo as to render it beneficial to the Proprietor, as a Means of Subſiſtence, or to the Public, as an Object of Commerce and Revenue.

Having been explicit and impartial in his Anſwers to ſuch of the Queries as were tranſmitted to him, Dr. Adair flatters himſelf that it will not be deemed impertinent, if he offers a few curſory Remarks on a Subject which has occupied the Attention of the Public, and may ſoon come under the Conſideration of the Legiſlature.

Though Slavery has in ſome Shape or other been countenanced by almoſt every Nation in the World, and even ſubſiſted under the Jewiſh Theocracy, Dr. Adair does not preſume to defend, or even to palliate, that Species of Traffic which has been carried on between Africa and America, but begs leave to obſerve, that the preſent Generation of our Weſt India Planters is not reſponſible for the Conſequences, provided they uſe all the Means in their Power to render the Situation of theſe poor People as comfortable as poſſible.

Holding either by Inheritance or by Purchaſe (under the Sanction of Britiſh Acts of Parliament), a Property in Slaves, it is worthy of impartial Inquiry, how their Intereſts will be affected, either by the immediate Emancipation of all the Slaves in the Britiſh Colonies, the Regulation of the Slave Trade, or a total Abolition of it.

Firſt, There are ſo many unanſwerable Objections to immediate and total Emancipation, that it would be an Affront to any Man of common Senſe to attempt to detail them.

Second, What will be the Conſequence of reſtraining the Britiſh Merchant from importing Slaves into our Colonies?

Unleſs we could reſtrain other European Nations from ſupplying our Iſlands with African Slaves, which is not practicable, we ſhould ſubject them to the additional Expence of purchaſing them at a much higher Rate and Expence, which, added to the other Charges and Taxes, already almoſt inſupportable, muſt ſoon totally put a ſtop to the Culture of Sugar in our Colonies.

(a) Lord Kaims aſſerts, that the Steams of boiling Sugar are noxious: That they are not ſo, the healthy State of the Negroes during Crop is a Proof. It may be worthy of Remark, that ſince the Uſe of Sugar has been ſo general in Europe, putrid epidemic Diſeaſes have been leſs frequent and fatal.

(b) Mr. Tobin, a very reſpectable Planter of the Iſland of Nevis, having peruſed theſe Anſwers, aſſured Dr. Adair, that in Nevis, at this Time of the Year, the Allowance is increaſed at leaſt One-third, and that in the Eſtates he poſſeſſed or ſuperintended, each labouring Slave, after Harveſt, was allowed for Breakfaſt a Sea Biſcuit mixed with Melaſſes.

But admitting the Poſſibility of reſtraining the Planter from importing Slaves in any Manner whatſoever, the Ruin of the Colonies will be ſooner effected, and the Sugar Trade more ſpeedily transferred to other Nations.

Sugar now becomes almoſt a Neceſſary of Life, eſpecially in this Kingdom, muſt be purchaſed from other Nations, and as Slaves muſt be employed in its Culture, the Slave Trade, though transferred, will not be diminiſhed; and (without conſidering the national Loſs of a moſt lucrative Commerce) it becomes a Queſtion in Morals, whether we ſhall be in any Degree leſs culpable in abetting Slavery indirectly by purchaſing the Fruits of it from Foreigners, rather than from our own Subjects; for in the Code of moral as well as municipal Law, the Acceſſory is as criminal as the Principal.

But (exclaim Enthuſiaſts) "*fiat juſtitia ruat cœlum.*" This infamous Traffic (ſay they) muſt be aboliſhed, as it is inconſiſtent with our Duty as Chriſtians, and totally incompatible with the Genius of the Britiſh Conſtitution, founded in the pureſt Principles of Liberty and Juſtice.

Firſt, With reſpect to the Imputation it is ſuppoſed to throw on our national Morals and Religion, it appears from the Old Teſtament, that whilſt God himſelf condeſcended to be the immediate Legiſlator of his choſen People, Bondage (Slavery) was not prohibited by the Divine Lawgiver, nor even under the Chriſtian Diſpenſation do we find that Chriſt or the Apoſtles directly diſapproved of it.

Dr. Adair wiſhes however that ſuch a Traffic had never been eſtabliſhed, not only becauſe it militates againſt the natural Rights of Mankind, but as it has been a Principle incentive to that Rage of Colonization and of univerſal Commerce, which has produced an exceſſive commercial Jealouſy; and ſuch Confidence in our national Reſources as not only to involve us in Wars for near a Century, not only with our European Rivals, but lately with our quondam American Subjects, inſomuch, that at this Inſtant we derive from our Sugar Colonies almoſt the only Reſource againſt national Bankruptcy. Hence it is, that the Slave Trade, ſanctioned as it has been (at leaſt indirectly) by the Laws of this Country, has become one of the moſt important political Subjects that has ever been agitated in this Kingdom.

It has however been ſhown above, that even a Dereliction in our Part of the Benefit reſulting from this Commerce would not avail, unleſs we could perſuade other Nations to follow our Example.

With regard to the Incompatibility of this Traffic with the Principles of our Government, it has perhaps juſtly been aſſerted, that no Government, even the beſt, is uniformly adminiſtered according to the Principles of Juſtice and Humanity.

Is the impreſſed Seaman much leſs a Slave than the African? or is the Soldier ſubjected to the Rigour of ſevere Diſcipline, a Freeman, in the juſt Senſe of the Word? The Truth is, that the Obligations of public Juſtice muſt often be violated in conſideration of public Neceſſity; and in this Point of View only can the Continuance of the Slave Trade be admiſſible.

It may not be unworthy of Conſideration, what Impreſſion the preſent Clamour may make on the Slaves in our Sugar Colonies.

Their great Superiority in point of Numbers, and an Idea that the Majority of this Country is favourable to their Emancipation, may produce a general Revolt, which would be attended with moſt ruinous Conſequences, not only to the Colonies, but to the Mother Country.

3. Should the Legiſlature in its Wiſdom deem an abſolute Reſtraint of future Importation to be an impolitic Meaſure, ſome Regulations might be ſuggeſted which would render the future Condition of the Slaves more eaſy and comfortable; for though Dr. Adair firmly believes that *even now* their Condition is more eligible in every juſt Point of View than that of the lower Ranks in Europe; yet it cannot be denied, that it may be meliorated by Expedients, which, inſtead of injuring, would eventually promote the real Intereſt of the Planter.

Dr. Adair thinks it will not be from the Purpoſe, to offer a few Obſervations on the Condition of the African Slaves, before and after they become the Property of the Weſt India Planter.

Firſt, Having never viſited the Coaſt of Africa, he could only derive his Information from Books of Travels, or occaſional Information.

From theſe Sources, he has learned that the Countries from whence the Slaves are imported, conſiſt of ſmall deſpotic Monarchies, which on various Pretences are frequently engaged in War.

It is generally admitted, that many of our Slaves have been Priſoners of War, who formerly having been ſacrificed to perſonal or political Reſentment, have, ſince the Intercourſe with Europeans, been preſerved as lucrative Objects of Commerce.

It is generally underſtood, that the Prince of each Territory, being abſolute Maſter of the Lives and Properties of his Subjects, often avails himſelf of his deſpotic Power in ſelling them to European Traders.

Secondly, Dreadful and indeed improbable Stories have been told of the Cruelty of the Captains of African Ships, reſpecting the Treatment of the Slaves during their Paſſage to the Weſt Indies; but without entertaining a very high Opinion of this rugged Race of Men, it is evidently their Intereſt to bring their Slaves in a good Condition to Market, becauſe they are often, if not always, intereſted as Proprietors; ſo that the Teſtimony of thoſe Perſons who have detailed

Stories of wanton or deliberate Cruelty exerciſed upon the Slaves, ſeldom merits any Credit; for when the Slaves arrive in the Weſt Indies, unleſs an Epidemic has prevailed in the Ship, they generally go on Shore hale, luſty, and in good Spirits.

It will be expected that Dr. Adair ſhould be more explicit on the Subject of their Treatment after they become the Property of the Planter.

The Love of Power is ſaid to be a ruling Paſſion in the Mind of Man; and the Hiſtory of Mankind affords ample Proofs, that in the Exerciſe of unlimited Power he is too apt to exceed the Bounds of Juſtice and Humanity; and therefore it would be uncandid abſolutely to deny the Stories that have been tolerably authenticated reſpecting the harſh Treatment of individual Slaves, though probably much exaggerated.

But it is ſo far from being Matter of Surpriſe that ſome Inſtances of wanton or deliberate Cruelty have been brought forward on tolerable Authority, that it is really ſurprizing they have not occurred more frequently in our Weſt-India Colonies. But do none ſuch occur even in this Country?

Without attributing to the Weſt India Planter a larger Proportion of the ſocial Virtues than he really poſſeſſes, or venturing to inquire into his *real* Motives when he *ſeems* to exerciſe thoſe Virtues towards his Negro Servants, he is, at leaſt, actuated by One very powerful Incentive—the Conſideration of his own Intereſt.

Slaves are a very valuable, but a very precarious Property; and thoſe who are imported from Africa require, for ſeveral Months after their Importation, aſſiduous Attention and great Indulgence.

On their Arrival at the Plantation, they are generally committed to the Care of an experienced Slave of their own Country, and are, for a conſiderable Time, exempt from any Duty that can be deemed laborious.

Even after they enter on their Occupations, much Care is neceſſary to reconcile them, by the gentleſt Means, to their new Situation.

Their Food in their native Country being chiefly vegetable, it is ſo likewiſe in the Colonies, with an Addition generally of a ſmall Portion of Salt Fiſh. In many Plantations they have a daily or weekly Allowance; in ſome they neither expect nor require it; in all, each Family has a Portion of Land which they cultivate in Proviſion, to provide for their own Uſe; and the induſtrious, moreover, rear Goats, Hogs, and Poultry; ſo that many of them become (comparatively) wealthy.

Sunday they employ as they think proper, and, except during the Harveſt, they are generally allowed Half a Day beſide, in every Week, to cultivate their Grounds, or carry their Produce to Market. At Chriſtmas they have Three Days Vacation, and a Portion of Salt Beef and Flour. The Cloathing allowed by the Maſter is but ſlight, though ſufficient for the Climate, but the induſtrious, not contented with this, often ſupply themſelves very amply with Finery, of which they, the Women eſpecially, are very fond.

They often amuſe themſelves with Singing and Dancing, and from the Cheerfulneſs of their Demeanour there is no Reaſon to ſuppoſe they conſider Bondage as a great Evil.

Many of them have of late Years been converted and baptized by the Methodiſt and Moravian Preachers, and ſeem to be very zealous and devout.

If a Slave manifeſts good Diſpoſitions, he is encouraged, if not rewarded; otherwiſe he is puniſhed; but a prudent Planter never puniſhes a Slave with ſuch Severity as to excite incurable Diſguſt or incorrigible Obſtinacy, well knowing that he himſelf muſt eventually be the Sufferer.

It has however happened, that Proprietors of harſh or capricious Tempers, miſtaking or neglecting their true Intereſts, and brutal Overſeers, diſregarding the Intereſt of their Employer, have occaſionally exerciſed much Severity towards their Slaves. But are there no cruel Fathers, Huſbands, and Maſters, in this Country of Liberty? It is to be feared that too many Adventurers of this Complexion have croſſed the Atlantic, where they have gratified their *Penchant* at the Expence of the poor unreſiſting Slave.

It has been aſſerted, that the Diſcipline of a Weſt India Plantation is founded on a uniform Syſtem of Tyranny; but Dr. Adair ventures to aſſert, that the Diſcipline is not more rigid than that of European Navies and Armies, and, in ſeveral Inſtances, not ſo much ſo.

A Weſt India Plantation may juſtly be deemed One great Family, and the Government of it conſequently patriarchal; therefore ſuch Offences as in their Nature or Magnitude do not come under the Cognizance of the Civil Magiſtrate, are neceſſarily puniſhable by the Maſter, or thoſe to whom he delegates his Power.

The great Diſparity in point of Numbers between the White Inhabitants and the Slaves, probably ſuggeſted to the firſt Settlers the Neceſſity of rigid Diſcipline, as their only Security againſt Inſurrection, being then deſtitute of Military Protection.

But during Dr. Adair's Reſidence in the Weſt Indies, which commenced 40 Years ago, the Diſcipline has been conſiderably relaxed; and the particular Inſtances of harſh Treatment have been much leſs frequent.

With reſpect to the Diſtribution of public Juſtice, Dr. Adair, not only as a Provincial Magiſtrate, but as one of the Judges, had occaſion to remark, that their public Offences were puniſhed with Lenity, and their perſonal Injuries with rigid Impartiality; though he was always of opinion that the Puniſhment of a White Perſon for the Murder of a Slave ſhould be capital; whereas, by the Laws of Antigua, it is only Fine and Impriſonment.

But notwithſtanding the Facts and Arguments adduced in the preceding Pages, it may be ſaid, that the Teſtimonies of Perſons who have reſided in the Weſt India Iſlands manifeſt the Abuſes of Slavery, and the Public Voice demands an Abolition of it.

As the Conduct of Men in ſimilar Situations is nearly the ſame, Dr. Adair cannot comprehend the Probability of Acts of Cruelty being frequently committed in one Iſland which were unknown in another; and therefore does not heſitate to declare it to be his firm Belief, that ſome of the ſuppoſed Facts are incredible, and others exaggerated; and there are very ſubſtantial Reaſons for ſuſpecting, that ſome of the Relaters have been actuated by Diſappointment, Diſguſt, or the Luſt of popular Applauſe.

With reſpect to the Public in general, a few Pamphlets and Petitions, chiefly founded on Miſrepreſentations or Miſapprehenſion, cannot be juſtly deemed the Senſe of the Public; but even admitting them to be expreſſive of it, we know that Prejudice is a deceitful Inmate: In her own Form the liberal will reſiſt her; but ſhe gains Admiſſion to the Heart under ſo many ſpecious Diſguiſes, that, once received, it is almoſt impoſſible to expel her.

There are ſome Diſeaſes, ſuch as the Yaws, Black Scurvy, &c. which occur in Negroes, and eſpecially in Africans, much more commonly than in White Perſons, as there are alſo others which are rarely to be met with among them which are ſufficiently common among White Perſons, as Gout, &c.; but it is not ſuppoſed the Negroes, whether Slaves or Free, are excluſively liable to any Diſeaſes either conſtitutional or acquired.

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A. N° 12.

What Care is taken of the Slaves in Sickneſs? Are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpoſe? What Proviſion is made for them when old or diſabled; and are their Maſters obliged, in ſuch Caſes, to maintain them?

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—Every Planter has a Sick Houſe to which all Invalids are ſent and taken care of; and it is a conſtant Practice among the Planters to allow an annual Sum to a Phyſician for medical Aſſiſtance; and when Slaves are old or diſabled, ſuch Slaves are maintained by their Maſter; and as long as they live, receive every neceſſary Attendance from thoſe who, on account of their being either near Relations or Friends, are appointed to nurſe and take care of them: But how far Maſters are enjoined by Law thus to provide for ſick and old or diſabled Slaves, not being in poſſeſſion of the Laws of the Iſland, I am unable to tell with abſolute Certainty.

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

There are no Laws or other Regulations with regard to the Care to be taken of Negroes, when affected by Sickneſs, than ſuch as ariſe from Cuſtom or Uſage. A medical Man is paid by the Year for attending the Negroes, and it is cuſtomary for him, or ſome proper Aſſiſtant, to go to each Eſtate once or twice every Week,—generally twice in the ſickly Months, to ſee who may be complaining, and to preſcribe and ſend Medicines for them: But he is likewiſe obliged to attend whenever he is called upon on the intermediate Days. There is generally on each Eſtate, and ought always to be, an Hoſpital provided with proper Conveniencies and Attendants for the Accommodation and Care of the Sick; and whatever Diet or other Articles of Comfort is directed by the medical Man in Attendance, for them who are ſick, is always or generally ſupplied. And with regard to the old or diſabled, by the Tenth Clauſe of an Act paſſed in the Thirty-firſt Year of the Reign of his late Majeſty George the Second, it is provided, That if any Perſon ſhall manumit or ſet free any Slaves diſeaſed, blind, aged, or diſabled from working, he ſhall provide them a proper Houſe, and ſufficient Clothing and Diet; and if they are found rambling or begging through his Neglect, he is ſubject to certain Penalties: And by the ſame Clauſe, if any Perſon ſhall ſuffer any of his Slaves who come under the above Deſcription to ramble or beg, he ſhall be puniſhed in the ſame Manner as if he has actually manumitted and neglected to make Proviſion for them. Beſides which, there is always ſuppoſed to be ſufficient Power in the Magiſtrates, either individually or in Seſſions, to take cognizance of, and provide a Remedy for any Oppreſſions that may be practiſed, and no Magiſtrate would refuſe to give his Aſſiſtance in ſuch a Caſe.

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A. N° 13.

What is the general Period of the Lives of Negro Slaves? Is it of equal Duration with that of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes?

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—I am unable to anſwer this Head of Inquiry.

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

Inſtances of Longevity are by no means uncommon among the Negro Slaves; perhaps the Period of their Lives may, generally ſpeaking, be conſidered as equal to that of White Inhabitants, eſpecially thoſe of laborious Profeſſions, with a very little Allowance for the Difference of Labour and different Habits.

A. Nº 14.

What is the Practice reſpecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves, and what are the Regulations concerning it?

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. Hutchinson.—Polygamy being allowed of among the different Tribes on the Guinea Coaſt, the Slaves in the Weſt Indies retain the Cuſtom of their Country in having a Plurality of Wives, with whom they cohabit as long as they agree together; yet there are ſome few among them, who, either by the Influence of their Maſters and Miſtreſſes, or by the Impulſe of an extraordinary Affection, attach themſelves to one Woman; but there are no Regulations concerning Marriage among them, they being left entirely to themſelves in that Particular.

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The Male, as in Europe, and indeed in every well-regulated Society, generally pays his Addreſſes to the Female, and if Advances are approved, the Parties conſider themſelves from that very Moment as Man and Wife, without any further Ceremony, and no other Regulation whatever.

A. Nº 15.

Can any Cauſes be aſſigned which impede the natural Increaſe of Negro Slaves?

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. Hutchinson.—The natural Increaſe of Negro Slaves is impeded by the Cauſes following, viz. By the Polygamy of the Men, and the Infidelity of the Women—by the Ambition of the Generality of the Females, particularly the comelier Part of them, to be preferred by the White Men, who frequently reward a long Connexion of that Sort with Freedom and Independence—by the Injury the Women receive from the Commerce they have with the White People, particularly Soldiers and Seamen, and which they ſpread through whole Plantations—and by the greater Proportion which there is of Males than of Females: All which unfavourable Circumſtances to natural Increaſe among them cannot but at leaſt greatly weaken the prevailing Notion, that hard Labour is the preventive Cauſe of it.

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According to ſome of the common Principles of Population, Negroes ſhould increaſe rapidly, having nothing to fear from the Number of Children; but on the contrary, it being an Advantage to have many; nor does it appear that the natural Increaſe is not equal to that of the inferior Ranks of People in other Countries. But the Neceſſity for the Importation of Slaves is founded in the dreadful Ravages made by Epidemics of various Kinds, which frequently carry off ſo large a Proportion of the whole Number of Slaves in this and other Iſlands, that it requires many Years before the Deficiency can be repaired, even by the vaſt Numbers of Africans imported.—In the Year 1779 nearly a Fourth or Fifth Part of all the Slaves in the Iſland died of the Dyſentery, and great Numbers die every Year of the ſame Complaint.—In the Year 1782 an epidemic Pleuriſy, and in 1783 the Meaſles, and in 1786 the Chin-cough, carried off great Numbers; and the Small-pox, notwithſtanding the Attention paid to the Inoculation of the Negroes from Time to Time, proves very fatal to them. If the natural Increaſe of Slaves is impeded by any Cauſes whatever, it muſt be attributed to their own vicious Habits and Diſpoſitions, to the Debaucheries and Intemperance of the Males, to the early and promiſcuous Proſtitution of the Females, and to the Ravages of the Venereal Diſeaſe in both, by which Barrenneſs, Debility, and old Age, are produced much oftener and ſooner than they would otherwiſe be in the natural Courſe of Things.

A. Nº 16.

Are many Children born of Negro Slaves, and in what Proportion are they reared?

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. Hutchinson.—Women not being prolific, for the Reaſons before ſtated, many Children are not born of them, and of thoſe that are born not Three in Six are ever reared, owing principally to a Diſorder called the Jaw-fall, which they are ſubject to in the Month, and is always fatal to them.

Dr. Adair obſerved on the laſt Anſwer, that Mr. Hutchinſon has, in his Opinion, ſtated th Number of Children dying in the Month from the Jaw-fall too highly.—He thinks that a greate Proportion of Negro Children are reared.

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The Number of Negro Slaves born is very conſiderable; but it is not eaſy to ſay whether the are reared in an equal Proportion with the Children of White People. If not, it may be owing t a Variety of unavoidable Cauſes; in the firſt place, to the Ignorance of Negro Midwives, wh perhap perhaps not unfrequently injure them in their Birth; ſecondly, to the neceſſary Want of that minute Attention to ſmaller Articles of Comfort which the extreme Tenderneſs of Infancy requires, and perhaps not a little to the Want of Affection in the Mother, who often, not knowing the Father, may become leſs ſolicitous about the Offspring; and it is a notorious Fact, that the younger Female Slaves conſider Children as Burthens and Reſtraints upon their Pleaſures, and that Kind of Life they are addicted to.

A. N° 17.

Are the Children of Negro Slaves ſubject to any Diſeaſes to which the Children of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not equally ſubject; and if they are, to what Cauſe is it to be imputed?

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. Hutchinson.—The Children of Negro Slaves are peculiarly ſubject to that fatal Diſorder the Jaw-fall, taken notice of under the preceding Head of Inquiries, and which the Children of White Inhabitants are not ſubject to; the Cauſe of which, it is ſaid, is ſo little underſtood, or if underſtood, it is ſo much beyond the medical Skill of that Country to remove it, that every Attempt for that End has hitherto proved fruitleſs.

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The Children of Negro Slaves may be more obnoxious to particular Diſeaſes than thoſe of White Perſons, but are not ſuppoſed to be excluſively ſo to any Diſeaſes; although a general Idea prevails in the Weſt Indies, that Negro Children are particularly ſubject to a Diſeaſe commonly called the Jaw-fall, it is not imagined to be the Caſe in this Iſland. That Negro Children are here more ſubject to that Diſeaſe than the Children of White Perſons, is undoubtedly true; but the Difference is conſidered to be owing to that Care and Attention which the Children of inferior Ranks of People in all Countries muſt receive in a leſs Degree than the Infants of thoſe in a ſuperior and more affluent Situation of Life.

A. N° 18.

Are Negro Slaves, or their Children, in general baptized?

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland.

Mr. Hutchinson.—There are frequent Inſtances of grown-up Negro Slaves receiving Baptiſm at the Iſland of Antigua, and a great Proportion of the Negro Children are baptized there.

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Negro Slaves and their Children were formerly very ſeldom chriſtened, but there have been more of both Adults and Children baptized within theſe laſt Twelve or Fifteen Years than there were before that Period in the Iſland; and as the Slaves are fond of being conſidered Chriſtians, the Practice of being baptized daily gains ground, and will moſt probably ſoon become univerſal.

A. N° 19, 20, and 21.

What religious Inſtitutions are there for the Benefit of Negro Slaves in each of the Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?

Are any Miſſionaries ſent from England for their Inſtruction, and what has been their Succeſs? If unſucceſsful, to what Cauſe is it to be attributed?

Are the Miſſionaries more ſucceſsful in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Free Negroes than in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Slaves; and to what Cauſe is any Difference in this Reſpect to be imputed?

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. Hutchinson.—In Anſwer to theſe Queſtions, I beg leave to ſtate, that there are no particular religious Inſtitutions at Antigua for the Benefit of the Slaves; but they derive conſiderable Inſtruction from a Society of Moravians who are ſettled there; and on account of the Zeal they ſhew in teaching ſuch Negroes as are Followers of them, who are now become very numerous, both his Majeſty's Governors and the Planters have been well diſpoſed to give Countenance and Encouragement to their laudable Endeavours; but whether they have been more ſucceſsful in the Inſtruction and Converſion of the Free Negroes, I am not able to tell; and as there are no Miſſionaries ſent out there by the Society for propagating the Goſpel, this ſeems to be the moſt proper Place to remark, that a greater Number of both Domeſtic and Field Negroes regularly attend Divine Service on Sundays at the ſeveral Pariſh Churches upon that Iſland, than I have obſerved at the Churches upon any other Iſland where I have been.

Dr. Adair obſerved, that the Labours of the Moravians, in the Converſion of the Negroes, have of late Years been very ſucceſsful, and have been attended with good Effects.

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There are no legal religious Inſtitutions eſtabliſhed in this Colony for the particular Benefit of the Slaves, but they are never prevented from attending the Pariſh Churches and Meeting Houſes, which they do in great Numbers, and receive from the Miniſters of the Eſtabliſhed Church of England, the Moravian Miſſionaries who are tolerated by Law, and the Methodiſt Preachers, equal Inſtruction with the other Parts of their Congregations in Morality and religious Duties.

Miſſionaries of the Sect of Moravians have migrated to this Iſland, and Methodiſt Preachers have of late Years made their Appearance here; and as both are tolerated, and have erected neceſſary Places for holding their Meetings, and as no Objection whatever is made by the Proprietors of Slaves to the Attendance of the latter on thoſe Preachers, they make as many Converts as they can; and a very large Proportion of the Slaves here conſider themſelves as attached to one or other of the different Sects, and carefully obſerve a Propriety of Dreſs and Conduct during the Time of Divine Service.

The Miſſionaries are not more ſucceſsful in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Free Negroes than in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Slaves. The Character of the Free Negroes (a few Inſtances only excepted), as before given, is a ſufficient Reaſon for this Aſſertion.

A. N° 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27.

Whether Negroes called Obeah-men, or under any other Denomination practiſing Witchcraft, exiſt in the Iſland of Antigua?

By what Arts, or by what Means, do theſe Obeah-men cauſe the Deaths, or otherwiſe injure thoſe who are ſuppoſed to be influenced thereby; and what are the Symptoms and Effects that have been obſerved to be produced in People who have been ſuppoſed to be under the Influence of their Practices?

Are the Inſtances of Death, produced by theſe Arts or Means, frequent?

Are theſe Arts or Means brought by the Obeah-men from Africa, or are they Inventions which have originated in the Iſland?

Whether any or what Laws exiſt in the ſaid Iſland for the Puniſhment of them; and what Evidence is generally required for their Conviction?

Whether many of the Negroes in the Iſlands are Mahometans?

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. Hutchinson.—A few Negroes called Obeah-men do yet exiſt in the Iſland of Antigua.

Dr. Adair.—Perſons under that Denomination ſtill exiſt in Antigua, though they are ſuppoſed to be now leſs numerous than formerly.

Mr. Hutchinson.—Without pretending to the Knowledge ſome profeſs to have of every minute Point that can relate to the Negroes in the Weſt Indies, I feel no Difficulty in diſtinguiſhing theſe Obeah-men as a Set of People who, being better acquainted with the Qualities of Herbs, and having a more perfect Knowledge of the Nature of Simples, than the reſt of the Negroes, improve that Advantage to acquire an Awe and a Superiority over them; and this they do by wickedly contriving to adminiſter their noxious Drugs, whenever it can ſuit the Views of their Ambition, or ſerve to ſatiate their vindictive Tempers; and I have been informed, that what with the Power of theſe Drugs, and what with the Prepoſſeſſion the injured Perſons are under that their Condition admits of no Remedy, there have been Inſtances of Negroes actually lingering to Death. I am more particularly led into this Opinion of their Arts by the Symptoms and Effects which, as I have always underſtood, uniformly ſhew themſelves in all Caſes wherein thoſe Arts are ſuppoſed to be put in practice. A Languor and total Enervation firſt ſeize the Object of the Obeah-man's Ill-will; and theſe Symptoms are ſoon followed by ſo great a Lowneſs and Depreſſion of Spirits as to produce an extraordinary Deſpondency; and ſuch Notions have theſe People of the ſupernatural Power of theſe Doctors when under the Influence of their Practices, that they think it would be making their Caſe ſtill more deſperate, were they to complain that the Obeah-man had made them feel the Effect of his Diſpleaſure, or (as they expreſs themſelves on ſuch Occaſions) had put his ugly Mouth upon them. But their Poiſons have Degrees of Inveteracy in them, and affect very differently, ſome Sorts leaving the Body ulcerous, and other Sorts leaving the Limbs in a honey-combed State. Theſe are ſome of the Effects the Negroes impute to the Arts of the Obeah-men; but I imagine they aſcribe to that Cauſe many Diſeaſes they are afflicted with, which the Obeah-men have not been any ways inſtrumental in occaſioning.

Dr. Adair.—The Arts and Means they uſe ſeem to operate on the Mind rather than on the Body; for though it has been ſuppoſed that they have occaſionally been guilty of adminiſtering Poiſon, Dr. Adair has never had juſt Ground for believing that any Diſeaſe could be traced to this Cauſe, though he does not deny the Probability of it.—The Influence over the Minds of the ſuperſtitious has ſometimes been powerful and permanent, and the Effects ſomewhat ſimilar to thoſe which reſult from Animal Magnetiſm; but in no Inſtance has Dr. Adair known thoſe Effects to terminate in the Death of the Patient.

The Symptoms were, in general, ſuch as accompany Hypochondriaciſm and Melancholy: It ought however to be remarked, that artful Slaves, with a Hope of temporary Exemption from Labour, or as an Excuſe for Delinquency, have ſometimes pretended to be under the Influence of an Obeah-man's Spells; when the Belief of ſuch Influence has been real, ſtrong, and permanent, Dr. Adair has been informed, that the Patient has been relieved by Counterſpells.

Mr. Hutchinson.—In the Infancy of Planting, when the Weſt India Iſlands were ſtocked by imported Negroes only, the Obeah-men had every Opportunity of impoſing upon the Ignorance of thoſe about them, and were almoſt entirely unreſtrained from doing what Miſchief they pleaſed, which occaſioned Proviſion by Law, in ſome of the Iſlands, for the Puniſhment of them whenever they could be convicted of having practiſed their Arts, called at that Time by the profound Appellation of Magic, Necromancy, Witchcraft, &c. but in proportion as the Negroes of the Iſlands have become more enlightened by the Increaſe of thoſe who are denominated Country-born, the Obeah-men have loſt their Influence and terrifying Power over the reſt of the Negroes, there being few or none, except imported Negroes, who continue to view them as in any degree ſupernaturally endowed; and ſuch has been the Effect which the Dread of Puniſhment and the increaſed Difficulty of ſupporting their magical Character have produced, that they now ſeem almoſt to content themſelves with the Pre-eminence of being thought to have an inſpired Knowledge of all Crimes that are committed, and by ſuch pretended Inſpiration, or rather their Dexterity in diſcovering Offences committed by the Negroes, they are thought to be oftentimes the Means of preventing great Enormities among them. At leaſt, ſo unfrequent are now the Inſtances of Death or Diſeaſe produced by any Arts or Means they make uſe of, that although I ſpent Four or Five Years at the Bahama Iſlands, in the Office of the Secretary of the Colony, and Two or Three Years in the Weſt Indies, I never heard of more than Three or Four Inſtances, in which a Suſpicion could be entertained of their practiſing their Arts againſt the Life or Health of any Perſon whatever; and no Inſtance occurred in all that Time, of any one of them being convicted of either of thoſe Crimes.

Dr. Adair—never knew any Inſtance of Death from the ſuppoſed Influence of Obeah-men's Spells; though daily Experience proves, that a Diſeaſe originating in a depraved Imagination, or a powerful Excitement or Depreſſion of the mental Faculties, may derange and ſuſpend, and even deſtroy, the vital Powers.

Dr. Adair believes that Diſeaſes from the ſuppoſed Operation of Spells are now very rare.

Mr. Hutchinson.—Theſe Arts or Means practiſed by the Obeah-men are moſt probably brought from Africa; and this I am induced to believe, particularly on account of the Univerſality of the Character of the Obeah-men among the Negroes, which, I ſhould think, would be ſufficient to eſtabliſh that Point, if there was no other Foundation to reſt it upon.

Dr. Adair.—Theſe Arts or Means ſeem to have originated in Africa, becauſe the reputed Obeah-men are generally Natives of that Country. The Offices of Soothſayer and Phyſician may ſometimes have been united, but in moſt Inſtances Dr. Adair believes they are diſtinct. The chief Pretenſions of the Obeah-men ſeem to be confined to the Faculty of foreſeeing Events, and in pointing out the Means of producing thoſe Events; ſuch Pretenſions however have, in a few Inſtances which have come within Dr. Adair's Cognizance, been productive of dangerous Conſequences, as they have induced ſome Slaves to commit Crimes, and even Murder, from the Obeah-man's Aſſurance of Secreſy, Succeſs, and Impunity.

Mr. Hutchinson.—I believe there is no Law in the Iſland of Antigua which ſpecifies the Crime of practiſing theſe Arts, but that it is left to fall under ſome general Clauſe for puniſhing Negroes for Offences that are not ſpecifically named in the Laws made for their Government, which is a Circumſtance that ſeems to ſhew that it was never thought by the Legiſlature of that Iſland to be an Offence ſo frequently committed there as to require their particular Notice.

Dr. Adair—believes, but cannot poſitively aſſert, that Obeah-men are reſtrained by Law from the Exerciſe of their Arts. In Criminal Proſecutions, however, it is not eaſy to convict them as Acceſſaries, becauſe the Evidence of the Principal is not admitted as valid.

Mr. Hutchinson.—I never heard of there being any Negroes in that Iſland that are Mahometans.

Dr. Adair.—Mahometans are certainly ſometimes ſold as Slaves in our Colonies.

Dr. Adair—knew Three Perſons of this Deſcription; One of them a Negro Man, and reſided ſome Years in the Colony, and was able to give a tolerable Account of his Faith. The others were young Women, who were diſtinguiſhed from the Negro Tribe by the Complexion and Hair of a Madagaſcar Indian, and ſeemed to have been brought from a Country very remote from that which is termed the Slave Coaſt.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

That there are ſome few Negroes called Obeah-men exiſting in this Iſland, is certain; but the Information that they, or others under any Denomination whatever, practiſe Witchcraft, ought to have been totally diſregarded, as it is preſumed that the Idea of a Poſſibility of that Art has been long ago exploded in Great Britain, and conſequently in every Part of the Dominions inhabited by Perſons educated there, and entertaining the ſame Sentiments. No Inſtances whatever are known of theſe Obeah-men cauſing the Death, or otherwiſe injuring thoſe ſuppoſed to be under their Influence: That they practiſe on the Ignorance and Simplicity of Slaves leſs artful than themſelves, ſometimes appears to be the Caſe; but no other Symptoms or Effects are obſerved but thoſe ariſing from Fear and Superſtition; nor have any Inſtances of Death or Diſeaſe been known to be produced by their Arts or Means. Whether thoſe Arts or Means are brought by the Obeah-men from Africa, or are Inventions originated in this Iſland, no Perſons have ever thought it worth their while to inquire. No Laws whatever exiſt for the particular Puniſhment of theſe few Impoſtors; but whenever they are detected in their Practices, they are puniſhed by the Magiſtrates as Cheats and Rogues; and the ſame Evidence as is admitted in other Caſes for the Conviction of Slaves, is deemed ſufficient to bring theſe Offenders to Correction.

It is not known that any of the Slaves in this Country are Mahometans; ſome very few have been ſuppoſed to write, or have pretended to write, the Arabic Language.

A. N° 28.

With reſpect to Negro Slaves and Free Negroes, what is the Proportion between Males and Females?

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. **HUTCHINSON**.—In reſpect to Negro Slaves, I have no Calculation fixing the Proportion between Males and Females, that can be relied upon; but, at the ſame Time, I have good Reaſon to believe that the Females are about One-third leſs in Number than the Males; and in regard to Free Negroes, I muſt obſerve, that their whole Number at Antigua amounts to only a few Hundred; and the Circumſtances which occaſion the Proportion between Males and Females among them are extremely accidental.

Dr. **ADAIR** obſerved that the Proportion of Females, in his Opinion, is greater than that ſtated by Mr. Hutchinſon.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

This cannot be anſwered, for the Reaſons given in the Anſwer to the *Second Queſtion*; nor can the Fact be aſcertained but by the Method therein mentioned.

A. N° 29.

What is the average Value of a Country-born Negro Man and Woman? And what the average Value of an imported Negro Man and Woman?

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. **HUTCHINSON**.—The Value of a Country-born Negro Man is from Fifty to Two or Three Hundred Pounds Sterling; and of an imported Negro Man from Thirty-ſeven to Forty-five Pounds; and that of an ordinary Negro Woman is commonly rated at One-fourth Part leſs than the Value of an ordinary Negro Man.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

The average Value at this Time in this Iſland of a full-grown Country-born Negro, including Tradeſmen and Women, may be eſtimated at Fifty-five to Sixty Pounds Sterling; and the average Value of an imported Negro Man and Woman at Thirty-ſeven to Thirty-eight Pounds Sterling.

A. N° 30.

Has the Produce of each of the Iſlands increaſed in proportion to the increaſed Number of Negro Slaves? and if it has not ſo increaſed, what Reaſon is to be aſſigned for it?

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. **HUTCHINSON**.—It has been obſerved, that in the new Iſlands the Produce of each has increaſed very much in proportion to the increaſed Number of Negroes; but in regard to the old Iſlands, that Rule will by no means hold good, becauſe new Land is more productive, and is cultivated with leſs Labour, than old Land; the one requiring little or no Dung, and generating few or no Weeds; and the other requiring a great deal of Manure, and in proportion to the Manure that has been laid upon it, more or leſs obnoxious to Weeds, which it is of the utmoſt Conſequence to the Planter to keep under, and demands not only more conſtant Labour than any other Work upon a Plantation, but a greater Strength of it, and conſequently an increaſed Number of Slaves.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

It cannot be doubted that the Produce of Antigua has increaſed in proportion to the increaſed Number of Slaves; nor can it be ſuppoſed, as Slaves are the main Sinews of a Sugar Plantation, but that in order to preſerve a Continuation of the preſent Produce of that Iſland, their Numbers muſt be kept up; and it is moſt reaſonable to conclude, as a very great Majority of the Plantations, not leſs than Nineteen in Twenty, are deficient in Slaves, that notwithſtanding Cultivation is carried on to as great Height as it can be with the preſent Strength of Slaves in the Iſland, an Increaſe of their Numbers would occaſion an Increaſe of Produce.

A. Nº 31.

What Number of Acres has been in Cultivation in each Year, diſtinguiſhing the Proportion of Acres that has been appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, Ground Proviſions, &c. and what has in each Year been the Produce thereof reſpectively?

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—The Iſland of Antigua, to ſpeak generally, is divided into Sugar Eſtates, and Paſture and Proviſion Land; but the particular Number of Acres appropriated to each cannot yet be aſcertained.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A Knowledge of the Quantity of Land cultivated in this Iſland has not been ever aſcertained; this Queſtion cannot, for that Reaſon, be preciſely anſwered as to that Point. It has been already ſaid, that no other Species of Produce but Sugar, and a very ſmall Quantity of Cotton, is raiſed in this Iſland; and the cultivated Lands intended for the Cane are equally divided each Year into Three Parts; One of which is in Plant Canes, One in Rattoon Canes, and the other lying fallow, or planted with ſuch Proviſions as are conſidered a fallow Crop. The Quantity of Sugar ſhipped from this Iſland in each Year from 1779 to 1788 incluſive, may be ſeen by the annexed Table.

Years.	Hhds. of Sugar.	Tierces of Sugar.	Barrels of Sugar.	Punchs. of Rum.	Tierces of Rum.	Barrels of Rum.
1779	3,382	579	164	1,633	163	245
1780	3,518	662	65	846	86	14
1781	8,408	1,260	746	3,364	48	24
1782	15,102	1,603	1,854	4,832	142	107
1783	3,099	1,391	970	938	472	144
1784	18,370	1,868	3,260	7,077	1,575	1,459
1785	17,295	1,993	3,005	7,297	362	287
1786	16,072	1,895	4,005	5,787	262	475
1787	19,147	2,729	1,670	6,791	318	147
1788	14,256	1,910	1,010	6,165	275	107

A. Nº 32.

What is the Mode of cultivating and preparing the Ground for Sugar, Cotton, &c. reſpectively?

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—The Mode of cultivating the Ground for Sugar is, about the Month of Auguſt, to clear and hoe it thoroughly, and when that is done, to lay Pieces of Cane obliquely in Holes dug cloſe together, and properly dunged for that Purpoſe, and then to cover them with the Earth. In this Manner a whole Field is planted in regular Lines, at the Diſtance of about Four Feet; but it is not till Sixteen Months after that the Canes are uſually ripe and fit for the Mill; and during this Interval of their growing, the greateſt Care is neceſſary to keep the Grounds well weeded, and guard the Canes from every Thing that is noxious to them. The Cane Ground is generally divided into Three Parts: One contains the Canes for the ſucceeding Crop, another the young Canes, and the Third lies fallow, ready to be next planted.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

The Planters cultivate their Lands for Sugar with a Hand-hoe, and open it, manure it, and otherwiſe prepare it, as the different Soils require, and as the different Proprietors or Managers think moſt likely to anſwer.

A. Nº 33.

What Soil is moſt favourable for Sugar, Cotton, &c. and how far is the Soil capable of Improvement by Manure?

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—Sugar Canes require a warm, rich Soil; and ſuch Soil is ſo capable of being kept in Heart, and being improved by Manure, that without it there would ſoon be an End to the Culture, particularly of Sugar, in the old Iſlands; and it is therefore one of the moſt capital Wants a Planter muſt provide for cultivating a Plantation, and affords an Argument, in addition to all others, for the Policy of ſupplying the Sugar Colonies with Plantation Stock and Cattle in the eaſieſt Manner.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

The Soils moſt favourable for Sugar are a black Mould upon Clay, and the ſame Soil on a Marle. It is generally underſtood (and now eſtabliſhed as a Fact), that in every Country where Huſbandry has been introduced, the Land is impoveriſhed by the Plant (let it be what it will) that grows upon it; and that, in order to revive its Spirit, it will be neceſſary either to fallow, or to introduce ſomething as a Subſtitute thereto. The Dung of Animals, properly intermixed with Mould, Loam, Clay, Marle, Sand, Aſhes, Lime, Salt, &c. &c. is that Subſtitute which the Planters from Experience have found to be of the greateſt Advantage to their Lands.

A. N° 34.

What Difference is there in the Produce *per* Acre of different Plantations in the ſame Year, when not expoſed to extraordinary Accidents?

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. Hutchinson.—The Difference in the Produce *per* Acre of different Plantations in the ſame Year, when not expoſed to any extraordinary Accident, is ſo great, that in the Inſtance of Sugar Plantations, when ſome Acres produce Three Hogſheads, others fall ſo ſhort of that Quantity, that they yield no more than Half an Hogſhead.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

The Difference in the Produce *per* Acre of different Plantations in the ſame Year is ſo uncertain, and the Cauſes for that Difference are ſo various, and ſo much depends upon the Difference of Soil and Situation, and in the Cultivation even of the ſame Plantation by different People, that it is impoſſible to anſwer this Queſtion with any Preciſion, but by ſtating One particular Plantation againſt another, and aſcertaining the ſeveral Cauſes above mentioned relative to each; and it is preſumed a comparative View ſo confined would not anſwer the End propoſed by the Queſtion.

One general Obſervation however occurs, and may be depended upon as a Fact, which is, the Plantations that are beſt ſtocked with Slaves always make, comparatively ſpeaking, the greateſt Quantity of Produce.

A. N° 35.

By what Cauſes are Crops, on different Parts of the ſame Iſland, partially affected?

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. Hutchinson.—Crops on different Parts of the Iſland are partially affected, partly by the Difference of the Soil, and partly by the partial Rains which the Weſt India Iſlands are remarkably liable to.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

By the Difference of Soils and Situations; by the Quantity of Land well or ill manured; by the greater or leſs Skill or Knowledge of the Proprietor or Manager; and, above all, by the partial Seaſons of Rain.

A. N° 36.

Does the Quantity of Labour, which it is neceſſary to require from the Negroes, vary materially in different Parts of the Year, as it does here in Harveſt Time, &c.? and is there any Period at which the increaſed Labour produces any particular Effect on the Health of the Negroes?

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. Hutchinson.—A greater Quantity of Labour is required from the Slaves in the Seaſon of the Crop than in any other Part of the Year; and they are ſo far from being at that Time more affected in their Health by ſuch increaſed Labour, that nothing is more generally remarked, than that they never appear ſo healthy, and in ſo high Spirits, as they always do at that Period, which muſt undoubtedly be owing to the nouriſhing and invigorating and medicinal Qualities of the Cane juice, which they are immoderately fond of.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

During the Time of taking off the Crop, the Negroes work many more Hours in the Day than out of Crop, and ſometimes with little Remiſſion for Reſt; but the Work is ſo eaſy, and the Juice of the Canes (which they take *ad libitum*) ſo refreſhing, that they are univerſally more cheerful and healthy during this Period than at any other Time, and continue more or leſs ſo during the remaining Period of the Year, in proportion to the Length of the Crop. It is not ſuppoſed, that either the Degree or the Nature of the Labour they go through out of Crop, has any great Effect in cauſing them to be more ſickly then than in Crop. Indeed, a Variety of other Cauſes concur to make that Seaſon more or leſs unhealthy to all the Inhabitants of the Iſland; and it is to be obſerved, that in Crop Time the Labour of the White Servants keeps pace with the increaſed Labour of the Slaves.

A. N° 37.

Would it be poſſible to cultivate to Advantage the Weſt India Iſlands by the Labour of Europeans, or of Free Negroes?

Mr. Hutchinson.—In Anſwer to this Query, I think myſelf well warranted in aſſerting, that a Planter can ſo little afford to give an European or Free Negro One Shilling *per* Day for his Hire (which is a Sum it cannot be conceived either the one or the other would work for), that if ſuch Planter could employ his Gang of Negroes throughout the Year for Wages at a much lower Rate, he never would think of cultivating his Ground, were it the moſt productive Spot in the Weſt Indies.

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Morally impoſſible. Europeans periſh under much leſs laborious Services; and as to the Free Negroes, what has been ſaid already of them in theſe Anſwers, muſt ſhew, that no pecuniary or other Conſideration whatſoever, would induce them to cultivate the Lands.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. N° 38.

What is the Diſpoſition of the Free Negoes with reſpect to Labour, particularly continual or diurnal Labour?

Mr. Hutchinson.—Free Negroes ſeem as little inclined to ſubmit to Labour as White People, and generally employ themſelves in ſuch Occupations as are common to the lower Claſs of White Inhabitants.

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

By the Conduct of the Free Negroes in general, it may be very ſafely pronounced, that their Diſpoſitions are averſe to hard Labour, whether continual or diurnal, and that they conſider themſelves as ſuperior to it. They apply themſelves, a very few Inſtances excepted, to the Employment of Writing-clerks, Taylors, and other ſedentary Trades. They will not even undertake any mechanical Occupations, ſuch as Carpenters, Coopers, &c. although they might depend upon being conſtantly hired. To aſk them to work in the Cultivation of Land, would be conſidered as an Affront, and they may in general be regarded as an uſeleſs diſſipated Race of People, and as Encouragers of Thefts and Robberies in the Slaves, by buying and receiving ſtolen Goods.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. N° 39.

Could an European Conſtitution ſubſiſt in a Weſt India Climate, under the Labour neceſſary for cultivating a Weſt India Plantation?

Mr. Hutchinson.—As it cannot be pretended, that the native White Inhabitants, who do no laborious Work at all, have the Opportunity of recovering themſelves from an impaired Conſtitution by a Change of Climate, and are accuſtomed to the moſt wholeſome and dainty Diet, have under theſe Circumſtances much, if at all, increaſed in any of the Weſt India Iſlands, it is highly reaſonable to ſuppoſe their Decreaſe would be very alarming, were they driven to the Neceſſity of performing themſelves the Labour now impoſed on the Negroes; much leſs can it be imagined, that European Conſtitutions can poſſibly ſubſiſt there under the ſame Share of Labour; and as a ſtrong Argument of their being unequal to it, I need only appeal to the Nation's Experience of the Mortality which the Climate of the Weſt Indies produced during the late War among his Majeſty's Troops that ſerved there: For whatever can be aſcribed to the Circumſtances of Soldiers as an additional Cauſe of that Mortality, muſt be aſcribed in a ſtill higher Degree to the Situation that Deſcription of Europeans would be under, whoſe Neceſſities would force them to emigrate to the Weſt Indies upon the Footing of common Labourers.

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Anſwered by the 37th.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. N° 40 and 41.

Is the Labour of Cattle, and of what Species and in what Proportion, uſed in the Cultivation of a Weſt India Plantation?

Could the Quantity of ſuch Cattle be increaſed, and could their Labour be ſubſtituted for that of Slaves in a greater Extent than it is at preſent?

Mr. Hutchinson.—Horſes, Mules, and Cattle, are indiſpenſably neceſſary on every Plantation, both for leſſening Negro Labour, and for other Purpoſes. When the Canes are cut and made into Bundles, they are carried to the Mills by Aſſes, Carts, or Horſes; and Horſes and Cattle are neceſſary alſo for working the Mills, of which there are Three Sorts, viz. Cattle, Wind and Water Mills; but for Want of Water the Two Firſt Sorts only are in uſe at Antigua, and in working the Cattle Mills, Six or Eight Horſes at a Time are neceſſary to turn them; and the Draught even for that Number is ſo great that they require being relieved every Hour.

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

I ſhould imagine the Quantity of Cattle would be increaſed, provided the Landholders in the new Iſlands were encouraged to turn ſuch Lands as are fit for no other Uſe into Paſture and Proviſion Grounds. At preſent, the Cuſtomhouſe Charges upon Veſſels paſſing from one Iſland to another, even with Goods not enumerated, are by Regulation ſo heavy as to operate as a great Check to Improvements of this Sort; and though the Labour of Cattle could not be ſubſtituted for that of Slaves to a greater Extent than it is at preſent, yet it is certain, if the Stock of Cattle required in the preſent Mode of cultivating Plantations ſhould by any means be diminiſhed, the Labour of the Slaves muſt be increaſed in proportion to the Deficiency of that Stock.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

On every Plantation, as many Mules, Horſes, and horned Cattle, are made uſe of for Draught and Cultivation, as the Abilities of the Proprietors and the Extent of his Lands will admit of; and in no Inſtance whatever is the Labour of Slaves exacted where Cattle can be employed.

A. N° 42.

Have different European Inſtruments of Huſbandry from Time to Time been introduced in the Cultivation of Plantations in the Weſt Indies; and is it likely that the Uſe of theſe could be extended, or further Improvements in this reſpect be applied, to lighten and abridge the Labour of Slaves in cultivating Weſt India Plantations?

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—The Sugar Canes are cut with a Bill, or ſome ſuch other Tool, by One at a Time; for they are too big, and have too much Reſiſtance, to be mowed with a Scythe, or cut with a Hook; and at the Time of their being cut, they are trimmed, and their Leaves or Flags and Tops are cut off, and the reſt of the Field Work is done with Axes, Hoes, and other neceſſary Inſtruments of the ſame ſimple Kind. Alſo Mills, Mill Caſes, Ladles, Skimmers, and a Variety of Coppers, are required for the grinding of the Canes, and for the Proceſs of boiling and curing, and Stills for the making of Rum. Theſe being the principal Inſtruments and the Works neceſſary for the manufacturing of Sugar and Rum, and as it is manifeſtly for the Advantage of the Planters in the Weſt Indies to avail themſelves of all Improvements that can be made in the Uſe of thoſe Inſtruments, and of all Expedients that can be put in practice for the leſſening of the Labour of their Slaves, it is natural for me to ſuppoſe, that, after an Experience of upwards of a Century and an Half, the Inſtruments of Cultivation in uſe there are now formed upon Principles the beſt calculated for that End, and are in the ſame comparative State of Perfection as the Inſtruments of Huſbandry are in England, and that any further Improvement of them depends on the ſame Accidents in one Country as in the other.

Dr. ADAIR—obſerved, that Colonel Martyn, who was a Man of great Ingenuity, and of a very ſpeculative Turn of Mind, and has written on the Cultivation of the Weſt India Iſlands, carried a Plough and Ploughmen to Antigua; but, after ſome Years Experience, gave up the Uſe of it, though he does not know the Reaſon of it.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

The Plough has been frequently introduced and as frequently laid aſide as an unprofitable Mode of Cultivation; the Proprietors, who had adopted this Plan, being neceſſitated ſpeedily to diſcontinue their Plough, having found to their Sorrow that their Cattle were impoveriſhed, and many frequently died. All other probable Improvements in the Inſtruments of Huſbandry have, from Time to Time, had a fair Trial; but nothing has yet been found ſo completely ſuited to the Diſpoſition of the Slaves, and at the ſame Time ſo efficacious in Cultivation, as the Hand Hoe. It muſt be Obſtinacy, or Want of common Senſe in the Extreme, that could induce a Planter to reject any Inſtrument or Syſtem of Huſbandry that would abridge the Labour of his Slaves.

A. N° 43.

What is the whole Number of Acres in the Iſland of Antigua; and how much of that Part thereof which is at preſent not cultivated is capable of being brought into Culture?

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—The Iſland of Antigua is upwards of 50 Miles in Circumference, and contains Two different Kinds of Soil: One rich and fertile, and the other (which prevails over a very large Part of the Iſland) ſtiff, clayey, and of a Quality ſo much inferior, and ſo infeſted with an inirradicable Graſs, that many Eſtates conſiſting of it, which were once very productive, are now ſo impoveriſhed and worn out, as either to be converted into Paſture Land, or to become entirely abandoned; and excluſive of ſuch abandoned Land, and a Sort that is inimprovable, every Part of the Iſland may be ſaid to be under Cultivation.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

By an accurate Survey of this Iſland made and publiſhed in the Years 1746, 7, and 8, the whole Number of Acres of Land is there laid down as being 69,225. But there appear inſurmountable Objections to the aſcertaining how much of that Part of the Iſland which is at preſent not cultivated, is capable of being brought into Culture.

A. N° 44.

How much Land is there in the Iſland of Antigua which is not private Property?

No Anſwer from the Agents.

There is not any Land which is not private Property, except the Tract of Land at Engliſh Harbour veſted by a Law paſſed in the Year 1743 in his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, for certain public Uſes; and another Tract of 50 Acres in the Neighbourhood of the Town of St. John, originally intended for building thereon a Houſe for the Reſidence of his Majeſty's Governor, but now uſed as a Common; and the Lands on which his Majeſty's Barracks are erected. Theſe different Parcels compriſe the whole Land which is not private Property.

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A. N° 45.

What Proportion of the Land which is private Property in the Iſland of Antigua is now in Cultivation?

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—There is no Land in the ſaid Iſland which is not private Property, except ſuch Land as is either unimprovable, impracticable, or annexed to public Works and Buildings; but I cannot diſtinguiſh the Proportion of the Land of thoſe Deſcriptions, or of that which is now in Cultivation.

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

The whole Quantity of Land in this Iſland has been very often aſcertained by the Oaths of the Inhabitants for the Purpoſe of raiſing Taxes; but a Knowledge of the Proportion of Land in Cultivation has not ever been thought neceſſary, nor indeed would the Proportion of any One Year determine the Fact, as it muſt neceſſarily vary in each Year according to the Will and Abilities of the Proprietors to diminiſh or increaſe the Quantity of their cultivated Lands.

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A. N° 46 and 47.

What Proportion of the Land now in Cultivation in the Iſland of Antigua would, from Situation or Soil, admit of the Uſe of the Plough?

In how many Plantations in the ſaid Iſland has the Plough been known to be introduced for the Purpoſe of preparing the Land for Cultivation?

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—The Plough has been introduced in many Plantations in the ſaid Iſland, but in no One Inſtance has the Trial of it yet proved ſucceſsful.

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

The Land in this Iſland, like the Lands of other Countries, which is not too ſteep or too ſtony, would admit of the Uſe of the Plough; but it has been found by repeated Experience to be ſo expenſive an Inſtrument of Huſbandry, and ſo very laborious in this Climate to Man and Beaſt, that as often as it has been tried ſo often it has been laid aſide.

It is impoſſible to tell the exact Number of Plantations in which the Plough has been introduced for the Purpoſe of Cultivation. It has certainly been tried in ſeveral, but in no One Inſtance has it, for the Reaſons given above, yet proved ſucceſsful.

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A. N° 48.

How many Slaves in the whole are employed in the Iſland of Antigua in the Cultivation of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, &c. &c. and how many in menial Services, in making Roads, Fiſhing, or any other Employments?

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—I am totally unable to anſwer this Query.

Meſſ. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

No other Produce but Sugar, and a very ſmall Quantity of Cotton, is raiſed in this Iſland, and by far the greateſt Number of the Slaves are employed in the Cultivation thereof: But to anſwer this Queſtion preciſely is impoſſible, as the Numbers employed in the ſeveral Occupations thereby ſtated are continually varying at the Will or according to the Neceſſities of the Proprietors. No Slaves are particularly ſet apart for the Purpoſe of making or repairing Roads that is done by a

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Summons of ſuch a Number of Slaves as the Commiſſioners appointed for that Service in each Diſtrict may think neceſſary, whenever the Roads require to be repaired.

A. N° 49.

What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation; and what is the average Proportion of Produce in each Species to the Number of Acres, or of Slaves?

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. Hutchinson.—Being unable to anſwer the preceding Head of Enquiry, it is impoſſible for me to ſay what Proportion the Number of Slaves bears to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation; and though in a very good Year ſome Acres yield as much as Three Hogſheads of Sugar *per* Acre, when others yield no more than Half an Hogſhead *per* Acre, the average Proportion of Produce to an Acre cannot be aſcertained by any Sort of Conjecture, until it is known what Proportion the good bears to the indifferent Soil under Cultivation, and the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation.

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A Knowledge of the Proportion of Lands in Cultivation in this Iſland has not ever been aſcertained; and as it is equally impoſſible to ſay at preſent what Proportion of the Lands in Cultivation is appropriated to the different Species of Produce, nothing but mere Conjecture can be offered as an Anſwer to this Queſtion.

A. N° 50.

Is the Corn, Graſs, or Ground Proviſions, raiſed in the Iſland of Antigua produced from ſeparate Farms; or from Lands annexed to the Plantations reſpectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the Plantations?

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. Hutchinson.—Corn, Graſs, and Ground Proviſion, raiſed in the ſaid Iſland, are produced from Lands annexed to the Plantations, and worked by Negroes belonging to ſuch Plantations.

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From Lands annexed to and apart of the Plantations, and worked by the Slaves belonging thereto.

A. N° 51.

What is the Kind of Manure made uſe of in the Iſland of Antigua?

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. Hutchinson.—The Manure made uſe of in the Iſland is compoſed of Dung, Traſh, Marl.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

The Manure uſed in this Iſland is made from the Dung of every Animal employed in the Cultivation, or other Services; which being tolerably intermixed with Mold, Clay, Loam, Marl, Lime, Salt, Aſhes, Shells, Sea Moſs, Sand, &c. is applied as the Soil may require; the dried Cane Blades alſo form a conſiderable Part of the Manure; and ſome Planters have imported Rags and Soot for the Purpoſe of Manure alſo.

A. N° 52.

If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and Owners?

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. Hutchinson.—The Planters at Antigua do generally employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out Manure.

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The Introduction of Cattle and Mules into the Lands prepared for immediate planting would totally deſtroy all the Labour and Expence incurred thereby; but in all Places where that can be avoided the Manure is carried out by Mules and Cattle, and undoubtedly to the Advantage and Eaſe of the Proprietors and Slaves; but the latter are never employed in manuring the Land, otherwiſe than by diſtributing the Dung into the Cane Holes, which it is abſolutely impoſſible to do in any other Way.

Upon

A. N° 53.

Upon any Plantation with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding on an Average a certain annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be ſuppoſed to be the nett Income to the Owner if living on the Iſland, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and clothing his Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other neceſſary Expences? And what the nett Income to the Owner living in Great Britain?

Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Burton, joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair. Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—Having never had any immediate Concern in a Sugar Plantation, I do not find myſelf ſufficiently competent to make the nice Calculation which this Queſtion requires.

The nett Income of any Plantation in this Iſland is, from the Calamities of dry Weather, the Blaſt, and other Accidents, and the preſent dreadful Scourge of the Borer, ſo uncertain, that to name any nett Income to the Owner of any Plantation with a given Stock of Slaves, would be the Height of Folly in thoſe who ſo well know the Truth by deplorable Experience. There cannot be any Doubt but that the Proprietor, by reſiding on his Sugar Plantation, muſt from his Care and Attention increaſe the Income thereof; but it does not appear, that except in the Article of paying Commiſſions by Abſentees, the Income of a Plantation can vary to the Owner, whether living here or in Great Britain.

The following Papers being detached Pieces of Evidence, referring to the Iſland of Antigua, Parts of which it was difficult to arrange under the foregoing Heads, the Committee have therefore thought proper to inſert the ſame here at Length.

N° 1. Extract of a Letter from Governor Sir Thomas Shirley to Lord Sydney, dated Antigua, April 5, 1788.

N° 2 and 3. Letters from Meſſrs. Entwiſtle and Gordon, on the Subject of the Moravian Miſſionaries in Antigua.

N° 4. Letter, dated 3d June 1788, from Dr. Adair, on the Subject of Regulations to be enacted by the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral Iſlands for the Benefit of Negro Slaves.

N° 5. Letter, dated 21ſt March 1787, from Meſſrs. Burton and Hutchinſon, joint Agents of the Iſland of Antigua; together with Extracts of the Inſtructions lately received by them from the Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

N° 1.

Extract of a Letter from Governor Sir Thomas Shirley to Lord Sydney, dated Antigua, April 5, 1788.

THIS Queſtion, my Lord, is of the firſt Importance to the preſent Welfare and future Exiſtence of his Majeſty's Weſt India Colonies: I do not mean, my Lord, from any Effect which it will have on the Minds of the Slaves; but that, from what I have yet been able to learn, it is impoſſible to cultivate the Weſt India Iſlands in any other Manner than is done at preſent, and that, except in a few Inſtances, the Slaves on the Plantations will, in a given Number of Years, be totally extirpated without Importations from Africa.

Mr. Entwiſtle and Mr. Gordon, reſpecting the Morals and Behaviour of the Negroes who have been converted by the Miſſionaries.

The Committee having conſidered the Anſwers returned by the ſaid Agents for the Iſland of Antigua, touching the ſeveral Heads of Inquiry tranſmitted to them, and the Evidence given by them and by Dr. Adair reſpecting the ſaid Iſland, directed a Letter to be written to the ſaid Agents, deſiring them to procure from any Planters, whoſe Negroes have been converted by the Moravian Miſſionaries in the Iſland of Antigua, the fulleſt Information of the Effects produced by ſuch Converſion with reſpect to the Behaviour of ſuch Negroes, and in return received through the Medium of the ſaid Agents, the following Anſwers from Mr. Bertie Entwiſtle and Mr. James Gordon, viz.

N° 2.

Mr. Entwiſtle.

After a Reſidence in the Weſt Indies for more than Thirty Years, and from having had under my Care and Direction upwards of 2000 Slaves for full Twenty Years of that Time, I think I may venture to give you the Information which you require, as to the Effects produced on the Morals and on the Behaviour of thoſe Slaves who attend the Meetings of the Moravian Preachers and other Miſſionaries for inculcating Principles of Religion amongſt the Slaves in the Colonies: And I muſt ſay, in juſtice to the good Conduct of many of thoſe Miſſionaries, for I conceive that Example operates on their Minds more powerfully than Precept, that thoſe Slaves in particular, who do attend ſuch Meetings, are become more decent in their Manners and Dreſs, and have acquired higher Notions of what is right and more Deteſtation of what is wrong; which favourable Alteration in them has had its good Effect on thoſe Slaves who do not attend the Meetings, from the Prevalency of Example. And from hence I will venture to pronounce, that the Slaves in general have improved in their Morals and in their Behaviour, by the Example and by the Precepts of thoſe Miſſionaries.

P. S. I have encouraged thoſe Miſſionaries ſo far as to allow Three Places of Meeting on the different Plantations under my Care.

N° 3.

Mr. Gordon.

My Opinion perfectly coincides with Mr. Entwiſtle, and if the Negroes are ſuffered to proceed in the ſame Way, under the Moravian Miſſionaries, their Morals will be much improved; but the Negroes do not confine themſelves altogether to the Moravian Meetings, but many attend the Eſtabliſhed Church, and they ſeem not to comprehend that there is any Difference in Opinion reſpecting the Churches' Religion.

N° 4.

Letter from Dr. Adair, on the Subject of Regulations to be enacted by the Legiſlatures of the Iſlands for the Benefit of Negro Slaves.

SIR,

The Day after I attended the Committee of the Privy Council, I ſent to Lord Hawkeſbury my Anſwer to the additional Queries, chiefly reſpecting the Obeah-men; and at the ſame Time incloſed for his Lordſhip's Peruſal an exact Copy of my Anſwers to the Queries tranſmitted to me when at Bath, by the Agents for Antigua.

From a very intelligent medical Gentleman, juſt arrived from Antigua, I learn that the Converſion of the Negroes goes on moſt rapidly ſince the Arrival of Mr. Weſtley's Miſſionaries, and that the Funds for erecting Places of Worſhip, and for ſupporting the Preachers, are very conſiderable; and as theſe Funds chiefly ariſe from the Contributions of the Slaves, this Circumſtance affords a preſumptive Proof that theſe People are not in ſo indigent and miſerable a State as has been alleged.

When I attended the Council, I remarked that the Converts were baptized by the parochial Clergy, ſome of whom had thereby amaſſed conſiderable Sums. This I could not account for; but this Gentleman attributes it to ſpiritual Pride in the Converts, who deem the Ceremony to be more creditable, perhaps more effectual, when performed by the Regular Clergy; but as this Preference tended to weaken the Influence of the Miſſionaries, the latter have taken much Pains to prevent a Practice which interferes equally with their Conſequence and their Emolument.

This Anecdote, apparently trifling, is mentioned to ſhew, that had the Regular Clergy exerted themſelves in promoting the Converſion of theſe poor People, their Efforts muſt have been more ſucceſsful than thoſe of the Sectaries, in proportion to the ſuperior Eſtimation in which they are held by the Slaves; and therefore, that an Injunction from their Dioceſan would induce them to take an active Part in ſo good a Work; and I am, from Experience, entirely convinced, that the Influence of religious Principle, imperfect as it may be on their uncultivated Minds, would operate very ſtrongly in rendering them contented and happy; and, when aided by a few judicious Regulations reſpecting their Food, Accommodation, and Treatment, would remove every reaſonable Objection to their preſent Situation.

An Expedient has occurred to me, which I ſhall take the Liberty of ſuggeſting, as I believe it will be the moſt effectual that can be fallen upon.

I would propoſe that an Inſtruction be ſent to the ſeveral colonial Governors to obtain a Law to the following Effect:

That every medical Man be ſummoned before the Council, and after having taken an Oath framed for the Purpoſe, ſhall be directed to conſult on the Quantum and Quality of the Foods neceſſary for the Slaves according to their Ages, Seaſons of the Year, Degree of Labour, and the Nature of their Diſeaſes; and that a Report of the Majority on theſe Heads ſhall become an eſtabliſhed Rule; and as a Diverſity of Opinion may ariſe, this Meeting ſhall be deemed a Secret Committee, the Deliberations of which, except the general Reſult, ſhall not be divulged.

Each Individual ſhall alſo be bound by Oath to inquire from Time to Time, in the ſeveral Plantations they attend, how far the Regulations eſtabliſhed (and which are to be publiſhed in the Newſpapers) have been complied with. If after the firſt Offence pointed out by the medical Man to the Proprietor or Manager, a ſecond ſhall be committed, he ſhall be bound to make his Report to the next Magiſtrate as ſoon as poſſible, and the ſeveral Magiſtrates ſhall, if neceſſary, interfere; but, at all events, they ſhall report, in the Form of a Preſentment to the Grand Seſſions, the Names of the Perſons, and the Nature of their Offences, when they ſhall not only be puniſhed by the Court, but their Names publiſhed in the Newſpapers.

To complete the Plan of Reformation, the medical Man ſhall alſo be obliged to interpoſe, and report all Inſtances (after the Firſt Offence) of ſevere Puniſhment, or other Acts of Cruelty inflicted on the Slaves.

I would veſt this inquiſitorial Power in medical Men, becauſe, from their profeſſional Knowledge, they are the beſt Judges of all thoſe Circumſtances, and have the beſt Opportunities of detecting Abuſes of this Kind, which (a very few low-bred ſordid Proprietors excepted) are generally committed by Managers and inferior White Servants, almoſt always without the Privity of the Proprietors, and in diametrical Oppoſition to their true Intereſts.

I ſincerely hope that the Law now before the Houſe of Commons, which proportions the Number of Slaves to the Tonnage, will paſs without Delay, as it may not only render the Condition of the poor Slaves, whilſt on board, more comfortable, but may prevent the Generation of thoſe deſtructive malignant Fevers equally fatal to the Crews as the Slaves, and which generally are produced by Want of ſufficient Accommodation and pure Air.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble Servant,

Ja^{s} Makittrick Adair.

N° 5.

Letter from Meſſrs. Burton and Hutchinſon, joint Agents for the Iſland.

My Lords, London, March 21, 1789.

AS we are informed your Lordſhips are now framing a final Report on his Majeſty's Order of Reference relative to the Slave Trade, we do ourſelves the Honour of incloſing to your Lordſhips, Extracts of the Inſtructions we have lately received from the Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of Antigua, which we truſt will ſufficiently account for the few exiſting Laws for the Protection and Management of the Slaves in that Iſland, as well as ſerve to appriſe your Lordſhips of the Ideas entertained by the Two Houſes of Legiſlature there, ſhould an Abolition of the Trade take place, or ſhould Parliament interfere in the internal Government of the Slaves themſelves.

We have the Honour to be, with the greateſt Reſpect, my Lords, your Lordſhips' moſt obedient and moſt humble Servants,

Jo^{n} Burton.
W. Hutchinſon.

Extracts of the Inſtructions to the Agents.

"WE deſire that you will repreſent to the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament aſſembled, by Petition, Remonſtrance, or ſuch other Mode as ſhall appear moſt adviſable, the evil Conſequences which muſt inevitably ariſe to this Iſland and the Weſt India Colonies, from any Law for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, or from any Laws paſſed by the Parliament of Great Britain for the internal Regulation or Government of Slaves in any of the Weſt India Iſlands.—You are alſo deſired to do the ſame in the Houſe of Lords.

"We deſire that you will repreſent in the ſtrongeſt Terms, that any Interference of the Parliament of Great Britain in the internal Government or Regulation of our Slaves, muſt be inevitably attended with the moſt injurious Conſequences, and may probably occaſion very dangerous Commotions. It is impoſſible for a few White Perſons to govern a great Number of Slaves, without a diſcretionary Power of puniſhing Offences, ſo as ſuch Puniſhments do not extend to Life or Limb and are not exceſſive. Without preſuming to make any Compariſon, we might venture to aſk whether it would be poſſible to maintain ſtrict Diſcipline in the Army or Navy, without the diſcretionary Power of puniſhing for Diſobedience of Orders, although almoſt every other Species of Offence is particularly provided for by the Legiſlature: Unleſs the Inhabitants of the Weſt India Iſlands are ſuppoſed to be deſtitute of common Senſe, as well as of the common Principles of Humanity, it can hardly be thought probable that a Planter ſhould be ſo regardleſs of his own Intereſt as to deprive himſelf of the Labour of his Slaves, by Cruelty or exceſſive Puniſhment, or treat them in ſuch a Manner as to induce them to quit his Service.

"If it is objected by any of his Majeſty's Miniſters, or by any Member of either Houſe, that no Law hath yet been paſſed in this Iſland for the better Regulation and Comfort of the Slaves, we deſire that you will on our Part aſſert, that the Omiſſion has not proceeded from any wilful Neglect or Inattention to a Subject which the People of Great Britain now conſider of ſuch very great Importance, but from our Unwillingneſs to do any Thing in our preſent critical Situation which may have the Appearance of Deceit, or induce the Parliament to ſuppoſe that the Charges of Cruelty and Oppreſſion with which the Weſt India Colonies have been ſo unjuſtly loaded, had any real Foundation in Truth, or that by immediately paſſing ſpecious Laws to regulate the Conduct of the Maſters, we wiſh to avert an Inquiry into the real State and Condition of the Slaves. You may, however, on our Part ſolemnly declare, that we will not fail to frame and paſs, ſo far as our Power will extend, ſuch Laws for the Security and Eaſe of our Slaves as can be really carried into effect without a total Subverſion of the Diſcipline and Subordination which muſt neceſſarily be preſerved where the Diſproportion of Slaves and Free Servants is at leaſt Fifty to One; for we do not heſitate to affirm, that if a ſufficient diſcretionary Power cannot be exerciſed by the Maſter over his Slaves, the Weſt India Colonies will in a very ſhort Time be of no Uſe to Great Britain, and of no Value to the preſent Proprietors.

"The African Trade has hitherto been carried on under the Sanction of Parliament; and upon the Faith of its Continuance, and upon the Certainty of the neceſſary Supply of Slaves, many Millions have been expended in the Settlement of Sugar Plantations, which we preſume have in ſome Degree contributed to the Increaſe of the Shipping and Revenue of the Mother Country. If it is now thought proper, from Motives of more refined Humanity, to paſs a Law for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and thereby involve the Sugar Colonies in one common Ruin; and if neither the Evils which will accrue to the Inhabitants of the Weſt India Iſlands, nor the Influence which they may have upon the Navigation and Revenue of Great Britain, are thought of ſufficient Conſequence to counteract the Efforts of a miſtaken Tenderneſs for the Negroes; we deſire that you will not fail to place in the ſtrongeſt Point of View before the Parliament, the very great Injuſtice which we ſhall ſuffer by ſo material an Alteration in the original Terms upon which ſo great a Property has been veſted in diſtant Parts of the Empire, expoſed to various Calamities to which Great Britain is happily a Stranger, and yet, under many peculiar Diſadvantages, producing at the moſt not more than an average Profit of Six *per Centum* on the Capital.

"And if, after a full Diſcuſſion of theſe important Points, we are doomed to be the Victims of popular Clamour, we deſire that you will on our Parts appeal to the Juſtice of the Parliament, and ſubmit, Whether we are not entitled to be paid a reaſonable Value for our Property out of the national Fund.—That Property may be afterwards diſpoſed of, upon ſuch new Terms as the Wiſdom of Parliament may think proper.

Aſhton Warner, Preſident.
Thoˢ Freeman, Speaker."

Montſerrat. A. N° 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

A. N° 1.

WHAT is the legal Power which Maſters have over their Slaves in each of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?

An abſolute Power, not extending to Life or Limb.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. N° 2.

What is the Protection granted to Slaves, by Law, in each of the Britiſh Iſlands?

Not any particular Protection given by poſitive Law; but the Grand Juries are peculiarly attentive to any Breach of Humanity, either in Maſters or thoſe employed under them, repreſenting their Conduct, and preferring Indictments againſt thoſe who tranſgreſs, when they are puniſhable at the Diſcretion of the Court; and there are Inſtances where White People have been puniſhed for Offences of this Nature. And the Murder of a Slave is equally felonious as that of a Free or White Perſon: Every Slave looks up to his Maſter for Protection in every Inſtance where he is aggrieved.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. N° 3.

For what Offences are Slaves ſubject to their Maſters Correction? For what are they amenable to the eſtabliſhed Juriſdiction of the Iſland; and in what Manner are they tried?

They are ſubject to their Maſters Correction for every Offence not amounting to Felony, for which they are amenable to the eſtabliſhed Juriſdiction of the Iſland, and are tried by the Preſident, and at leaſt Four of the Council. If the Offence is againſt a Third Perſon, or their Slave, the Party may have Recourſe to a Magiſtrate, if he does not obtain Satisfaction from the Maſter, who may order a Whipping not exceeding Thirty-nine Stripes.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. N° 4.

To what Penalties are Maſters, or thoſe who act under them, ſubject, if they trangreſs the Laws made for the Protection of Negro Slaves, or in any Reſpect exerciſe Acts of Cruelty towards them; and to what Courts are they in ſuch Caſes amenable?

We have no local Law for the Protection of Slaves againſt their Maſters, or thoſe who act under them; but for Acts of Cruelty they may be proſecuted in the ordinary Courſe of Juſtice, in the Courts of King's Bench and Grand Seſſions.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. N° 5.

Are Negro Slaves fed at their Maſters Expence, or by their own Labour; and when fed by their Maſters, with what are they fed, and in what Quantity?

They are partly fed at their Maſters Expence, and partly by their own Labour: Their Food conſiſts of Beans, Corn, Flour, Ryemeal, Herrings, and Salt-Fiſh, of which their Allowance conſiſts of from 4 to 8 Pints *per* Week of the Grain, and from 4 to 8 Herrings, furniſhed by the Maſter; though this varies according to Circumſtances and Situations; many Maſters planting large Quantities of Plantains, Potatoes, and Caſſada, for their Suſtenance, and moſt Maſters conſtantly boil a Pot twice a Day for the Children of poorer Negroes who will not provide for themſelves. On extraordinary Work, Sugar, Rum, and Biſcuit, are frequently given. Beef, Pork, and dried Fiſh, commonly at Chriſtmas and Eaſter, as an extra Allowance.

There is a Law in this Iſland obliging every Maſter to plant One Acre of Proviſion for every Eight Negroes.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. N° 6.

How are Negro Slaves clothed, lodged, and ſecured againſt the Inclemency of the Seaſon?—State the Law and the Practice.

Their Clothing conſiſts of Oſnaburgs, Baize, Check, and Watchmen's Cloaks. Many Maſters give Hats and Shoes to the principal Negroes, or thoſe who are lame, or have any Com-

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

plaint in the Head. Good Negroes clothe themſelves exceedingly well, independent of any Thing which they receive from the Maſters, which occaſions the great Vent that is found in the Weſt Indies for all the coarſe Goods which the Merchants ſend from Europe. Each Family have their own Houſe, conſiſting of Two or Three Rooms, ſurrounded by a Garden; and in general better lodged than the poorer Sort of Peaſants in Europe: many of their Houſes would vie with ſome of the beſt Cottages in England.

A. N° 7.

What is the annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man and Woman and Child, at different Ages reſpectively?

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

No particular Account having been kept on any Eſtates, we cannot aſcertain this Point.

A. N° 8.

Are many Negroes uſually let out to hire, in what Numbers, and on what Conditions?

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

There are Taſk-work Gangs, amounting to about 700, let out for hire. The uſual Price of Work is 5 *l.* Currency *per* Acre for Holing of Land; and from One Shilling and Sixpence to Two Shillings Currency for Day Work.

A. N° 9.

Are any Days, or Hours in Days, ſet apart, in which the Slaves may labour for themſelves? —State the Law and the Practice.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

There is not any Law upon this Point; but when the Crop is finiſhed, the Generality of Maſters allow their Negroes a Day, or Half a Day, beſides Sunday (which they call their own) in each Week, to work for themſelves; they have Half an Hour for Breakfaſt, and from Two and a Half to Three Hours at Noon. Nurſes, and Women who have ſeveral Children, have greater Indulgencies.

A. N° 10.

Have Negro Slaves any Portions of Land aſſigned them for the Purpoſe of cultivating them for their own Uſe?—State the Law and the Practice.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

In moſt Eſtates, the Negroes have as much Land allowed them to cultivate for themſelves as they can poſſibly manage.

A. N° 11.

Are Negro Slaves ſubject to any peculiar Diſeaſes, to which White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not ſubject? and, if they are ſo ſubject, aſſign the Cauſes.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

No.

A. N° 12.

What Care is taken of the Slaves in Sickneſs? Are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpoſe? What Proviſion is made for them when old or diſabled, and are their Maſters obliged in ſuch Caſes to maintain them?

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

There is no Law as to theſe Particulars. On Eſtates a Doctor is generally employed by the Year; and frequently a very comfortable Hoſpital is erected for the Reception of ſuch Sick who have not contagious Diſorders. When old and diſabled, ſome ſlight Occupation is generally allotted to them; and in general they are decently taken care of, and an Omiſſion on the Part of the Owner would be proſecuted as a Miſdemeanor.

A. N° 13.

What is the general Period of the Lives of Negro Slaves? Is it of equal Duration with that of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes?

Their Life is in general of equal Duration with that of the Whites or Free Negroes, and there are few Eſtates which have not Negroes of Seventy or Eighty Years of Age, and many much older.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. N° 14.

What is the Practice reſpecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves, and what are the Regulations concerning it?

Dr. Madan's Regulations, except that the Male may abandon the Female without making a ſuitable Proviſion, and Divorces, are as frequent among them as among the People of Faſhion in England, and not liable to the ſame Expences.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. N° 15.

Can any Cauſes be aſſigned which impede the natural Increaſe of Negro Slaves?

The premature and promiſcuous Commerce of the Sexes; the Proſtitution of the Women in the younger Part of their Lives; Night-walking; by which they contract ſevere Colds, and other Diſorders, by the Concealment of which they are often injured, which muſt neceſſarily impede the natural Increaſe. But this is not without Exception, as many Women have Seven or Eight Children by the ſame Huſband, where they lead regular Lives. The Proportion reared is about One Half of thoſe who are born.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. N° 16.

Are many Children born of Negro Slaves, and in what Proportion are they reared?

Anſwered under N° 15.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. N° 17.

Are Children of Negro Slaves ſubject; to any Diſeaſes to which the Children of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not equally ſubject; and if they are, to what Cauſe is it to be imputed?

They are not ſubject to any particular Diſeaſe, that White Children and Free Negroes are not.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. N° 18.

Are Negro Slaves or their Children in general baptized?

Of late it is become a very general Cuſtom to baptize them.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. N° 19.

What religious Inſtitutions are there for the Benefit of Negro Slaves in each of the Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?

The Moravians are ſettled in ſome of the Iſlands. Since the Biſhop of London's Letter (dated April 2, 1788), Attempts have been made by the regular Clergy here; with what Succeſs it is impoſſible yet to aſcertain.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. N° 20.

Are any Miſſionaries ſent from England for the Inſtruction of Negro Slaves, and what has been their Succeſs? If unſucceſsful, to what Cauſe is it to be attributed?

There never have been any Miſſionaries.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. N° 21.

Are the Miſſionaries more ſucceſsful in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Slaves; and to what Cauſes is any Difference in this Reſpect to be imputed?

Anſwered in the foregoing.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

N. B. No Anſwers have been returned by the Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland from the 22d to the 27th Head of Inquiry incluſive, reſpecting the Practice of Obeah, and whether many of the Negroes are Mahometans.

A. N° 28.

With reſpect to Negro Slaves and Free Negroes, what is the Proportion between Males and Females?

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

We believe the Proportion of Males and Females is nearly equal.

A. N° 29.

What is the average Value of a Country-born Negro Man and Woman, and what the average Value of an imported Negro Man and Woman?

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A young Field Negro Man, according to his Quality, is worth from 90 l. to 135 l. Currency; a Woman from 80 l. to 120 l.; and Tradeſmen are worth much more, according to their Abilities and Trade, from 120 l. to 330 l.; and new Negroes from 66 l. to 80 l. Currency.

A. N° 30.

Has the Produce of each of the Iſlands increaſed in proportion to the increaſed Number of Negro Slaves; and if it has not ſo increaſed, what Reaſon is to be aſſigned for it?

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

The Produce of the Iſland has decreaſed very much of late Years, owing to the Severity of the Weather, long Cultivation, Floods, and the Ravages of the Borer, as well as to the Emigration of many Negroes tranſported to neighbouring Iſlands. Note, The Decreaſe of Negroes in Fifteen Years is about One-eighth, and of Produce more than One-third.

A. N° 31.

What Number of Acres has been in Cultivation in each Year; diſtinguiſhing the Proportion of Acres that has been appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, Ground Proviſions, &c. and what has in each Year been the Produce thereof reſpectively?

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

We cannot anſwer this Query with any Certainty.

A. N° 32.

What is the Mode of cultivating and preparing the Ground for Sugar, Cotton, &c. reſpectively?

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

The Mode of preparing and cultivating the Land for the Sugar Canes is, by fallowing, hoe-ploughing, holeing, and dunging as high as poſſible, and keeping the Lands clean before and after planting. Many differ in their Syſtem of Planterſhip; theſe general Rules are, or ought to be, obſerved by all.—The Cotton requires leſs Cultivation, but ought to be kept free from Weeds.

A. N° 33.

What Soil is moſt favourable for Sugar, Cotton, &c.; and how far is the Soil capable of Improvement by Manure?

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

The Sugar Cane will grow in any Soil, but thrives beſt in a looſe, deep Mould; a ſhallow, warm Soil will do for Cotton, provided it is ſheltered from Wind; though the better the Soil, and the more highly manured, the more Produce it will return.

A. N° 34.

What Difference is there in the Produce *per* Acre of different Plantations in the ſame Year, when not expoſed to any extraordinary Accident?

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

The Difference of the Produce *per* Acre on different Eſtates, according to the Richneſs or Poverty of the Soil, the good or bad Culture, is very conſiderable, often as One to Three; the Weather alſo, according to Situations, has great Influence on the Crop.

A. Nº 35.

By what Cauſes are Crops on different Parts of the ſame Iſland partially affected?

The Crops in different Parts of the ſame Iſland are affected by Drought in the low Lands, Deluges of Rain in the high Lands, and ſometimes by Vermin, ſuch as Rats, Grub, Blaſt, and the vileſt and moſt ruinous of all Calamities, the Borer, an Inſect very lately known in theſe Iſlands, and which proved in ſome Parts more deſtructive than the ſevereſt Hurricanes.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. Nº 36.

Does the Quantity of Labour which it is neceſſary to require from the Negroes vary materially in different Parts of the Year, as it does here in Harveſt Time, &c.; and is there any Period at which the increaſed Labour produces any particular Effect on the Health of the Negroes?

The Labour of the Negroes is much greater during the Crop than at any other Period; at the ſame Time they are much healthier, and require leſs Allowance of Food, owing to the great Salubrity of the Air, and the free Uſe they have of the Cane Liquor, hot or cold. This Iſland is in general very healthy at all Seaſons of the Year, and it is not ſubject to periodical or epidemic Diſorders.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. Nº 37.

Would it be poſſible to cultivate to Advantage the Weſt India Iſlands, by the Labour of Europeans or of Free Negroes?

We conceive that it would not be poſſible to cultivate the Weſt Indies by White People or Free Negroes, as they would not be equal to the Labour, neither could our Eſtates bear the Expence.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. Nº 38.

What is the Diſpoſition of the Free Negroes with reſpect to Labour, particularly continual or diurnal Labour?

Free Negroes are never known to hire themſelves out for Field Labour; they are generally Tradeſmen, Bay Porters, or Huckſters; they are prone to Indolence, and to indulge themſelves whenever they can afford it.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. Nº 39.

Could an European Conſtitution ſubſiſt in a Weſt India Climate under the Labour neceſſary for cultivating a Weſt India Plantation?

No European Conſtitution could ſubſiſt under the Labour neceſſary for the Cultivation of a Weſt India Plantation; neither could it be done by Free Negroes, as the ſtricteſt Diſcipline is requiſite, on account of the Variety and emergent Calls at various Periods, which would require the ſtricteſt military Diſcipline to enforce Obedience to Orders: Free Negroes are in general of an idle Habit and Diſpoſition, preferring any Mode of getting their Bread to that of cultivating Land.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. Nº 40.

Is the Labour of Cattle, and of what Species, and in what Proportion, uſed in the Cultivation of a Weſt India Plantation?

Horned Cattle and Mules are moſtly uſed for the Carriage of the Canes to the Mill, the Produce to Market, Dung to the Fields, and to bring home Lumber, Proviſions, &c.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. Nº 41.

Could the Quantity of Cattle be increaſed, and could their Labour be ſubſtituted for that of Slaves, in a greater Extent than it is at preſent?

Many Proprietors have large Tracts of Paſture Land, where they raiſe a good many Cattle for Sale; but few Sugar Eſtates are ſufficiently extenſive for that Purpoſe; they ſeldom keep more Stock for Labour than they can hand-feed. The Labour of Cattle is ſubſtituted for that of Slaves in as great an Extent as poſſible, Common Senſe directing it.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. N° 42.

Have different European Inſtruments of Huſbandry from Time to Time been introduced in the Cultivation of Plantations in the Weſt Indies; and is it likely that the Uſe of theſe could be extended, or further Improvements in this reſpect be applied, to lighten and abridge the Labour of Slaves in cultivating Weſt India Plantations?

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

The Hoe, Cutting-bill, and Baſket, are the Inſtruments commonly uſed. It is obſerved of Negroes, that they are of an obſtinate Diſpoſition; and could the Introduction of other Implements abridge their Labour, yet ſo ſtrong is the Force of Habit, that it would be difficult to familiariſe them to their Uſe.

A. N° 43.

What is the whole Number of Acres in the Iſland of Montſerrat; and how much of that Part thereof, which is at preſent not cultivated, is capable of being brought into Culture?

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

The whole Number of Acres are ſuppoſed to be about 30,000.

The clearing of the uncultivated Parts, at preſent, would ſubject the Iſland to the greater Droughts, without much Proſpect of any Returns, as the Mountains in Woods are very ſteep and difficult of Acceſs.

A. N° 44.

How much Land is there in the Iſland of Montſerrat which is not private Property?

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

It is conceived, that all the Land in this Iſland is private Property, except his Majeſty's Forts.

A. N° 45.

What Proportion of the Land which is private Property in the Iſland of Montſerrat is now in Cultivation?

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

There are about 6000 Acres appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, 2000 to Cotton, 2000 to Ground Proviſions, and 2000 to Paſturage; the reſt is either very mountainous or very barren.

A. N° 46.

What Proportion of the Land now in Cultivation in the Iſland of Montſerrat would, from Situation or Soil, admit of the Uſe of the Plough?

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

Our Lands in general are too rocky and ſteep to admit the Uſe of the Plough.

A. N° 47.

In how many Plantations in the Iſland of Montſerrat has the Plough been known to be introduced, for the Purpoſe of preparing the Land for Cultivation?

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

None.

A. N° 48.

How many Slaves in the whole are employed in the Iſland of Montſerrat in the Cultivation of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, &c. &c.; and how many in menial Services, in making Roads, Fiſhing, or any other Employments?

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

The whole Number of Slaves in this Iſland, by the Returns made this preſent Year 1788, is 8310. Thoſe uſed in Cultivation of the Lands, including the making and repairing the High Roads, which is done at the Expence of the Planters, may be about One-third of the whole. The old Negroes and Children incapable of Work, muſt rather exceed One-third, in ſo old a ſettled Iſland where we have had very few new Negroes imported for many Years. Tradeſmen, Graſs-gangs, Domeſtics, form the Remainder.

A. N° 49.

What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation; and what is the average Proportion of Produce in each Species to the Number of Acres or of Slaves?

The average Crop from 1784 to 1788, both incluſive, is 2737 Hogſheads of Sugar, and 1107 Puncheons of Rum, 275 Bales of Cotton exported. The Conſumption of the Iſland is pretty conſiderable. We grow no Coffee or Cocoa for Exportation.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. N° 50.

Is the Corn, Graſs, or Ground Proviſions, raiſed in the Iſland of Montſerrat, produced from ſeparate Farms, or from Lands annexed to the Plantations reſpectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the ſaid Plantations?

All the Eſtates have more or leſs Proviſion and Paſture Lands within themſelves. Some Proprietors have detached Plantations for the Purpoſe, which are worked by the ſame Gang of Negroes that cultivate the Sugar Eſtate.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. N° 51.

What is the Kind of Manure made uſe of in the Iſland of Montſerrat?

The Manure uſed in this Iſland is formed of Animal Dung of all Kinds, mixed with ſucculent Leaves, or ſoft Plants, Mold, Aſhes, Lees from the Still-houſe, and other Offals from the Sugar-works. Theſe are ſuffered to digeſt and rot on the Land in large Heaps, which are ſometimes ſpread on the Surface before holeing, as in Europe; ſometimes put under the Banks, and ſometimes put in Holes before planting, and ſometimes diſtributed on the Stool of the Canes after Five or Six Months Growth. Oily ſucculent Plants are ſometimes uſed as a Green-dreſſing on dry looſe Soils. The Tranſportation of Clay on Sand, and Sand on Clay, is alſo practiſed. Sea Weeds, and the Uſe of Salt Water on the Dung Heaps, are not neglected by the Planter when they can be come at with Eaſe. Salt has alſo been uſed with Succeſs.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. N° 52.

If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and the Owners?

Anſwered by A. N° 40.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

A. N° 53.

Upon any Plantation with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding on an Average a certain annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be ſuppoſed to be the nett Income to the Owner, if living on the Iſland, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and clothing his Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other neceſſary Expences; and what the nett Income to the Owner living in Great Britain?

We ſuppoſe that, upon the appraiſed Value of an Eſtate well built and ſettled, after deducting all Charges, and an Allowance for Caſualties, that the nett Income will not exceed Three *per Cent.* on the capital Sum inveſted. A prudent Owner, living on the Spot, will certainly make more of his Property than others can do for him, and ſave conſiderably in his own Expences; beſides the great Benefit the Offals of his Table are to his poor and ſick Negroes.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

Nevis. A. N° 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

A. N° 1.

WHAT is the legal Power which Maſters have over their Slaves in each of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?

Legiſlature of the Iſland. The full Power of corporal Puniſhment, according to the Nature of the Crime; but no Power of Life or Limb.

A. N° 2.

What is the Protection granted to Slaves by Law in each of the Britiſh Iſlands?

Legiſlature of the Iſland. The Protection granted to Slaves by Law, in reſpect to their Property, or the Safety of their Perſons, is through the Medium of the Maſter, who may proſecute, or demand Surety of the Peace, in behalf of his Slave. But in caſe of the actual Murder of a Slave, the Party guilty is liable to an Indictment for Felony at the Suit of the Crown.

A. N° 3.

For what Offences are Slaves ſubject to their Maſters Correction? For what are they amenable to the eſtabliſhed Juriſdiction of the Iſland?

Legiſlature of the Iſland. Slaves are ſubject to their Maſters Correction for all Offences not capital. They are ſubject to the eſtabliſhed Juriſdiction for all Breaches of the Peace, if ſuch are not of a capital Nature: They are tried by One Magiſtrate, who is impowered to inflict corporal Puniſhment by whipping, not exceeding Thirty-nine Laſhes. For capital Crimes they muſt be tried by Two Magiſtrates, and cannot be convicted by leſs than Two poſitive Evidences; nor be condemned to ſuffer Death for any Theft under the Value of 5l.

A. N° 4.

To what Penalties are Maſters, or thoſe who act under them, ſubject if they tranſgreſs the Laws made for the Protection of Negro Slaves, or in any reſpect exerciſe Acts of Cruelty towards them, and to what Courts are they in ſuch Caſes amenable?

Legiſlature of the Iſland. We have not any colonial Law enacted expreſsly for the Protection of Slaves; any Act of wanton Cruelty committed by the Maſter, or thoſe under him, ſubjects him, or them, to an Indictment before the Grand Jury, and Puniſhment by the Court of King's Bench.

A. N° 5.

Are Negro Slaves fed at their Maſters Expence, or by their own Labour; and when fed by their Maſters, with what are they fed, and in what Quantity?

Legiſlature of the Iſland. Negroes are fed at the Expence of the Maſter. The Articles of their Food are Flour, Peaſe, Beans, Rice, Oatmeal, Indian Corn, or Guinea Corn, together with Salt Proviſions. In the Crop Time, the Quantity allowed them varies from Four or Six Pints of the abovementioned Proviſions, and Six Britiſh Herrings, or other Salt Proviſions equivalent thereto, *per* Week: They have likewiſe an unbounded Licenſe of drinking what Quantity of raw Cane Liquor they pleaſe, and Two Pints of boiled Cane Liquor are generally given to each Negro *per Diem*. Out of the Crop Time, the Quantity allowed them varies from Eight to Nine Pints of the above Proviſions *per* Week, with the Quantity of Salt Proviſions before mentioned, together with a certain daily Allowance of Toddy, and a Ship Biſcuit for Breakfaſt.

A. N° 6.

How are Negro Slaves clothed, lodged, and ſecured againſt the Inclemency of the Seaſon? —State the Law and the Practice.

Legiſlature of the Iſland. There is no other Law than a general Cuſtom which prevails of clothing Negroes once a Year. A Woollen Jacket, Oſnaburg Shirt, and Trowſers and Cap, are commonly given to

Men; a Woollen Petticoat and Linen Jacket, or Wrapper and Petticoat, to Women; Children receive in Proportion: Some Planters clothe their Negroes oftener. They are lodged in Houſes of their own building, for which the Maſter finds the Materials or pays: Their Habitations, with their adjoining Gardens, are greatly ſuperior to the Cottages of the lower Claſs of Labourers in ſome Parts of England, and in moſt Parts of Scotland and Ireland.

A. Nº 7.

What is the annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, at different Ages reſpectively?

The Expence of maintaining a Man or Woman, independent of the Produce of their Grounds, Cane Juice, Molaſſes, &c. is about 6l. *per Annum*; with theſe it may be valued at 15l. The Maintenance of Children may be calculated at from Two-thirds to One-half of the above Sums.

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

A. Nº 8.

Are many Negroes uſually let out to hire; in what Numbers, and on what Conditions?

Few Negroes are let out to hire. A good Tradeſman will rent for from 15l. to 25l. Sterling *per Annum*:—Common Labourers from 6l. to 7l. Sterling, and the Expence of feeding and clothing falls on the Renter.

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

A. Nº 9.

Are any Days, or Hours in Days, ſet apart in which the Slaves may labour for themſelves? —State the Law and the Practice.

There is no Law that gives the Slave any Allowance of Time but Sunday; it is a Practice on many Eſtates to give them an Afternoon in the Week for cultivating their own Grounds: They have always Half an Hour at Breakfaſt, and from Two to Two Hours and an Half at Noon. Their Reſt from Labour, out of Crop, is from a Quarter of an Hour after Sun-ſet to Sun-riſe.

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

A. Nº 10.

Have Negro Slaves any Portions of Land aſſigned them for the Purpoſe of cultivating them for their own Uſe? State the Law and the Practice.

On every Eſtate in this Iſland there is a Proportion of Land aſſigned to the Negroes for the Cultivation of their Proviſions, and on many Eſtates much more than they do cultivate. There is no Law which obliges the Maſter to grant this; but Humanity, and the Advantage of having his Slaves in a State of Abundance, have been found ſufficient Inducements.

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

A. Nº 11.

Are Negro Slaves ſubject to any peculiar Diſeaſes to which White Inhabitants, or Free Negroes, are not ſubject? And if they are ſo ſubject, aſſign the Cauſes.

None. A Diſorder called the Yaws is more prevalent among them than among Whites; but the latter are ſubject to be infected with the ſame Diſorder by Contact, as we know by ſeveral Inſtances.

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

A. Nº 12.

What Care is taken of the Slaves in Sickneſs? Are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpoſe? What Proviſion is made for them when old or diſabled; and are their Maſters obliged in ſuch Caſes to maintain them?

A ſick Houſe or Hoſpital is eſtabliſhed on every Eſtate, for the Convenience of the Sick, provided with proper Nurſes and Neceſſaries, and attended yearly by the beſt medical Aſſiſtance that can be procured. When old or diſabled, they are fed in the ſame Proportions that we have already ſtated in our Anſwer to Query 5th. But there are not any Laws in either Caſe to enforce the above Practices.

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

A. N° 13.

What is the general Period of the Lives of Negro Slaves? Is it of equal Duration with that of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes?

Legiſlature of the Iſland. The average Period of their Lives is from Forty to Fifty Years. If equally temperate, the Duration of their Lives is equally long as Whites or Free Negroes.

A. N° 14.

What is the Practice reſpecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves, and what are the Regulations concerning it?

Legiſlature of the Iſland. In reſpect to Marriage, they are left perfectly free to act according to their own Inclinations. Affection or Intereſt brings them together, and the reverſe diſſolves the Union.

A. N° 15.

Can any Cauſes be aſſigned which impede the natural Increaſe of Negro Slaves?

Legiſlature of the Iſland. The natural Increaſe of Slaves is prevented by a premature and promiſcuous Connexion of the Sexes, and by too great an Intemperance in general in the Men, who are much addicted to the Uſe of ſpirituous Liquors.

A. N° 16.

Are many Children born of Negro Slaves, and in what Proportion are they reared?

Legiſlature of the Iſland. From the preceding Cauſes, Negroes are not ſo prolific as Whites: Their Children are reared in the Proportion of One-half.

A. N° 17.

Are the Children of Negro Slaves ſubject to any Diſeaſes to which the Children of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not equally ſubject; and if they are, to what Cauſe is it to be imputed?

Legiſlature of the Iſland. Replied to by the Anſwer to Query 11th.

A. N° 18.

Are Negro Slaves or their Children in general baptized?

Legiſlature of the Iſland. Slaves in general are not baptized.

A. N° 19.

What religious Inſtitutions are there for the Benefit of Negro Slaves in each of the Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?

Legiſlature of the Iſland. There are not any religious Inſtitutions peculiarly ſet apart for their Benefit; but they are allowed to attend Divine Service on Sunday in common with Whites.

A. N° 20.

Are any Miſſionaries ſent from England for the Inſtruction of Negro Slaves, and what has been their Succeſs? If unſucceſsful, to what Cauſe is it to be attributed?

Legiſlature of the Iſland. As no Miſſionaries have ever been ſent to this Iſland, we are unable to draw the Inference.

A. N° 21.

Are the Miſſionaries more ſucceſsful in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Free Negroes than in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Slaves? And to what Cauſes is any Difference in this reſpect to be imputed?

Replied to by the Anſwer to Query 20th.

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

N. B. No Anſwers have been returned by the Legiſlature of the Iſland from the 22d to the 27th Head of Inquiry incluſive, which Heads relate to the Practice of Obeah, and whether many of the Negroes of the Iſland of Nevis are Mahometans.

A. Nº 28.

With reſpect to Negro Slaves and Free Negroes, what is the Proportion between Males and Females?

Female Free Negroes are in Proportion to Males as Nine to Four: Female Slaves in Proportion to Males as Five to Four.

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

A. Nº 29.

What is the average Value of a Country-born Negro Man and Woman? And what the average Value of an imported Negro Man and Woman?

The average Value of a Creole Field Negro Man or Woman is Sixty Pounds Sterling: The average Value of an imported Negro is Thirty-ſix Pounds Sterling.

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

A. Nº 30.

Has the Produce of each of the Iſlands increaſed in proportion to the increaſed Number of Negro Slaves? And if it has not ſo increaſed, what Reaſon is to be aſſigned for it?

The Produce of the Iſland has increaſed and decreaſed in proportion to the Number of Slaves employed in Culture.

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

A. Nº 31.

What Number of Acres has been in Cultivation in each Year, diſtinguiſhing the Proportion of Acres that has been appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, Ground Proviſions, &c. and what has in each Year been the Produce thereof reſpectively?

Acres in Cultivation for Sugar about Eight Thouſand, Four Thouſand of which are annually cultivated. Sugar is the chief Produce of the Iſland: Very little Cotton is cultivated here but among the Negroes; Coffee and Cocoa none. No Ground Proviſions are cultivated but by the Negroes for their own Uſe; for which Purpoſe they have about Fifteen Hundred Acres ſet apart on the different Eſtates.

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

A. Nº 32 and 33.

What is the Mode of cultivating and preparing the Ground for Sugar, Cotton, &c. reſpectively?

What Soil is moſt favourable for Sugar, Cotton, &c. and how far is the Soil capable of Improvement by Manure?

Lands for the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane are dug in regular Trenches Four or Five Feet wide, and according to the Depth of the Soil; the Bottoms of theſe Trenches are well ploughed up with the Hoe, a laborious Work, but neceſſary in our ſtiff and ſtony Soil. A light Soil is moſt favourable for the Sugar Cane: Manure increaſes the Produce of our Lands in the Proportion of about One-third.

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

A. Nº 34.

What Difference is there in the Produce *per* Acre of different Plantations in the ſame Year, when not expoſed to any extraordinary Accident?

Some Eſtates produce on an Average from One-half to One Hogſhead *per* Acre; others from One to One and a Half: The general average Produce *per* Acre of the Iſland is rather more than One Hogſhead *per* Acre. Theſe Proportions will in future probably be leſſened from our being infeſted with the Borer.

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

A. N° 35.

By what Cauſes are Crops on different Parts of the ſame Iſland partially affected?

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

Crops are partially affected according to their Situation; thoſe in the Mountains, having the Advantage of more Rain, will in dry Years make tolerable Returns; when thoſe in the low Grounds will not enable the Proprietor to pay the Expences of the Eſtate.

A. N° 36.

Does the Quantity of Labour which it is neceſſary to require from the Negroes vary materially in different Parts of the Year, as it does here in Harveſt Time, &c. and is there any Period at which the increaſed Labour produces any particular Effect on the Health of the Negroes?

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

The Labour of the Slave varies materially in the different Parts of the Year. In our Crop Time (correſpondent with the Harveſt Seaſon of England) the Labour is heavieſt; but is ever endured with the utmoſt Cheerfulneſs, on account of the Advantage in the Power of the Slave of ſucking Canes at his Pleaſure, and drinking Cane Liquor from the Boiling-houſe, by the invariable Permiſſion of the Maſter. A greater Degree of Healthineſs too prevails at this Seaſon of the Year from the general Drought peculiar to it. In the Fall of the Year, the Labour of the Slave is much lighter, and his Food from his Maſter's Store more abundant; both neceſſary to counteract the unwholeſome Damps too prevalent at that Seaſon.

A. N° 37.

Would it be poſſible to cultivate to Advantage the Weſt India Iſlands by the Labour of Europeans, or of Free Negroes?

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

If the Queſtion refers to the Ability of an Eſtate to ſupport its Cultivation by the Hire of daily Labourers, we muſt give it as our decided Opinion, that no Eſtate is ſufficiently productive to bear the Expence of hiring either Europeans or Free Negroes to cultivate its Lands; for Experience has ſhewn, that Eſtates in other Iſlands, underhanded and accuſtomed to hire Slaves, have generally been ruined.

A. N° 38.

What is the Diſpoſition of the Free Negroes with reſpect to Labour, particularly continual or diurnal Labour?

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

Free Negroes, though brought up to any handicraft Trade, ſeldom apply to it, but rather employ themſelves in Fiſhing and Huckſtering. They have never been known to cultivate the Earth.

A. N° 39.

Could an European Conſtitution ſubſiſt in a Weſt India Climate, under the Labour neceſſary for cultivating a Weſt India Plantation?

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

We are certain that European Conſtitutions would be unequal to Field Labour in this Country; for ſuch Europeans as come out here in robuſt Health to act in the Capacity of Overſeers, are too frequently reduced to an emaciated State, and a very ſhort Life, by the Labour incidental to that Employment, which is merely to overlook the Slaves at Work. The Heat of the Climate, ſo congenial to the Conſtitution of a Negro, is too ſevere for an European to work in an Expoſure to the Sun.

A. N° 40.

Is the Labour of Cattle, and of what Species, and in what Proportion, uſed in the Cultivation of a Weſt India Plantation?

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

Horned Cattle, Horſes, Mules, and Aſſes, are univerſally uſed whenever and wherever the Soil and Situation will admit of their being made uſe of.

A. N° 41.

Could the Quantity of Cattle be increaſed, and could their Labour be ſubſtituted for that of Slaves, in a greater Extent than it is at preſent?

We generally keep as many Head of Cattle as our Paſtures can feed, and every Means are uſed by Planters in general to eaſe the Labour of their Slaves, who are very rarely put to any Work where Cattle can be ſubſtituted.

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

A. N° 42.

Have different European Inſtruments of Huſbandry from Time to Time been introduced in the Cultivation of Plantations in the Weſt Indies, and is it likely that the Uſe of theſe could be extended, or further Improvements in this reſpect be applied, to lighten and abridge the Labour of Slaves in cultivating Weſt India Plantations?

The Plough has been tried in ſome Lands here moſt favourable to it, that is, where the Soil was looſe and free from Stones; but it failed, from the Cattle being unequal to ſuch Labour in this Climate.

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

A. N° 43.

What is the whole Number of Acres in the Iſland of Nevis, and how much of that Part thereof which is at preſent not cultivated, is capable of being brought into Culture?

Nevis being of a circular Form, and about Twenty-two Miles in Circumference, contains Twenty four Thouſand Six Hundred and Forty Acres, whereof about Six Thouſand are capable of being brought into Culture.

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

A. N° 44.

How much Land is there in the Iſland of Nevis which is not private Property?

There are are about Fifteen Acres of Land towards the Summit of Saddle Hill, and near as much between the Breaſt-works and the Sea, including the Lands whereon the Forts ſtand.

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

A. N° 45.

What Proportion of the Land which is private Property in the Iſland of Nevis is now in Cultivation?

Replied to by the Anſwer to A. N° 31.

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

A. N° 46.

What Proportion of the Land now in Cultivation in the Iſland of Nevis would, from Situation or Soil, admit of the Uſe of the Plough?

There are about Four Hundred Acres.

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

A. N° 47.

In how many Plantations in the Iſland of Nevis has the Plough been known to be introduced for the Purpoſe of preparing the Land for Cultivation?

The Plough has been tried on Five different Eſtates in this Iſland, and was diſcontinued for the Reaſons given in the Anſwer, A. N° 42.

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

A. N° 48.

How many Slaves in the whole are employed in the Iſland of Nevis in the Cultivation of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, &c. &c. and how many in menial Services, in making Roads, Fiſhing, or any other Employments?

About Four Thouſand Slaves are employed in the Cultivation of Sugar, One Thouſand in menial Offices, none ſet apart for making Roads, Five Hundred in Fiſhing, Trades, and other Employments,

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

ployments, and Two Thouſand Eight Hundred unfit for Labour, from Infancy, Age, and Infirmity.

A. N° 49.

What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation, and what is the average Proportion of Produce in each Species to the Number of Acres or of Slaves?

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

In the Culture of Sugar, we ſuppoſe a Slave to an Acre ſufficient; and, upon an Average, the Produce is rather more than One Hogſhead per Acre.

A. N° 50.

Is the Corn, Graſs, or Ground Proviſions, raiſed in the Iſland of Nevis, produced from ſeparate Farms, or from Lands annexed to the Plantations reſpectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the ſaid Plantations?

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

Corn, Graſs, and Ground Proviſions, where any are raiſed (which is very rarely the Caſe), are produced from Lands belonging to the Plantations reſpectively, and worked by the Slaves belonging to the ſaid Plantations.

A. N° 51.

What is the Kind of Manure made uſe of in the Iſland of Nevis?

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

Animal Dung made into Compoſt nearly as in England.

A. N° 52.

If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and the Owners?

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

Replied to by the Anſwer to A. N° 40.

A. N° 53.

Upon any Plantation with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding on an Average a certain annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be ſuppoſed to be the nett Income to the Owner, if living on the Iſland, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and clothing his Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other neceſſary Expences? And what the nett Income to the Owner, living in Great Britain?

Legiſlature of the Iſland.

If the Planter reſides on the Spot, his nett Income is 10l. *per* Hogſhead; and if he reſides in England, 8l. *per* Hogſhead.

PART III.

Grenada and *St. Chriſtopher*. A. N° 1, 2.

A. N° 1.

WHAT is the legal Power which Maſters have over their Slaves in each of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?

Negroes have ever been conſidered in the Sugar Colonies as perſonal Eſtate; and on an Appeal to his Majeſty in Council from St. Chriſtopher, viz. Ottley and Blake, they have been determined to be ſo in that Iſland by a Decree of that Board, 30th January 1745. And the Act of the 5th George II. intituled, "An Act for the more eaſy Recovery of Debts in his Majeſty's Plantations," has declared them to be Aſſets, and as ſuch to be ſold and applied in a Courſe of Adminiſtration by an Executor. I think that the Power which the Maſter has over his Slave, in the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher (and I believe generally in all the Iſlands), is that which a Lord had formerly over his Villain in this Country: That a Maſter has a Right to ſell him as his Property, and that a Slave can acquire no Property of his own but by the Indulgence of his Maſter. The Maſter has alſo a Right to correct his Slave; and I do not know of any Law which limits a Maſter as to the Extent of ſuch Correction; but, by Practice, it is underſtood, that the Correction ſhould not exceed Thirty-nine Stripes.

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

The Maſter has an arbitrary Power of adminiſtering every Sort of Correction, however inhuman, not immediately affecting the Life or Limb of the Slave. The Maſter is intitled to all Acquiſitions made by the Slave, and can alienate the Perſon of the Slave as any other Property from Parent to Child.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

In Grenada, Slaves are by Law made real Eſtate, and the Maſter has the abſolute Power of diſpoſing of them as of the Lands and Tenements to which they are attached. The Maſters have alſo, as incident to the State of Slavery, the Power of correcting their Slaves; and ſuch Power is not limited by any local Law in this Iſland, but is ſubject to Control by the general Principles of Law. So that every Exerciſe of this Power, either exceſſive in Degree or torturous in Mode, is deemed puniſhable by Information or Indictment, as a Miſdemeanor and an Act of evil Tendency and Example.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

Owners have no Power of Life and Death, or Limb. Killing or Maiming is equally criminal with the killing or maiming of a White or Free Perſon. The Owner poſſeſſes a Right of corporal Puniſhment and Confinement. Immoderate Puniſhment has been determined by the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas to be illegal; and ſo has Puniſhment unadapted to the Object. (See St. Chriſtopher's Appendix, Letter A.)

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

A. N° 2.

What is the Protection granted to Slaves by Law in each of the Britiſh Iſlands?

With reſpect to Protection againſt the Owner, I know of no particular Law in the Iſland of Grenada; but in the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher a Law was paſſed ſince the Peace which obliges the Owner to ſell his Slave, in caſe he has exerciſed undue Cruelty over him. With reſpect to any other Perſon but the Owner, an Action of Damages lies on the Part of the Maſter, and an Indictment will lie againſt the Offender; and ſuch Indictments have been preferred.

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

Several Inſtances of White People, and People of Colour, being tried for the Murder of Slaves, in the Courts of King's Bench, found Guilty, ſentenced to ſuffer Death, and executed accordingly.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

As againſt their Maſters, or their immediate Repreſentatives in their Abſence, the Slaves have the Protection of the Law, as ſtated in the preceding Anſwer, (i. e. Committee's Anſwer, A. N° 1.), whenever an Inſtance of Cruelty comes to the Knowledge of the Neighbours, and can be brought forward for Puniſhment as againſt Strangers, the Maſter uſually ſteps forward as the Protector of the Slave, and proſecutes the Delinquent criminally; and moreover ſometimes brings his civil Action, and recovers Damages for the Loſs of his Slave's Labour, or the Diminution of his Value, where that is the Conſequence of the Stranger's ill Treatment of him.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

Anſwered in the foregoing Anſwer, and more fully explained by the annexed Law (ſee St. Chriſtopher's Appendix, Letter B.), and the annexed Indictments, Letter A. Beſides, if a Negro is robbed or deprived of his Property (which in legal Conſideration is the Property of the Maſter) by another Negro, or by a Free Perſon, the Maſter of ſuch a Negro has the ſame legal Remedies for the Recovery of it as he has for his own immediate Property. And it is always cuſtomary for the Maſter to ſeek Redreſs for all ſuch Injuries as his Slave may have ſuſtained.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

A. N° 3.

For what Offences are Slaves ſubject to their Maſters Correction; for what are they amenable to the eſtabliſhed Juriſdiction of the Iſland, and in what Manner are they tried?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

With reſpect to Offences committed within the ſame Plantation, the Maſter may puniſh his Slave for any Offence. But with reſpect to leſſer Offences committed by a Negro belonging to one Plantation againſt a Negro of another, the Offender is brought before Two Juſtices of the Peace, who puniſh at their Diſcretion, and I believe without Appeal. With reſpect to greater Offences, ſuch as Murder, Burglary, Rape, &c. he is tried in the Court of King's Bench, or at the Seſſions, according to the Criminal Law of England; and their Owners may try them, for theſe Offences, in the ſame Courts; but when a Negro is guilty of any capital Crime againſt his Maſter, his Slaves, or other Property, and he cannot be reformed, it is uſual to ſell him off the Iſland.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

Slaves are amenable for all Offences to the eſtabliſhed Juriſdiction of the Iſland, and for all Offences to others, are tried in all Courts, as other Delinquents are.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

Slaves are ſubject to their Maſters Correction for all Offences againſt good Order, or which are merely injurious to the Maſter's own Property, when committed within his own Plantation, and when not of an Enormity to call for more exemplary Puniſhment, ſuch as Non-attendance on their Work, running away, improper Behaviour to the Manager, or other White Servants, fighting amongſt themſelves, petty Thefts of the Property of the Maſters, Managers, Overſeers, or Slaves of the ſame Plantation. In Offences againſt the Property of other Perſons, the Mode of Puniſhment depends on the Party injured, who complains firſt to the Maſter, and is frequently ſatisfied with his Correction, where the Matter is of no great Enormity. For capital Offences, ſuch as Murder, Arſon, Burglary, conſiderable Robbery, Conſpiracy, running away in Gangs of Ten or upwards in Number, and being abſent Ten Days at a Time or longer, Depredations committed with Violence and Terror, the continuing running away for the Space of Three ſucceſſive Months, or for Six Months in the Space of Two Years, Slaves are amenable to the eſtabliſhed Juriſdiction of the Iſland. In Grenada, they are triable for ſmaller Offences before One or Two Magiſtrates, and for capital Crimes before Three Juſtices, One of them being of the Quorum. But the Laws are ſeldom put rigorouſly in force againſt Slaves, except in Caſes of Murder, dangerous Inſurrections, or repeated and incorrigible running away. In almoſt all other Inſtances, a public Whipping is the only Puniſhment ordered by the Magiſtrates; and their Lives, in capital Caſes, are often ſpared on the Maſter engaging to tranſport them from the Iſland.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

There is no Specification of Offences for which a Maſter may puniſh his Slave; the Diſcretion of the Maſter uſually governs him. Wanton Correction by the Maſter would be taken cognizance of and puniſhed by the Courts of Law. A Slave and a White Perſon, or Free Perſon of Colour, are equally liable to Puniſhment for all Offences againſt the Criminal Law of the Land. The White and Free Perſon are tried as in England by Jury, and the Slave by Two or more Juſtices of the Peace. (See Act, St. Chriſtopher's Appendix, Letter D.)

A. N° 4.

To what Penalties are their Maſters, or thoſe who act under them, ſubject, if they tranſgreſs the Laws made for the Protection of Negro Slaves, or in any Reſpect exerciſe Acts of Cruelty towards them; and to what Courts are they, in ſuch Caſes, amenable?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

I do not know that there is any Law which puniſhes the Maſter for any Cruelty exerciſed over his own Slave, except the Law paſſed in the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher, which I have mentioned before*; but the Manager who acts under him is liable to be indicted before the proper Court of the Iſland, for any indictable Offences committed againſt a Negro.

*Vide his Anſwer, N° 2.

I have been informed, that a Man was tried in the Iſland of Grenada, convicted and executed for the Murder of his own Slave, on the Stat. of Henry 8. Chap. 23. And their Lordſhips are referred to Tracy Atkins's Report, 8vo Edit. Page 205. for Lord Hardwicke's Opinion, that this Statute is binding in the Weſt Indies.

I find there is a Law in Grenada, which directs, that the Juſtices of the Peace ſhall iſſue Orders, directed to Four Freeholders in every Pariſh, to inſpect the Proviſion Grounds therein, and to report upon Oath their Opinion of the Sufficiency or Inſufficiency of the Ground Proviſions planted thereon; and if, upon ſuch Return, it ſhall appear to the Juſtices, that ſuch Ground Proviſions are inſufficient for the Support of the Negroes belonging to the Eſtate, they are to iſſue a Warrant to the Conſtables to bring the Owner or Manager before them, who ſhall be examined on Oath, and declare how the Negroes are ſupported and fed; and if it ſhall appear to them, that they are not properly ſupported and fed, he ſhall forfeit Ten Shillings for every Slave belonging to the ſaid Eſtate. The Act is intituled, " An Act for the better Government of " Slaves," and paſſed in the Year 1766.

Does it frequently happen that Maſters, or their Managers under them, either in the Manner of correcting the Slaves, or otherwiſe, kill or maim them?

Very rarely, if either, I believe.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

There are no Laws which inflict Penalty on Maſters, for correcting their Slaves ſometimes cruelly.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

This Iſland has no local Law, by which the Puniſhment for Murder, Manſlaughter, or other killing, for maiming or other Act of Cruelty, is anyway diminiſhed on account of the Subject murdered, or ill treated, being a Slave. Theſe Crimes are therefore puniſhed in the ordinary Courſe of Juſtice, by Proſecution in the Court of King's Bench, and Grand Seſſions of the Peace, juſt as they are where the Subject is a Free or White Perſon. In the Year 1776 a White Man was tried, convicted, and hanged for the Murder of a Slave. The Circumſtance of Slavery was urged, and ſtrongly argued in Arreſt of Judgment, but was over ruled. No Inſtance of a ſubſequent Murder has occurred, or come to our Knowledge. Proſecutions have alſo been brought againſt Proprietors for wanton or Exceſs of Puniſhment, degenerating into Acts of Cruelty towards their Slaves; and the Inclination of the Court (whenever the Proofs were ſuch as to convict the Party) has always been very ſtrong for ſevere and exemplary Puniſhment. This Court meeting Twice a-Year, and conſiſting of the Magiſtrates reſiding in all the different Diſtricts of the Iſland, and the Grand Jury being compoſed of the moſt reſpectable Freeholders and Inhabitants from all Quarters, every Inſtance of groſs or wanton Cruelty is likely to come to the Knowledge of ſome Member or other of the Court, and to be brought forward for Puniſhment by Preſentment or Indictment. The only Difficulty that has been found in putting an effectual Stop to ſuch Inſtances, is that of bringing home the Proof of the Fact againſt the Delinquent by ſatisfactory Evidence; thoſe who are capable of the Guilt being in general artful enough to prevent any but Slaves being Witneſſes of the Fact, and the Danger of admitting the Teſtimony of Slaves to affect the Life or Fortune of a Free Perſon, is ſo obvious, that ſuch Teſtimony has been uniformly held inadmiſſible in all Countries where Slavery has been in uſe. Indeed nothing but the fatal Conſequence which would enſue from the Admiſſion of it, could prevent the Legiſlature of this Iſland from adopting ſome Mode of facilitating the Conviction of Perſons guilty of a Crime ſo diſgraceful to Humanity and the good Police of the Country. As the Matter ſtands, though we hope the Inſtances in this Iſland are at this Day not frequent, yet it muſt be admitted with Regret, that the Perſons proſecuted, and who certainly were guilty, have eſcaped for want of legal Proof.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

For this ſee the Anſwers to the Firſt, Second, and Third Queries.

A. N° 5.

Are Negro Slaves fed at their Maſters Expence, or by their own Labour; and when fed by their Maſters, with what are they fed, and in what Quantity?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

Negroes are fed at the Expence of their Maſters, and not by their own Labour. They are fed in Grenada and St. Kitt's, and moſt of the Leeward Iſlands, by different Kinds of Proviſions diſtributed out to them occaſionally or weekly, ſuch as Oatmeal, Grits, Flour, Indian Corn, Caſada, Rice, Biſcuit, Ship's Stuff, Beans and Pigeon Peaſe, Grouts, Yams, Eddoes, Tamiers, Plantains and Bananas, and Herrings, or ſome Kind of Salt Fiſh; beſides which, they have Allotments of Ground to themſelves, and are allowed to keep Hogs and Goats, and to raiſe Poultry for their own Account. The Quantity diſtributed is different upon different Eſtates, I believe in none leſs than a Pint *per* Day, and a Herring to ſeaſon their Pots with, which is given to every Man, Woman, and Child, on the Eſtate, except Infants, and many of them have double Allowance, ſuch as Millwrights, Maſons, Copperſmiths, Carpenters, Coopers, Boilers, &c. This Allowance, with the Aſſiſtance of their own Grounds and Stock, and the occaſional Food that the poorer among them receive from their Maſters whenever they want it, appears to be full ſufficient, from hence, that in every Iſland there are One or more weekly Markets to which the Negroes bring all Sorts of Vegetables, Pork, Kids, Poultry, and other Proviſions of their own, which they ſell and inveſt for their own Account in Cottons, Checks, Salt Fiſh, &c. and ſuch other Articles as they think proper; which it muſt be allowed they could not do, if they had not a Superabundance.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

Negro Slaves in Grenada have Portions of Land allotted to raiſe Ground Proviſions, and require but little other Aſſiſtance, except Salt, Salt Fiſh, and Herrings, with which they are regularly ſupplied. New Negroes are daily fed with a Quart of Flour; or, for Change, with Yams, Potatoes, Plantains, Biſcuit, ſplit Beans, Rice, &c. &c. and a ſmall Allowance of Beef, Pork, Salt Fiſh, or Herrings.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

Negro Slaves are fed at their Maſters Expence, aſſiſted by their own Labour on the Portions of Land allotted them for Ground Proviſions; very few Negroes, except thoſe newly arrived from Africa, require being fed by their Maſters with Grain or Ground Proviſions, by reaſon of the great Quantities of theſe Species which they raiſe in their own Lands; but they have a weekly Supply of Herrings or Salt Fiſh; the Quantity, from Eight to Twelve Herrings, according to the Size, or Two Pounds of Salt Fiſh, *per* Week. The Negro Women have however an Allowance of Flour for their young Children; and Negroes, when confined to the Hoſpital, or diſabled by other Accidents from working in their Grounds, are uſually fed by their Maſters with ſuch Food as is proper to their Situation, and in ſufficient Quantity. New Negroes are uſually fed in a Meſs with Victuals prepared for them Twice or Thrice a Day, for the Space of Twelve Months or longer, until they are found capable of raiſing their own Proviſions, and of ſubſiſting with the uſual Plantation Allowance. The Allowance of Salt Proviſions, and the Negro Grounds allotted to Slaves, with the Privilege of raiſing ſmall Stock, Fruit, Vegetables, and other Proviſions, enable them to bring theſe Articles conſtantly to Market for Sale, and to furniſh themſelves with various Articles of Convenience, and even Luxury. A Law was paſſed here upwards of Twenty Years ago, empowering Juſtices to iſſue Orders directed to Four Freeholders in their reſpective Pariſhes to inſpect the Proviſion Grounds of the Plantations, and to report upon Oath their Sufficiency for the Maintenance of the Slaves thereto belonging; and, in caſe of Inſufficiency, the Owners were ſubjected to a Forfeiture of Ten Shillings for every Slave belonging to ſuch Plantation; but ſuch are the Quantities of Ground in almoſt all Plantations fit for raiſing of Proviſions, and ſo ſufficient are the Allotments of Land for this Purpoſe, that an induſtrious Slave has ample Means, not only of being well fed, but of living in a very comfortable Manner. No Inſtance has occurred for a great Number of Years paſt, of any Neceſſity to enforce the Proviſions of that Law, though it is ſtill in force: And that when by an extraordinary Continuance of dry Weather, or by any other unforeſeen Accidents, the Crops from the Grounds allotted to Slaves fall ſhort of what may be neceſſary for their Subſiſtence, the Deficiency is generally made up by a Supply of Proviſions procured from North America or Europe.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

Negroes are fed at their Maſters Expence, and they have alſo great Advantages by their own Labour; but the Quantity of Food given to them varies in different Plantations, according to the greater or ſmaller Proportion of Ground allotted for their own Uſe and Cultivation, and according to the more or leſs ſeaſonable Situation of ſuch Ground. It runs in general from Four to Nine Pints *per* Week given to every Negro, except Infants, whoſe Mothers have an additional Allowance for them, from their Birth, equal to One Half of their own. The Food given in this Iſland is chiefly Floor, which we conſider the moſt wholeſome; ſometimes Beans, Peaſe, and Indian Corn. Every Negro has alſo from Four to Eight ſalted Herrings, Mackrel, or Shads, *per* Week; and beſides this, it is uſual to give them Biſcuit and Toddy for their Breakfaſt while at heavy Work in the wet Seaſon of the Year. On all Eſtates there are ſome Mothers who are careleſs of their Children, and others who will not take the Trouble to dreſs their Victuals properly: Theſe are collected together, and have their Victuals prepared and given to them daily with great Care. Negroes reap from their own Grounds a greater or leſſer Quantity of Proviſions, according to their Induſtry and the Goodneſs of the Soil. What they do not uſe themſelves they daily ſend to Market in the different Towns in the Iſland for Sale, and with the Money they purchaſe Clothes or any Thing elſe they may fancy. A good Negro is never in want of Plenty of Food. A bad Negro, who is addicted to drinking of Rum, were you to give him a Buſhel *per* Week, and leave it at his own Diſpoſal, would be always in Want, becauſe he would give it away for Rum. Negroes before the late War, when we had the American Trade, and they could purchaſe Indian Corn from Three to Five Shillings *per* Buſhel, uſed to raiſe for themſelves great Quantities of Hogs and Poultry, which they alſo ſold. Now that Corn cannot be purchaſed but from Eight to Twelve Shillings *per* Buſhel, they cannot raiſe ſo much Stock. It may be aſked, Why they do not plant Indian Corn? They turn their Grounds to better Account by planting Articles that are more valuable to them.

A. N° 6.

How are the Slaves clothed, lodged, and ſecured againſt the Inclemency of the Seaſon? —State the Law and the Practice.

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

There is no poſitive Law as to Clothing and Lodging; but every Eſtate is ſupplied every Year from Europe with a Quantity of Blanketing, Oſnaburgs, flowered Cotton, Sileſias, Kerſey Jackets and Petticoats, Handkerchiefs, Hats, Caps, Shoes, and Watchmen's Coats, ſufficient for the Number of Negroes which belong to it; and as to their Houſes in ſome Iſlands, where Stones are to be had, they conſiſt of Stone Buildings thatched, in others of Thatch and Board; and each Negro has One to himſelf, unleſs when he has a Wife or Family, or chuſes to have a Meſs-mate. When a Houſe is blown down, or a new one to be conſtructed, the Gang aſſiſt generally in bringing Wood, &c. to build it.

Q. Do you conceive that the Allotment of Clothing given to theſe Negroes is ſufficient for Perſons in their Situation?

A. I do.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

They are lodged in Huts built of wild Canes and Reeds, thatched with the Tops of Sugar Canes, often boarded and ſometimes ſhingled. They are in general clothed twice in every Year.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

The Clothing and Lodging of Negro Slaves is not regulated by any Law of this Country, but the Eſtates in general are ſupplied yearly with Blanketing, Oſnaburghs, coarſe Linens, Kerſeys, or Welch Cottons and Hats. Theſe are diſtributed in different Proportions, as different Proprietors think beſt; but the Quantity allowed is very ſufficient, and the Slaves often receive their new Clothes long before they have an immediate Uſe for them, particularly as they furniſh themſelves with extra Clothing, according to their Fancy, by the Sale of their Poultry, Vegetables, &c. As to their Houſes, they are cloſed in on the Sides, either by Boards, or Wattles and Plaiſter, and the Roofs are of Thatch: They are very ſufficient to keep out the Weather, and the Negroes being fond of Warmth, they are generally made much cloſer than a White Perſon would wiſh. Every Negro may build a Houſe for himſelf, if he pleaſes; but they uſually live Two or Three, or more, in a Houſe by Families, or by Connexions as Countrymen; and a ſeaſoned Slave is particularly deſirous of taking a new Negro of his own Country into his Houſe, and the Maſters or Managers always put ſuch new Negroes under the Care of the moſt truſt-worthy, where they learn their Work, and by degrees to cultivate their own Grounds, and to ſubſiſt themſelves.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

There is no Law in this Iſland for clothing of the Negroes, but it is the general Practice to import from England, or to purchaſe of Merchants here, as much Clothing as may be deemed by the Proprietor neceſſary for the Number of Negroes on his Eſtate: That Clothing conſiſts of Blanketing, Oſnaburghs, Check Holland, coarſe Linens, Caps, and Watch Coats. On ſome Eſtates, Hats and Shoes are added to the Liſt for the principal Negroes. Good well-diſpoſed Negroes are in reſpect to Clothing as they are in reſpect to Food—they have always Plenty. A bad ill-diſpoſed Negro, were you to give him a Wardrobe every Week, would ſoon make away with them. All Negroes are fond of fine Clothes, which they generally diſplay once a Week at their Balls, Aſſemblies, and Coffee Treats; and Dreſſes are there to be met with finer and better than what their Maſters generally wear. This Fondneſs of Dreſs in the Negroes was carried to ſuch Exceſs, that ſome Years ago, in the Iſland of St. Croix, they thought it neceſſary to make ſumptuary Laws to reſtrain it. If by the Inclemency of the Seaſon is meant Wind and Rain (for Cold we have none of), the Negroes are lodged in Houſes perfectly ſecure againſt either, unleſs it blows a Hurricane, which generally overturns them all, as it does many of their Owners Houſes. In theſe Caſes they generally take ſhelter in the Sugar Works, or any other Building that is left ſtanding. The Negro Houſes are compoſed of Poſts in the Ground, thatched round the Sides and upon the Roof, with boarded Partitions; and every Slave has a Spot of Land around his Houſe to cultivate, excluſive of his detached Ground. They are ſuperior to the general Run of Houſes which are to be met with in the Country Villages of Great Britain, and ſome of them are intirely boarded round the Sides, and ſhingled on the Roof.

A. N° 7.

What is the annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, at different Ages reſpectively?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

It is impoſſible to anſwer this as a general Queſtion, becauſe the Expence muſt be different in different Iſlands, and on different Eſtates. Jamaica, and ſome of the ceded Iſlands, feed their Negroes at leſs Expence than the Leeward Iſlands, becauſe they have great Tracts of Land, which are wholly devoted to raiſing Proviſions for their Negroes; which is not the Caſe in the latter, where in general the Subſiſtence of the Negroes depends on Articles of Food imported, and which are dearer of late Years than they uſed to be. I ſhould ſuppoſe that in theſe Iſlands every Negro coſts from 4l. to 5l. Sterling, to feed, clothe, and maintain him in Sickneſs and in Health.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

The annual Expence of a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, for Clothing and Food, will amount to from 5l. to 10l. Sterling.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

Great Parts of the Proviſion Grounds, in many Eſtates, would produce the Articles which form the general Cultivation of the reſt of the Eſtates; conſequently the annual Value of ſuch Lands ought to be taken into any accurate Calculation of the annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Slave; but, independent of this, the clothing, feeding, nurſing in Sickneſs, and medical Attendance, of a Man, Woman, and Child Slave, taken together, amounts annually to 10l. or 12l. Sterling, or near 4l. Sterling *per* Head, on an Average.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

No ſeparate Account being kept on the Plantations for the annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man, Woman, or Child, at different Ages reſpectively, we cannot ſay what the

Difference of Expence may be; but in this Iſland, where there is but little Country Proviſion raiſed, and therefore the principal Part of the Negroes Food muſt be imported, which of late Years comes very high to the Planter, the average Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro in Sickneſs and in Health, amounts to about 8l. Currency, excluſive of Taxes. Young Negroes, as ſoon as they are put to Work, are allowed the ſame Quantity of Proviſions as grown Slaves.

A. N° 8.

Are many Negroes uſually let out to hire, in what Numbers, and on what Conditions?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

Negroes are let out to hire, to work Grounds by the Acre, or to labour by the Year. In the Firſt Caſe the Price is ſo much *per* Acre, which differs in different Iſlands; at Grenada *Nine Pounds per* Acre, at St. Kitt's *Four Pounds Ten Shillings* * *per* Acre; it alſo differs according to the Terms. But if the Renter engages to make good the Loſſes ariſing from Mortality, it is I believe about Ten Pounds, or Twelve Pounds, *per Annum per* Head, the Renter to feed and maintain them. But the Number of the Negroes let out to hire, either in one Way or the other, is ſmall in proportion to the whole Number on each Iſland.

* N. B. Taking the Exchange to be 175 per Cent. this is 5l. 2s. 10d. at Grenada; 2l. 11s. 5d. at St. Kitt's.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

Many by the Job or by the Day. By the Firſt, the Price varies according to Circumſtances. By the Day, the common Price in this Iſland is Three Shillings Currency, equal to One-and-Twenty Pence Sterling; the Maſter finding them in every Thing: If let out by the Year, at about 15l. Currency.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

By the Returns of 1787, the whole Number of Negroes not attached to Eſtates did not exceed Two Thouſand Five Hundred, and as this Claſs compriſed all the Houſe-negroes in the Towns, the Porters, Sailors, and Negro Tradeſmen not belonging to Plantations, the Number of Negroes uſually employed on Hire in the Cultivation of Land muſt be very inconſiderable in reſpect of the whole. The uſual Price of holeing Land is from Eight to Nine Pounds Currency *per* Acre, and that of daily Hire, Three Shillings Currency. When Slaves are hired for any Term they are generally valued and appraiſed by Two or more reſpectable Freeholders, and Twelve or Twelve and a Half *per Cent.* allowed by the Perſon who hires them upon the groſs Amount of ſuch Valuation, and the ſame inſured by him to the full Amount at the End of the Term; and where the Proprietor himſelf inſures the Lives of his Slaves, he generally obtains Fifteen or Sixteen *per Cent.* upon that Valuation.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

There are ſome few Negroes hired to Plantations at the Rate of Ten Pounds Currency *per* Head *per Annum*, the Renter making good the appraiſed Value of the Slaves, and any Loſs ariſing from Mortality or Caſualties; but there are very few Negroes hired in this Way, compared to the Number of Slaves in the Iſland.

A. N° 9.

Are any Days, or Hours in Days, ſet apart in which the Slaves may labour for themſelves? —State the Law and the Practice.

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

There is no poſitive Law that obliges the Owner of an Eſtate to allow the Negroes any Day or Hour to labour for themſelves; but it is the Practice to give them ſometimes a Day, or Part of a Day, to themſelves for this Purpoſe; and I never heard that any Labour is exacted from them on Sundays.

Q. What Right has the Negro Slave in any Property acquired by him?

A. By Practice he is underſtood to have a complete Property therein. He frequently ſells his Poultry, Hogs, &c. to his Maſter, or if there be any Surplus, he carries it to the Market.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

Two Hours are allowed them at every Mid-day, and Half a Day in every Week, excluſive of Sunday, and out of Crop Time much more, for the Cultivation of their own Grounds, from which they derive ſo much Profit as to be extravagant in Luxuries of Clothing and Diet.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

There is no Law compelling Proprietors to allow their Slaves any Part of the Six working Days to labour for themſelves. Out of Crop the Hours of Work are from Day-break till Sun-ſet; and the uſual Allowance of Time for reſting from Labour in the Day is Half an Hour in the Field for Breakfaſt, and Two Hours in their Houſes at Noon; but out of Crop Time it is moreover the general Practice to allow the Slaves One Afternoon in every Week, which, with ſuch Hours as they chuſe to work on Sundays, affords them Time amply ſufficient for the Cultivation of their own Proviſion Grounds. And it is to be obſerved, that although the Negroes are allowed the Afternoon only of a Day in every Week, yet a Negro will do as much Work in that Afternoon, when employed for his own Benefit, as in a whole Day when employed in his Maſter's Service.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

In this Iſland there is no poſitive Law directing a Proprietor of an Eſtate to give his Negroes any Day or Hour in the Week to labour for themſelves; but it is the Practice to give them, out of Crop Time, either Saturday, or Saturday Afternoon, to work their own Grounds; in moſt Eſtates they have alſo from Half an Hour to an Hour at Breakfaſt Time, and from Two to Three Hours at Noon every Day, and no Work is ever required of them by their Maſters on Sundays, except the picking a Bundle of Graſs on Sunday Evenings, which uſually does not require Half an Hour. Able Slaves are expected to be at Work at Sun-riſe, and are always diſmiſſed by Sun-ſet Breeding Women and Mothers of Infants are allowed extra Time from Labour.

A. N° 10.

Have the Slaves any Portions of Land aſſigned them for the Purpoſe of cultivating them for their own Uſe?—State the Law and the Practice.

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

The Owner of an Eſtate is not obliged by any poſitive Law to aſſign them any Land, but it is the univerſal Practice to do ſo; but ſome Miſchiefs however follow from it.

Does it often happen that Negroes acquire and poſſeſs conſiderable Property?

If 400l. or 500l. may be called conſiderable Property, they ſometimes poſſeſs that Sum, but more frequently the Sum they poſſeſs does not exceed 200l. or 300l. The richer Negroes frequently purchaſe the Land aſſigned to the Poor, which obliges us ſometimes to make a Reſumption of the Land ſo aſſigned, and to diſtribute it again among the whole of the Negroes.

What is the Proportion of Land aſſigned to each Negro?

I cannot anſwer that; it varies in the different Iſlands, and depends on the different Eſtates in each Iſland. In One Eſtate of mine in St. Chriſtopher's (in a mountainous Situation), which conſiſts of 500 Acres, and from 160 to 170 Negroes, they have as much Land as they can cultivate. In another of my Eſtates, conſiſting of about 200 Acres and 200 Slaves, they have Forty Acres for their own Uſe; beſides which we frequently plant Pieces of the Cane Land with Yams, &c. and diſtribute them among the Negroes.

Does it often happen that the Negroes are in a poor Condition?

They certainly are ſometimes poor, particularly the new purchaſed Negroes; but to correct this whenever we purchaſe a new Negro we fix him with an old one, who teaches him the Manner of Living and the Cuſtoms of the Iſland, and if he, after he is left by himſelf, or any other Negro, is found to be poor or ſickly, we give them additional Clothes and additional Food, feeding them daily by Hand, when we find that they are not capable of managing their own Proviſions, or require additional Food.

In the Evidence you have given reſpecting the Treatment of Negroes, do you ſpeak generally of all the Plantations?

I do ſpeak of the Plantations in general, though there may be Exceptions; and I ſpeak of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher in particular, where it may be proved by Evidence that the Negroes conceive themſelves ſo well treated by their Maſters, that they in general requeſted to have Arms put into their Hands to defend the Iſland, when it was attacked and taken by the French in the laſt War.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

Thoſe who cultivate Grounds for themſelves are able to aſſiſt themſelves greatly.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

There is no other Law reſpecting Proviſion Grounds than the one ſtated in the Anſwer to the Fifth Query. But there are few Eſtates that have not very ſufficient Portions of Land aſſigned to their Slaves for Proviſion Grounds. In Cotton Eſtates great Quantities of Corn are grown in the Cotton Pieces, and given in weekly Allowance to the Negroes, where the Situation does not afford them ſeaſonable Proviſion Grounds of their own.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

There is no Law in this Iſland to oblige a Proprietor to aſſign any Portions of Land to his Negroes to work for themſelves; but it is the univerſal Practice to ſet apart Lands for that Purpoſe, over the Produce of which they exerciſe an abſolute excluſive Right to diſpoſe of as they pleaſe; and when a Man dies, leaving his Lands planted, the Crop upon it goes to his Widow, or among his Children, and ſo does his Habitation generally.

A. N° 11.

Are Negro Slaves ſubject to any peculiar Diſeaſes to which White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not ſubject? and if they are ſo ſubject, aſſign the Cauſes.

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

Beſides the Diſeaſes to which Whites are ſubject, ſuch as Small-Pox, malignant and intermitting Fevers, Fluxes, the Tetanus, &c. the Negroes are ſubject to ſeveral Diſeaſes peculiar to themſelves, ſuch as Leproſy, Yaws, Worms, and what the French call the Mal d'Eſtomac, Guinea Worms, &c. owing to the Climate, drinking new Rum, Intemperance, and running out in the Night.

Q. Do you conceive that theſe peculiar Diſeaſes are frequently owing to bad Treatment?
A. No, I do not.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

Coaſt Slaves are peculiarly ſubject to Yaws and Leproſy, or Joint-evil, ſo called from the Ravage it makes in its advanced Stage on the Joints of the Extremities. This Diſorder ſeems indigenous to Africa, as few but Coaſt Slaves, or their immediate Offspring, are ſubject to it. It is infectious; and there are Inſtances of White People being infected. Slothfulneſs and Uncleanlineſs are the general Sources of the Diſeaſes of Negroes.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

There are ſome Diſeaſes to which Negroes ſeem peculiarly ſubject, as Yaws, Mal d'Eſtomac, and Leproſy. White Perſons have been attacked by theſe Diſorders, but it rarely occurs. It would be as difficult to aſſign a Cauſe why Negroes are particularly affected with Yaws, as to anſwer the Queſtion, Why the Human Species are liable to the Small-pox? One Thing, however, is certain, that neither the Labour nor the Diet to which Slaves are accuſtomed in the Weſt Indies, are productive of the Diſeaſe, as they are equally, or perhaps more liable to it in their native Country.

The Mal d'Eſtomac (ſo called from that Organ being particularly affected) ſeems chiefly to ſeize upon the lazy and indolent Negro, or upon thoſe whoſe Solids have been relaxed by previous Sickneſs; it is attended with Anaſarca, or watery Swellings of the Extremities, is induced by thoſe Cauſes which bring on Dropſy, and frequently terminates in it. Leproſy, it is true, is alſo a Diſeaſe to which Negroes ſeem peculiarly ſubject; but happily very few, even of them, are affected with it; not One, perhaps, in a Thouſand. The Mode of living in theſe Iſlands does not ſeem to prediſpoſe to this dreadful Diſorder. When Dyſenteries prevail in theſe Climates, Numbers of White and Free coloured People, as well as Slaves, are carried off; but it muſt be allowed that Slaves principally ſuffer from this Diſeaſe. The Cauſes ariſe from their Labour under an intenſe Sun; from that Labour being frequently carried on in moiſt ſwampy Places; from their own Neglect in not covering their Bodies when they retire from their Work; hence an obſtructed Perſpiration, and the common Conſequence, Complaints of the Bowels; from negligent Cookery; from improper Diet, particularly the Corn of the Country eaten green or ill-prepared; and from the imprudent Uſe of ſpirituous Liquors. There ſeems to be little or no Difference between the Diſeaſes of White and of Free coloured People.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

Negroes are ſubject to Diſeaſes in common with White People, with an Exception of Two Diſeaſes which ſeem almoſt peculiar to them, namely the Yaws and Dirt-eating, or as the French term it, Mal d'Eſtomac: The Yaws is endemic in Africa, where the Natives ſeldom eſcape having it ſome time or other in their Lives, moſt generally in their Youth. It is alſo common in the Weſt Indies. It is a very loathſome and filthy Diſeaſe, but not often dangerous, except where it has been improperly treated, or when it attacks young and ſickly Infants. Sometimes after the Yaws have been cured, little hard Tumours (called the Tubboes) remain in the Soles of the Feet, and prevent the Negroes from walking without a good deal of Pain and Inconvenience, which are cured by the Application of proper Eſcharotics; when once cured, the Patient never ſuffers another Attack of the Diſeaſe. Worthleſs and ill-diſpoſed Negroes are moſt apt to become Dirt-eaters. The Symptoms they are affected with, and by which it may be diſcovered, are, White Tongue, Loſs of Appetite, Pain in the Stomach, and Palpitation; the Colour changes from black to a pale ſickly yellow; the Face, and indeed the whole Body, ſeem bloated, and at laſt they become dropſical: It is always attended with Laſſitude, and Averſion from Motion. The Diſeaſe ſeems to be occaſioned by an improper Acidity in the Stomach, and accordingly yields to Abſorbents and Bitters, though without the Patient's being carefully watched, and prevented from getting at his favourite Dirt, it but too often baffles every Remedy. It has been obſerved, that bad Negroes are moſt ſubject to this Diſorder; but on ſome Eſtates good Negroes, nay almoſt whole Gangs, have been affected with this unaccountable and unnatural Appetite. At firſt View, it may appear to be owing to improper and ſcanty Feeding, but that is by no means the Caſe, as there are many Inſtances of Negroes being taken into the Houſes, and receiving Plenty of Food from the Tables of the Proprietor or Manager, and yet continue in the Practice of eating Dirt, unleſs prevented by conſtant watching. From whatever Cauſe it may proceed, the Diſorder is very prevalent, and many Negroes die of it. Negroes too are more ſubject to Leproſy than White People; but this may be more owing to their frequent Intercourſe with Lepers, than to any particular Aptitude in their Conſtitutions to receive the Infection. It is a horrid Diſeaſe, and, when confirmed, rarely or never admits of a Cure.

A. N° 12.

What Care is taken of the Slaves in Sickneſs? Are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpoſe? What Proviſion is made for them when old or diſabled; and are their Maſters obliged in ſuch Caſes to maintain them?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.
N. B. This applies to the Leeward Iſlands in general.

There is on every Eſtate an Hoſpital, or Hot-houſe as it is called, where every Negro is confined in ſuch Diſorders as render Confinement neceſſary; when that is not neceſſary, they are allowed to be in their own Houſes; and it is generally found that they recover ſooner. Every Eſtate has either a Surgeon reſident on it, or one who viſits twice a Week, and oftener in Emergencies or ſudden Accidents, at a fixed Salary; and many Proprietors ſend out Medicines once or twice a Year for the Uſe of their Eſtates; but this is done by the Proprietor without any poſitive Law. When they are old or ſuperannuated, the ſame Care is taken of them by their Maſters, both in Sickneſs and in Health, as before.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

There are Sick Houſes and a Doctor on every Eſtate, with Nurſes and every Requiſite for that Purpoſe. There are no Laws or Regulations to oblige Maſters to make Proviſion for their Slaves when old or diſabled; nor are their Maſters obliged in ſuch Caſes, any otherwiſe than by the Law of Humanity, to maintain them.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

On moſt Eſtates, an Hoſpital is erected for the Reception of the Sick, a medical Man attends twice a Week regularly, and at all other Times, in Caſes of Emergency; a Nurſe is appointed to each Hoſpital, whoſe Buſineſs is to adminiſter the Medicines preſcribed, as well as Food to the Sick. There is no Law or colonial Regulation, either for this Purpoſe, or for compelling Maſters to maintain their old or diſabled Negroes; but by the univerſal Practice, Maſters hold themſelves obliged ſo to do; and any groſs Neglect in this Inſtance would excite the Attention of the Neighbours, and become a Subject of Proſecution as a Miſdemeanor.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

There is no poſitive Law directing what Care is to be taken of Negroes when ſick; but here Humanity, and the Intereſt of the Proprietor, ſupply the Place of Law; the beſt medical Aſſiſtance in the Iſland is afforded them by Gentlemen of the Profeſſion regularly bred in Great Britain who are employed by the Year to attend Eſtates; and proper Food, ſuch as Soups, Sago, Salloop, and other nouriſhing Things directed by the Doctor, are adminiſtered. In a late epidemical Fever which raged in this Iſland for Four Months, and became ſo general that but few, either White or Black, eſcaped it, many of their Lives were ſaved, by giving them large Quantities of the beſt and richeſt Soups and Madeira Wine, while many of the Free Negroes, and poorer White People, not being able to procure ſuch coſtly Things, fell a Sacrifice to the Diſeaſe, inſomuch that the Mortality among the poor White People and Free Negroes exceeded the Loſs of Slaves, in the Proportion of Thirty to One, who were affected with the Diſeaſe. There is upon every Eſtate a good walled or boarded and ſhingled Houſe, containing ſeveral Rooms or Apartments, as an Hoſpital for the Sick; but when a Diſeaſe becomes infectious, we prefer letting them remain in their own Houſes, which they in general like better themſelves, for they are all of them ſuperſtitious; and when they feel themſelves really ſick, they do not like to go in a Place where other Negroes may have died before. Women, when they are diſcovered to be pregnant, have light Work aſſigned them; and from about Two Months before they are delivered, and One Month afterwards, they ceaſe from Labour altogether; there are alſo Midwives to attend during their Labour, and Wet-nurſes after; and in Caſes where medical Aſſiſtance is neceſſary, it is immediately afforded. When they become old and diſabled, the ſame Care is taken of them by their Maſters, both in Health and in Sickneſs, as before. Were an Owner to abandon an helpleſs Slave, he would be ſubject to an Indictment for cauſing a Nuiſance to the Community.

A. N° 13.

What is the general Period of the Lives of Slaves? Is it of equal Duration with that of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

I cannot ſpeak preciſely as to the Duration of their Lives, never having directed my Obſervation to that Point; I can only ſay, that I have ſeen and have had myſelf many very old Negroes.

In proportion to the Number of Negroes upon an Eſtate, what is the average Proportion in each Year of Births and Burials?

I take the Deaths to be Six per Cent. *and the Births Four.—I ſpeak only as to my own Eſtates, and thoſe under my Care.—The new Negroes certainly die in a greater Proportion than thoſe that are ſeaſoned.*

Of the Births, is not the Proportion larger from Parents born in the Iſland, than from the Negroes imported?

I apprehend that the Proportion is larger from the Creole Negroes; but ſome People are of a different Opinion.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

Creoles and ſeaſoned Slaves live in general to an advanced Age, ſome even attain extreme old Age; but their Lives, in compariſon of Free coloured, or White People, who live better and labour leſs, are in courſe and in general of leſs Duration.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

There are probably fewer Inſtances of Longevity amongſt the Field Negroes than occur among the White and Free coloured People, and the Houſe Slaves. Continued Labour, though not of the ſevereſt Kind, will, in theſe Climates at leaſt, wear out the firmeſt Fibre, in a much ſhorter Time than it uſually does in Europe, where a few Winter Months tend to counteract the Relaxation produced by the preceding Summer.—No accurate Calculations have been made; Inſtances not unfrequent exiſt of Negroes of Sixty and Seventy Years old, and ſometimes even of Eighty, and upwards. After Fifty they are ſeldom able to perform the laborious Duty of the Plantation, and being put to lighter Work enjoy good Health, and live often till they are wholly incapable of any Labour.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

Slaves are commonly obſerved to live as long as either Whites or Free Negroes, and ſome have reached to the Years of Ninety or an Hundred.—All Eſtates have ſome very aged Slaves.

A. N° 14.

What is the Practice reſpecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves; and what are the Regulations concerning it?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

There is no Ceremony performed, nor any Contract paſſed, between Parties who agree to live together as Man and Wife. Such Connections are not unfrequent, and ſome of them adhere to them very faithfully; but in general both Parties take great Liberties with each other; but when detected by the Huſband, the Wife is ſeverely beaten. If the Women have not been very irregular or debauched, they begin to breed at the Age of Sixteen or Eighteen.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

There is no Practice eſtabliſhed by Cuſtom, nor Regulations preſcribed by Law, for the Marriage of Slaves in Grenada.—They are in general very profligate, and would probably treat that holy Ordinance with Diſreſpect.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

Marriages amongſt Negro Slaves are made without Ceremony or Contract; there are no Regulations whatſoever concerning it; ſome of them continue united for Life; others ſeparate upon Diſagreement by mutual Conſent; but this laſt rarely happens where they have continued long together, and have had Children.—Perſons having Charge of Plantations make a Point of preventing one Slave from taking away the Wife of another. Sometimes Inſtances occur amongſt the French Negroes, of their applying to the Prieſts and being married; but this often happens after the Parties have cohabited for many Years, and is not at all conſidered as a neceſſary previous Ceremony.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

When Negroes agree to live together as Man and Wife, there is no Ceremony of Marriage performed; they live in this State as long as they can agree, and not unfrequently for their Lives; but ſhould they diſagree, then they part by mutual Conſent; but it being almoſt the univerſal Practice for the Men to have more than One Wife, frequent Quarrels among the Women are thereby excited: They are by no means conſtant to each other; and hence ariſe Quarrels alſo: This Matter is not well regulated, and yet it would be difficult to make it much better; for they would conſider it a great Hardſhip upon them to be reſtricted in their Amours. The Maſter is never conſulted, nor does he interfere, but now and then to interpoſe his Authority to allay Strife.

A. N° 15.

Can any Cauſes be aſſigned which impede the natural Increaſe of Negro Slaves?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

The Cauſes which impede the natural Increaſe of Negroes are, the larger Proportion of Males to Females on moſt Eſtates; the premature and promiſcuous Commerce of the Sexes; indiſcriminate Proſtitution of the Women in the younger Part of their Lives; their frequent total Barrenneſs brought on by Debauchery; repeated Abortions; Venereal Diſeaſes; the immoderate Uſe of new Rum by both Sexes, but particularly by the Men, which brings on Debility and Old Age long before Nature otherwiſe would give way.

Can you aſſign any Reaſons why ſome of theſe Evils are not corrected?

I cannot indeed.

Do you think them capable of Correction?

I am not aware of any Means, unleſs by obſerving a better Proportion between Males and Females, and by prohibiting the retailing of new Rum, which is very pernicious to them.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

The too early and promiſcuous Intercourſe of the Sexes; exceſſive Fatigue; ſevere Chaſtiſement, and Want of the Comforts of Life, moſt certainly impede the Increaſe of the Species.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

Continued Labour, as far as it is productive of Diſorders, may tend to impede the natural Increaſe of Slaves, and yet notwithſtanding, the Negroes in the Weſt Indies are prolific: They are indulged in light Work when advanced in Pregnancy; they ſuffer comparatively little in Childbearing,

bearing, and are ſeldom urged to labour before the uſual Period of Reſt and Tranquillity is expired; but the principal Cauſes which appear to impede the Increaſe are the little Attention paid to the Cultivation of Religion and Morality among the Slaves, a Want of Laws to induce or compel Marriage or Pairing, conſequently the early and promiſcuous Commerce of the Sexes, Venereal Diſorders, and the immoderate Uſe of Rum by the Men.

The Cauſes which impede the natural Increaſe of Negro Slaves are chiefly, a greater Number of Males than Females on the Eſtates, the premature and promiſcuous Commerce of the Sexes, the Proſtitution of all the Women in the younger Part of their Lives; their going from one Eſtate to another during the Night, and thereby contracting Diſorders from ſevere Colds; the Venereal Diſeaſe, which they moſt frequently conceal, and attempt to cure very injudiciouſly among themſelves: Theſe Cauſes but too frequently produce at leaſt a temporary, if not a total Barrenneſs in the Women; for if ſuch ſhould ever afterwards attach themſelves to One Man, they ſeldom breed. The Men are generally much addicted to the immoderate Uſe of Rum, which brings on Debility before it would otherwiſe naturally happen. There are many Exceptions to this irregular Conduct;—Men who drink very little, and Women who have Huſbands at an early Period of their Lives, and when that happens, they breed very well.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

A. N° 16.

Are many Children born of Negro Slaves, and in what Proportion are they reared?

Many Children are notwithſtanding born of Negro Slaves; but I cannot ſtate the Proportion of Males to Females which are reared.

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

On the Eſtates where the Males and Females are pretty equally proportioned, the Increaſe is very conſiderable.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

Our Anſwer to the former Queſtion is in Part an Anſwer to this: A Number of Children on almoſt every Eſtate meet the Eye. It has been remarked, that a greater Proportion of Negro Children die within the Firſt Fortnight, than amongſt the Whites, owing chiefly perhaps to a pernicious Cuſtom which the Negro Mothers in general obſerve, of denying the Breaſt to an Infant for many Hours later than is cuſtomary among more enlightened Mothers; in conſequence, a Retention of Meconium follows, and that frequently occaſions Convulſions and Death: After the Period that is mentioned is paſt, they are reared in a Proportion little inferior to that of White or Free coloured People.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

The Negro Women who are not ſo looſe and debauched in their Conduct as others have many Children, but the Number reared does not exceed the Proportion of One Half to the Number born; many die of the Jaw-fall within the Fortnight, and after that, they are very ſubject to Worms, which generally bring on Convulſions and Death.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

A. N° 17.

Are the Children of Negro Slaves ſubject to any Diſeaſes to which the Children of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not equally ſubject; and if they are, to what Cauſe is it to be imputed?

The Jaw-fall is the Diſorder which carries off, I ſhould ſuppoſe, near One-half of the Children of all Negroes, whether Free or Slaves: This Diſorder is common to White Children. The ſuppoſed Cauſes of the Jaw-fall are many, and may be ſeen in Doctor Moſeley's Treatiſe on Tropical Diſeaſes, Pages 509 and 512. Hitherto no Remedy has been found out for it.

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

Do you conceive that the Negro Slaves in the foreign Iſlands are in any of the foregoing Reſpects in a better Situation than the Negroes in the Britiſh Iſlands?

Indeed I do not; and as a Proof that the Negroes do not think themſelves ſo well treated in the French Iſlands as in the Engliſh, it is a known Fact that 1200 *Negroes* came over and ſurrendered themſelves to the Engliſh Army when the Iſland of Guadaloupe was attacked in the former War: Whereas there was no Inſtance of the ſame Kind in any of the Attacks made by the French upon our Iſlands during the laſt War.*

* N.B. Number of Negroes in our Iſlands about 450,000, in St. Domingo 300,000. Vide Dr. Moſeley's Book, page 512 and 518.

The Locked-jaw is very prevalent among Negro Children, from an Infinity of Cauſes incident to that Tribe.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

Excepting the Jaw-fall, owing to the Cauſe mentioned in our preceding Anſwer, Yaws and Worms, they certainly are not; perhaps more Negro Children are carried off by Worms, from the Age of Three to Ten, than by any other Diſeaſe. The Negro Women are fond of their Children, and ſeldom deny them a Share of what is prepared for themſelves; this is very often a crude vegetable Diet, peculiarly favourable to the Generation of thoſe deſtructive Vermin.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

It frequently happens that Negro Children are ſeized with the Cramp (called here the Jaw-fall) from the Eighth to the Fourteenth Day, and die. This Diſeaſe ſeems in a great Meaſure peculiar to them; for although many Reaſons have been aſſigned, ſuch as local Situation, Intemperance, and Irregularities of the Mother, Cloſeneſs, Dampneſs, and Smokineſs of their Houſes, &c. ſtill none of theſe Reaſons are ſatisfactory or conſonant to Experience. The poorer Claſſes of White People are often as ill accommodated and ſubject to greater Inconveniences than Negroes, and yet it rarely happens that a White Child dies of the Jaw-fall. On ſome Eſtates, for a Year or Two ſucceſſively, and where every Attention was paid to the Mothers during Pregnancy, and after Delivery, they have not been able to rear a Child: Other Years, on the ſame Eſtate, they have ſaved almoſt every Child, though no Alteration was made in the Mode of Treatment. A Gentleman who has lately written a Treatiſe on the Diſeaſes of this Country, has propoſed, that on every Plantation there ſhould be a lying-in Room, where both Mother and Child ſhould be kept till the Mother was able to go to work. This appears plauſible, but were the Mothers of Families to be away from their own Houſes at Night, their Furniture, Clothing, &c. would be liable to be carried off by other Negroes, as frequent Robberies and Thefts are committed among themſelves, in ſpight of all their Care and Attention; nor would the Huſband of the lying-in Woman be at all careful to prevent ſuch a Loſs to his Wife, as he may either belong to another Eſtate, and conſequently cannot be from Home; or he may be engaged with ſome of his other Wives: Beſides, ſuch is the Diſpoſition of Negroes, and their Averſion to Confinement, that it is more than probable this Mode might further the Evil it was meant to prevent. Many Eſtates have Rooms within their Hoſpitals, purpoſely for lying-in Women, eſpecially for ſuch as are poor and helpleſs.

A. N° 18.

Are Negro Slaves or their Children in general baptized?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

There are many Chriſtians in Grenada, Antigua, St. Chriſtopher, and Jamaica.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

Slaves and their Children are in general baptized; thoſe belonging to Roman Catholics, by the Prieſts of the Church of Rome; and thoſe who belong to Proteſtants, by the Miniſters of the eſtabliſhed Church.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

It was formerly more common among the French, than among the Engliſh Slaves, to be baptized; at preſent, in Grenada, the Practice is pretty univerſal among the Slaves to have their Children baptized, but there is no Regulation on the Subject; it is generally done by the Mother's own Deſire, and often without any Application to the Maſter.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

Many Negroes are baptized, but the Generality of them are not, although the Maſter never objects, but rather wiſhes it to be done.

A. N° 19.

What religious Inſtitutions are there for the Benefit of Slaves in each of the Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

I know of no particular religious Inſtitutions for their Benefit in any of the Iſlands: They have free Admiſſion to the Churches during the Time of Divine Service, and are not diſcouraged to go to them; and they receive ſuch other ſpiritual good Offices as the eſtabliſhed Clergy think proper to give them.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

There are no religious Inſtitutions in Grenada for the Benefit of Slaves in particular; but they who deſire it are allowed to attend Divine Service on Sundays.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

There is no particular religious Inſtitution for the Benefit of Slaves in Grenada: The Churches are open to them; few indeed, in compariſon of the whole Number, attend Divine Service; nor would the Churches hold any large Proportion of them; ſuch as do attend uſually, though not univerſally, go to that Church of which their Maſter profeſſes himſelf a Member.

There are no religious Inſtitutions particularly for Negroes in this Iſland; but they have free Admiſſion into all the Churches during the Time of Divine Service: They are likewiſe at liberty to receive any other Kind of ſpiritual Inſtructions which the eſtabliſhed Clergy may think fit to adminiſter to them.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

A. N° 20 and 21.

Are any Miſſionaries ſent from England for their Inſtruction, and what has been their Succeſs? If unſucceſsful, to what Cauſes is it to be attributed?

Are the Miſſionaries more ſucceſsful in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Free Negroes, than in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Slaves? And to what Cauſes is any Difference in this reſpect to be imputed?

Miſſionaries have been ſent out from England by private Perſons, who I underſtand have had great Succeſs, particularly in Antigua. The Miſſionaries are chiefly, if not wholly, Methodiſts and Moravians; their Succeſs, I believe, muſt have been owing to the earneſt and diſcreet Zeal wherewith their Attempts to convert have been made.

I believe the Succeſs of the Miſſionaries has been rather greater among Slaves than Free Negroes, but owing to what Cauſe I cannot ſay.

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

Are the Iſlands in general divided into Pariſhes?

They are ſo univerſally.

Is there a Miniſter to each Pariſh?

There is a Miniſter aſſigned to each Pariſh by the public Law of each Iſland.

What is the Proviſion aſſigned for the Miniſter of each Pariſh?

They have no Tythes, but a Proviſion is aſſigned by Law in each Iſland, payable in Sugar. I believe the average Value of the Country Livings in the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher to be about 300 l. Sterling per Annum. In the Towns it is conſiderably larger: The Governor is Ordinary and Patron of all the Livings.

Have you not heard that the religious Orders in the French Iſlands are of great Service in the Management of the Negroes?

I believe that they baptize great Numbers, and do every Thing they can to inform them; and I learn, that though they have as many Vices as ours, they are more tractable and eaſier managed, and they value themſelves on being baptized.

There are no Miſſionaries of any Chriſtian Sect in Grenada.

But the Moravian Miſſionaries at Antigua have been very remarkably ſucceſsful in the Converſion of Slaves.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

We have had no Miſſionaries in this Iſland ſent from England for the Purpoſe of inſtructing the Slaves: There is an eſtabliſhed Clergyman of the Church of England, who performs the Duties of his Functions in the reſpective Pariſhes, and who receives an annual Stipend from the Public, with an Allowance in Money for Houſe Rent, and in lieu of Glebe. They are allowed ſtated Fees for Marriages, Baptiſms, and Burials of White or Free coloured People, but no Fee or Reward whatſoever for baptizing of Slaves.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

No Miſſionaries have been long ſettled in this Iſland: About Five Years ago the Sect of Moravians built a Houſe in Baſſeterre, and One of them hath reſided there ſince that Time. There is alſo a Methodiſt here, who came about Two Years ago, and has eſtabliſhed a Meeting Houſe alſo in Baſſeterre: He alſo preaches in various Parts of the Iſland. Their Succeſs among the Negroes has been tolerably good, and pretty general; and the Congregations, particularly of the laſt, are in general very numerous.

White People, Free Negroes, and Slaves, reſort indiſcriminately to the Meetings of the Miſſionaries, and form Part of their Congregations; and the one proportionably in as great Numbers as the others.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

A. N° 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27.

Whether Negroes called Obeah-men, or under any other Denomination practiſing Witchcraft, exiſt in the Iſlands of Grenada and Saint Chriſtopher?

By what Arts, or by what Means, do theſe Obeah-men cauſe the Deaths, or otherwiſe injure thoſe who are ſuppoſed to be influenced thereby; and what are the Symptoms and Effects that have been obſerved to be produced in People who have been ſuppoſed to be under the Influence of their Practices?

Are the Inſtances of Death, or Diſeaſes, produced by thoſe Arts or Means, frequent?

Are theſe Arts or Means brought by the Obeah-men from Africa, or are they Inventions which have originated in the Iſland?

Whether any, or what Laws exiſt in the ſaid Iſlands for the Puniſhment of them, and what Evidence is generally required for their Conviction?

Whether many of the Negroes in the Iſlands are Mahometans?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

Obeah among the Negroes muſt be conſidered in the ſame Light as Witchcraft, Second-ſight, and other pretended ſupernatural Gifts and Communications among White Men, with this Difference only, that in proportion as the Underſtandings of the Negroes are leſs cultivated and informed, and conſequently weaker than thoſe of White Men, the Impreſſions made on their Minds by Obeah are much ſtronger, more laſting, and attended with more extraordinary Effects.

Whoever is converſant in the Accounts given of Guinea by different Writers, and the Manners and Religion of the native Negroes in Africa, muſt know that they are ſuperſtitious to a very great Degree. They ſuppoſe there is one God for White, and another for Black Men; that the firſt is a Being of a more beneficent Nature than the laſt, who delights in doing Miſchief, and is the Author of moſt of the Calamities they experience in Life.

The Obeah-men, if they did not originally themſelves give riſe to theſe Notions, certainly avail themſelves of them to delude theſe weak People into a Belief that this malevolent Being communicates his Intention to them, inſtructs them what is to be done to avert any Injury that may be inflicted on the Perſons or Property of their Countrymen, and which if they neglect to perform, or treat with Contempt, they are told will draw on them his Vengeance. In conſequence of which, their Lands and Crops, their Health, and even their Lives, will fall a Sacrifice to his Reſentment. The Impreſſions made by theſe Doctrines on the Credulity of theſe People is ſo great, that they obey the Mandates of the Obeah-men implicitly, perform every ſuperſtitious Rite and Ceremony they enjoin, conſult them on all Occaſions, are governed by their Directions in the moſt indifferent Actions of their Lives; and in return for the Benefits they impart, they take care not to go unrewarded. It does indeed ſometimes happen, either from a Spirit of Vengeance, Ambition, Oppoſition, or private Pique among themſelves, that ſome of theſe Obeah-men are accuſed of having done ſome extraordinary Piece of Miſchief, or occaſioned, as it is ſuppoſed, the Death of ſome great or popular Man or Woman, and in conſequence of which they are puniſhed by being ſold for Slaves.

When they arrive in the Weſt Indies, they take care to make it known that they are Obeah-men, and in proportion to their Craft and Skill their Fame increaſes, and with it the Credulity of the other Negroes, over whom their Influence is ſo great, that it is ſaid they have been the Authors and Inſtigators of moſt of the Rebellions in Jamaica.

There are many in St. Chriſtopher's, and I preſume in Grenada, and in every other Iſland into which Negroes are imported from Africa; for Obeah has its Origin in Africa, and is practiſed entirely by Natives from thence; the Creole Negroes ſeldom, if ever, laying any Pretenſion to it. I never ſaw or heard any Miſchief occaſioned by it in our Iſlands, though the imported Negroes have great Faith in it, and practiſe its Charms for the Protection of their Perſons and Proviſion Grounds, Hogs, Poultry, &c. and often imagine they are obeahed or bewitched; and if they die under that Perſuaſion (of which I have never known any Inſtances), I ſhould rather impute their Deaths to the Effects of Poiſon, in which the Obeah-men are very intelligent, I mean ſuch as are prepared from Plants and Juices, which they prepare with ſo much Skill as to give ſudden or lingering Death, at their Pleaſure. From their Skill in Simples, and the Virtues of Plants, they ſometimes operate extraordinary Cures in Diſeaſes which have baffled the Skill of regular Practitioners, and more eſpecially in foul Sores and Ulcers. I have myſelf made uſe of their Skill for the laſt with great Succeſs. There are no Laws in St. Chriſtopher's or Grenada, nor do I believe in any of the Leeward or Ceded Iſlands, which take cognizance of Obeah, or its Profeſſors.

The Negroes diſtinguiſhed by the Name of Mundingoes, are generally Mahometans by Profeſſion, and bear the external Marks of it, but know very little of its Doctrines or Tenets. Their Prieſts, called Mirabous, do not claim any Skill, but have not leſs Influence over their Sick, than the Obeah-men over the other Negroes Natives of Africa.

Neither the Governor of Grenada, or the Legiſlature of either Iſlands, have returned Anſwers to theſe Heads of Inquiry.

A. N° 28.

With reſpect to Negro Slaves and Free Negroes, what is the Proportion between Males and Females?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

I cannot ſtate the Proportion of Males to Females with reſpect to Free Negroes, Mulattoes, or Slaves; but I have underſtood that the Importation is *Two* Males to One Female.

By the Returns given in to the Domain in January 1783, it appears there were in Grenada 14,438 Males, and 10,182 Females; and by the Returns made in January 1788, it appears there were in Grenada 26,775 Slaves of both Sexes. As to Free coloured People, by a Liſt taken in 1787, the Proportion was found to be 454 Males, and 661 Females.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

In giving in the Number of Slaves as Objects of Taxation, it was unneceſſary, and has not been in practice, to diſtinguiſh either their Sex or Age; we cannot therefore refer to any Document to aſcertain the Proportion of Males to Females, but we conjecture it to be about Five to Three. In Importations from Africa, the Number of Males in a well-aſſorted Cargo uſually exceeds that of Females in the Proportion of Eight to Five. As to Free coloured People, by a Liſt taken laſt Year for another Purpoſe, the Proportion was found to be 454 Males, and 661 Females.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

There are more Free Negro Men than Women; many of the Men have Women Slaves for their Wives. There are alſo a greater Proportion of Men than Women Slaves; and when they are imported from Africa, the Proportion of Males to Females is generally Two to One.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

A. N° 29.

What is the average Value of a Country-born Negro Man and Woman; and what the average Value of an imported Negro Man and Woman?

The average Value of an imported Negro Man, I believe, is at this Time about 37l. or 38l. and a Woman about 40s. leſs; but a great Diſtinction is made as to their Country. Negroes from the Gold Coaſt, I believe, may now be ſtated at 40l. round, Men, Women, and Children. It is impoſſible to ſtate the Value of Country-born Negroes; their Diſpoſitions, their Abilities, and acquired Knowledge being aſcertained, their Price is accordingly. In my Opinion, a Country-born Negro may be worth on an Average 50l. Sterling.

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

There is but little Difference in the Value of a Creole Slave and an imported Slave, provided the imported is become ſeaſoned. In general the new Negro bears One-half or Two-thirds the Price of a ſeaſoned Negro. The Value of a ſeaſoned Slave is from 50l. to 60l. Sterling.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

Putting Tradeſmen and Drivers out of the Queſtion, and ſpeaking only of able, healthy, young Field Slaves, the average Value of a Creole Man of that Deſcription may be ſtated at preſent in Grenada, at 60l. Sterling, and that of a Creole Woman at 50l. Sterling; that of a newly-imported Man, young, and in prime Health, from 40l. to 50l. Sterling, according to the Part of the Coaſt he comes from; and that of a Woman from 30l. to 40l. Sterling. But if Negroes from the Coaſt when brought here are not more than from Twelve to Eighteen Years old, they often become in the Courſe of Five or Six Years juſt as valuable as Creole Slaves.

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A young Field Negro Man, according to his Qualities, is worth from 80l. to 125l. Currency; a Woman from 70l. to 110l. Tradeſmen are worth much more, and are rated according to their Abilities and the Value of their Trades, from 130l. to 300l. A new Negro Man juſt imported, if of a good Country and young, is worth 40l. Sterling, or 70l. Currency; and a young Woman 36l. to 38l. Sterling, or 63l. to 66l. Currency.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

A. N° 30.

Has the Produce of each of the Iſlands increaſed in proportion to the increaſed Number of Negro Slaves? And if it has not ſo increaſed, what Reaſon is to be aſſigned for it?

The Produce of the Iſlands has undoubtedly increaſed in proportion to the increaſed Number of Slaves, except in the old-ſettled Iſlands, ſuch as Barbadoes, Antigua, St. Kitt's, Nevis, and Montſerrat, where I ſhould ſuppoſe the Cultivation has been for ſome Time paſt at its Height; and the Importation of Negroes in thoſe Iſlands has been, I conceive, for ſome Years paſt, merely to keep up their Stock.

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

The Produce of Grenada has certainly increaſed in proportion to the Number of Slaves employed in the Cultivation.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

The Produce of this Government, when no Accidents have intervened, has certainly increaſed, and is increaſing, in proportion to the Number of Slaves employed in the Cultivation. But as Lands in conſtant Cultivation require gradually larger Quantities of Manure, it is eaſy to foreſee that an increaſed Number of Slaves will be neceſſary even to keep up that Cultivation, and to produce the ſame Quantity of Sugar. It is however to be remarked, that a great Variety of Circumſtances has co-operated in Grenada, to render it difficult to form any juſt Eſtimate on this Point, or to decide whether the Produce has uniformly been the greateſt when the Number of

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

Slaves in the Iſland was the largeſt. From the Year 1773 to 1780, the Ants deſtroyed large Tracts of Sugar Plantations, ſome of which were very unfavourably ſituated for, and unſucceſsfully tried in other Productions; ſome of theſe are only lately reſtored to their former State of improved Cultivation. No ſmall Number of Slaves have been clandeſtinely carried off, at different Periods, by Mortgagers and other Debtors (chiefly Coffee Planters) from Grenada to the French and Spaniſh Iſlands, by which the Plantations from which theſe Slaves were taken long remained, and ſome ſtill remain, abandoned. During the French Dominion, there was ſcarce any Supply of African Negroes, nor any Encouragement for a Spirit of Adventure in Cultivation of Lands. Since the Reſtoration, that Supply has been ample, and the Sugar Plantations have by degrees (as far as their Finances would allow) recruited the Gangs nearly to their former Strength; whilſt the Encouragement given to the Production of Cotton has induced other Perſons to purchaſe Slaves, and to put into Cultivation ſeveral Tracts of Land heretofore abandoned, or never ſettled, whereby the annual Production of Cotton is increaſing in Grenada, without diminiſhing the Produce of Sugar and Rum.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

The Produce of this Iſland ſeems to have been in its Height for ſome Years back, as the Number of our Negroes has not increaſed, but rather decreaſed; but were we to increaſe the Number of our Slaves, the Quantity of our Produce would, with equal Management, certainly be increaſed alſo, as moſt Eſtates in the Iſland are not fully-handed, which, if they were, would produce more Sugar; and an Eſtate cannot be well over-handed, as it makes the Work come lighter to the Negroes, and they are thereby enabled to manure and cultivate it in a better Manner, by which the Produce would be increaſed. In all Iſlands where there is arable Land not already under Cultivation, the Quantity of Produce muſt infallibly increaſe in proportion to the increaſed Number of Hands to cultivate it.

A. N° 31.

What Number of Acres has been in Cultivation in each Year, diſtinguiſhing the Proportion of Acres that has been appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, Ground Proviſions, &c. and what has in each Year been the Produce thereof reſpectively?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

I muſt refer to the Returns expected from the Iſlands, and the Cuſtom Houſe Accounts, for an Anſwer to this Queſtion.

What is the whole Number of Acres in each of the Iſlands you are acquainted with? And how much of that Part thereof which is at preſent not cultivated is capable of being brought into Culture?

I ſhould ſuppoſe that in the Leeward Iſlands and in Barbadoes the Cultivation is nearly at its Height; but in the Ceded Iſlands I ſhould apprehend that there is a great Quantity of Land now uncultivated which is capable of being thrown into Culture, and the ſame in Jamaica.

How much Land is there in the Ceded Iſlands and Jamaica which is not private Property?

I apprehend that in all the Ceded Iſlands the whole is diſtributed into private Property, according to the Surveys of the reſpective Iſlands. With reſpect to Jamaica I am not able to ſpeak from my own Knowledge.

What are the Articles cultivated in each of the Iſlands you are acquainted with?

Mem.—Moſt of the Coffee and Cocoa comes from the Ceded Iſlands.

In St. Chriſtopher and Antigua they cultivate very little but Sugar; but in the latter they are beginning to grow Cotton. In Nevis and Montſerrat they have Sugar and Cotton. In Grenada, St. Vincent's, and Dominica, they grow Cotton, a good deal of Cocoa, and ſome Coffee; the latter Article more particularly in Dominica. In Barbadoes they have been driven to the Culture of Cotton, on account of the Borers and other Vermin, which deſtroy the Crops of Sugar, and infeſt the Sugar Cane. The ſame has appeared in a very great Degree in the Leeward Iſlands, within the laſt Eighteen Months, and may produce the ſame Effect.

What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres in each Species of Cultivation? And what is the Average Proportion of Produce in each Species to the Number of Acres or of Slaves?

I cannot ſtate the average Produce: It varies much in the different Iſlands; but the Sugar Plantations require more Slaves in proportion to the Number of Acres, from there being ſo many Operations going on at the ſame Time. In the other Species of Cultivation the Operations follow one another ſucceſſively.

Is the Corn, Graſs, or Ground Proviſions, produced from ſeparate Farms, or from Lands annexed to the different Plantations reſpectively, and worked by the Negroes on thoſe Plantations?

I cannot ſpeak particularly to that. In St. Chriſtopher and Antigua there is very little of ſuch Produce. In Nevis, Montſerrat, and the Ceded Iſlands, they have ſome; but they are not detached Farms, and are worked in general by the Negroes belonging to the Plantations.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

In 1776 the Number of Acres in Cultivation was 72,141.

		Muſcov. Sugar.	Clayed.
In 1776.	lbs.	14,012,157	9,273,607

Rum, Puncheons	8,187
Coffee, lbs.	1,827,166
Cocoa, lbs.	457,719
Cotton, lbs.	91,943
Indigo, lbs.	27,638

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

We have no Document whatever by which we can give any Sort of Anſwer to this Queſtion; it would be a Work of Time, and of very minute Inquiry, to come any way near the Truth, many Eſtates have never had their planted Grounds ſurveyed, and only looſe Conjectures could be formed of the Number of Acres appropriated to the Culture of Produce in each Plantation.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

The Staple of this Iſland is Sugar. We cultivate nothing elſe for Exportation; but we fear we may be forced by the Number of Borers which have lately appeared and deſtroy the Sugar Canes to change our Culture to Cotton. The Number of arable Acres which this Iſland contains is reckoned to be Twenty-two thouſand. If we deduct Two thouſand allotted for Negro Grounds, there will be Twenty thouſand in Culture for Sugar. We generally plant One-half in each Year, that is to ſay, Ten thouſand Acres; and our Crops average about Fourteen thouſand Hogſheads of Sugar.

N° 32 and 33.

What is the Mode of cultivating and preparing the Ground for Sugar, Cotton, &c. reſpectively?

What Soil is moſt favourable for Sugar, Cotton, &c. and how far is the ſame capable of Improvement by Manure?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

The Ground intended for Sugar and Cotton is cultivated by the Hoe, harrowed, and dunged, according to the Skill and Syſtems adopted by different Proprietors or Managers.

Moſt Soils will grow Sugar and Cotton, but not equally well; the firſt thrives beſt in deep Mould and looſe Soils (though not in Swamps) and in Situations at ſome Diſtance from the Sea Side, contiguous to Mountains, where the Atmoſphere is cooler: Droughts are always very prejudicial. Cotton Plantations do very well both in mountainous and low Situations; but they muſt be well ſheltered and protected from the Wind, and are ſubject to total Failure from Blight, and what is called the Chenille. All Soils in the Weſt Indies are improved by Manure.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

The general Mode of preparing the Soil for Sugar and for Cotton is nearly the ſame,—chiefly by the Hand hoe; the dry light Soil on the Points near the Sea is moſt favourable for Cotton; light black Mould, not too much expoſed to the Sea Air, is more proper for Canes. All Kinds of Manure fertilize the Soil in different Degrees, but that moſtly uſed is Stable Dung, or from the Cattle Pen, mixed with Mould.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

Land intended to be planted in Canes is thus prepared: After it has lain ſome Months fallow, and after the Dung is carried out from the Works in Carts or by Mules and laid on each Piece, in convenient large Heaps, for Diſtribution, the Land is lined out and marked with Stakes, at proper Diſtances, to guide the Negroes in holeing; it is then turned up by Hoes to a Depth of Four, Six, or more Inches, according to the Soil, and formed into Holes of Five Feet by Four, or Four Feet ſquare, or other Dimenſions, either continued or with Intervals, according to the Fancy or Judgment of the Planter; the looſe Soil being hauled up, and forming the Bank of the Cane Holes. The Dung is afterwards diſtributed from the Heaps by Baſkets in which the Negroes carry the Dung, throwing a certain Quantity into each Hole, where it is lightly covered over with Soil: In theſe and all other Operations there is ſome Variety in the Mode of Practice, which Experience, Judgment, or a Turn for Experiment, lead different Planters to; but this is the general Mode of preparing the Land for planting Canes. The Sugar Cane rattoons (that is, what grows again from the Stool of the ripe Plant, after it is cut down), and is allowed to do ſo for One, Two, Three, or more Years, and produces annually without ſtumping out or replanting the Land, and this according to the Goodneſs of the Soil and the Judgment of the Planter; whilſt the Land is in that State the Soil is annually Hoe-ploughed by the Negroes about the Stools; and frequently Dung is alſo thrown on them whilſt young. For Cotton the Land is opened by the Hoe, in ſmaller Holes, in Rows, at the Diſtance of Five, Six, or Seven Feet one from the other; but Dung is not ſo generally uſed on Cotton Lands, the Nature of the Produce and its Manufacture for Market not requiring Cattle and Mules to be kept thereon in ſuch large Numbers as a Sugar Plantation does. Cotton Trees alſo rattoon; but the Labour of replanting theſe being ſmall, and the planted Tree bearing within the Year, the Practice of rattooning Cotton ſeems to be falling into Diſuſe.

A rich and ſtrong Soil is the beſt for Canes, particularly for rattooning, for a great Number of Years: A free, light, gritty Soil produces Sugar of a ſuperior Quality, and often in conſiderable Quantity, but it is not found to anſwer in Rattoons ſo well as a ſtrong Soil. Cotton will grow, though not thrive, in almoſt any Soil; it prefers a light Soil, in a tolerable dry Situation; and to yield well, it is thought it ought not to be far from the Sea. The Soils are no doubt capable of Improvement; and in very well managed Plantations they are kept in Tilth and in a State of Improvement by proper Manures. A frequent replanting, or even rattooning, without Manure, muſt neceſſarily impoveriſh a Soil, which, with that Aid, may be for ever kept in fine Order.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

The Mode of cultivating and preparing the Ground for Sugar is by fallowing, manuring as high as you can, holeing, and planting it. People differ in their Syſtems of Planterſhip; but theſe general Rules are followed by all. We are ignorant of the Culture of Cotton in this Iſland, as we never have planted any.

The Sugar Cane will grow in all Soils; but it thrives beſt in looſe deep Mold. All Soils are improved by Manure; thoſe in ſeaſonable Situations are the moſt ſo.

A. N° 34.

What Difference is there in the Produce *per* Acre of different Plantations in the ſame Year where not expoſed to any extraordinary Accident?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

The Difference of the Produce in different Plantations in the ſame Year depends on their Situation, and on Seaſons of Rain, which are often partial, and on the Goodneſs of the Soil, on the Quantity of the Land manured, on keeping the Cane Pieces free from Weeds, Inſects, and Vermin, and on the general Skill and Care of the Proprietor or Manager. Some Lands will produce Three Hogſheads *per* Acre, while others do not produce One. I mean this of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher, the moſt fertile of all the Sugar Colonies; but this is not to be underſtood as a Profit ariſing from the Land entirely; it muſt be conſidered as a Manufacture, in the Production of which Negroes, Stock, Buildings, and Plantation Utenſils, are to be employed. Where Canes are planted and made into Sugar by another Perſon than the Proprietor, the univerſal Agreement is, that ſuch Perſon is to be allowed One Third of the Produce as a Compenſation for holing, planting, weeding, and taking care of the Canes till they are ripe, and One Third more for cutting them and making them into Sugar, which ſhews the relative Proportion that the Land bears to the Negroes.

But in ſaying that the Produce of St. Chriſtopher is from One to Three Hogſheads *per* Acre, it muſt not be underſtood that this is an annual Produce. Canes planted in mountainous Situations do not ripen under Eighteen Months, and the Land from which they are cut lies fallow Six Months; ſo that the Owner gets only Two Crops from them in Four Years. In the low Lands they are ripe in about Fifteen Months, and lie fallow Six; ſo that there is a Difference of Six Months: But it is chiefly the Mountain Lands which give at Times Three Hogſheads *per* Acre.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

Some few Plantations will yield double what others of poorer Soil will do with the ſame Seaſons and equal Strength.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

The Difference of Produce *per* Acre in different Plantations, and even in different Pieces of Land on the ſame Plantation, is conſiderable. Some Acres, when in Plant Canes, will produce from Two to Two an Half Caſks of Sugar, whilſt others will fall ſhort of One; in Rattoon Canes the yielding will be no leſs different; in ſome Spots One and an Half Caſks will be produced *per* Acre, whilſt other Parts will barely yield Half a one.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

The Difference of the Produce of different Plantations in the ſame Year depends on the good or bad Quality of the Land reſpectively; on the Quantity of Rain which may fall through the Year; on the Number of Acres manured; on the Plantation's being more or leſs affected by dry Weather from its Situation; and on the Skill and Abilities of the Proprietor or Manager. Eſtates vary; ſome average a Hogſhead *per* Acre, while others exceed Two Hogſheads *per* Acre.

A. N° 35.

By what Cauſes are Crops on different Parts of the ſame Iſland partially affected?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St Chriſtopher.

Crops are affected, partly by the Cauſes before ſtated, but chiefly by Difference of Seaſons.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

By too much or too little Rain; the South Side of the Iſland often ſuffering by Droughts when the North Side is diſtreſſed by Rain.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

The Cauſes of this Difference are, the Quality of the Soil, the Surface and Expoſure of the Cane Piece, Tilth and Manure, and the Weather as well during the Growth of the Cane as at the Time of cutting.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

Crops on different Parts of the ſame Iſland are affected by the Cauſes before ſtated, but chiefly by dry Weather.

A. N° 36.

Does the Quantity of Labour which it is neceſſary to require from the Negroes vary materially in different Parts of the Year as it does here in Harveſt Time, &c.; and is there any Period at which the increaſed Labour produces any particular Effect on the Health of the Negroes?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

The Labour of the Negroes is greater in Crop Time; but it is remarkable that they are univerſally then healthier than at other Times. This is to be imputed to their being indulged freely with drinking the boiled Juice of the Cane in the Boiling-houſe when the Sugar is making. This keeps their Bodies open, and prevents many Diſorders ariſing from Obſtruction, though it ſometimes cauſes Worms. Rain, Cold, and ſudden Changes of Weather, take place in September, October, and November, when the Crops are generally finiſhed, which occaſion Fluxes, Rheumatiſms, and ſometimes malignant Diſorders.

Vide Dr. Moſeley's Treatiſe on Tropical Diſeaſes, Page 6.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

The Quantity of Labour neceſſarily required from the Negroes is increaſed during the Crop, from the Neceſſity of keeping the Mills going by Night as well as by Day.

The increaſed Labour during Crop Time is not productive of any bad Conſequences to the Negroes. On the contrary, at that Seaſon, and under that extraordinary Labour, they are always more healthy.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

The few Months of fair Weather that we can depend on in this Iſland for taking off a Crop of Sugar, which is from January to May, renders it neceſſary to require more Hours Labour from the Slaves to effect that Operation with Diſpatch than is exacted at the other Seaſons of the Year. In making Sugar, they riſe early, and work late at the Mill and Boiling-houſe, in ſuch Eſtates as are ſufficiently well handed for the Purpoſe: Theſe Operations are continued Day and Night without Intermiſſion during the whole Week, and the White Servants and Negroes neceſſary to attend the Works are formed into Watches or Spells, relieving each other every Four or Six Hours. But notwithſtanding this Interruption of their natural Reſt, it is univerſally obſerved, that the Slaves are then in the beſt Health, and go through theſe additional Hours of Labour with more Cheerfulneſs than any of the other Operations of a Plantation.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

The Labour of the Negroes is greater during Crop than at any other Time of the Year; but in that Time they are always healthieſt and in beſt Spirits. This is partly owing to its being the moſt healthy Seaſon of the Year, and to the free Uſe of hot Liquor; that is, the Cane Juices from the Boiling-coppers. Between the Crops is generally our rainy Seaſon, which produces many Diſorders incident to this Climate, both among the Whites and Blacks.

A. N° 37.

Would it be poſſible to cultivate to Advantage the Weſt India Iſlands by the Labour of Europeans or of Free Negroes?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

I am clearly of opinion that it is impracticable, and appears in fact to have been already tried.

See Ligon's Hiſtory of Barbadoes.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

Hard Labour in this Climate would not be practicable by an European; and Free Negroes are ſo given to Idleneſs, that they will not attempt to earn more than will barely keep them from ſtarving. This is in reſpect to Field Work.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

We conceive it to be utterly impoſſible to cultivate theſe Iſlands by the Hands of Europeans. As to Free Negroes, thoſe of this Iſland who are not Mechanics are fond of becoming Planters of ſmall Pieces of Land in Coffee or Cotton. Theſe have a few Slaves of their own, and rarely ſubmit to perform with their own Hands even the eaſy Operation of thoſe Species of Produce. But as to the more laborious Taſk of holeing Land for Canes, or indeed any of the Field Work of a Sugar Plantation, not a ſingle Inſtance ever occurred of a Free Negro hiring himſelf to do it. The very becoming free is conſidered as an Exemption from every Labour of that Nature, and a Free coloured Perſon would think himſelf diſgraced by it.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

To cultivate the Weſt India Iſlands by the Labour of Europeans or of Free Negroes in our Opinion is wholly impracticable. No European could ſtand the Expoſure to the Sun neceſſary for Field Work. In the Middle of the hotteſt Day, Negroes are never heard to complain of too much Heat. It ſeems grateful to their Feelings, but they ſhrink from Wet or the leaſt Degree of Cold. The cool Seaſon is always their moſt ſickly Seaſon. Free Negroes never could be brought to engage in Field Work. There is not a ſingle Inſtance of this Sort in this Iſland. Free Negroes would, we believe, rather almoſt ſtarve than work in the Field.

A. N° 38.

What is the Diſpoſition of the Free Negroes with reſpect to Labour, particularly continual or diurnal Labour?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

I think it fair to conclude from the Practice and Conduct of the Free Negroes what is their Diſpoſition. I believe there are very few Inſtances of Free Negroes applying themſelves to Labour: That it is their common Practice, if they have any Land of their own, to hire poor Negroes at leiſure Hours to cultivate it: That in general they betake themſelves to dealing as Pedlars, and keeping little Shops as Huckſters and Chapmen; and they are generally Receivers of Goods ſtolen by the Slave Negroes. I think it confirmed by the Negroes ſent to Sierra Leona, and of the Free Negroes tranſplanted from Virginia to Nova Scotia. I have underſtood that they employed their Time in ſauntering about the Towns, inſtead of devoting it to Labour.

Mr. Spooner read the following Paper in French, which he had received from a French Planter, a Correſpondent of his in Grenada:

" Dans la rèponſe que vous avez faite á la premiere queſtion, je ſuppoſe que vous n'avez pas
" oublié que les nêgres et mulatres libres: meme ceux á qui leurs maitres ont donné quelque
" portion de terre en les affranchiſſant, ne la travaillent preſque jamâis; les plus grands nombres
" les vendent pour achêter des marchandiſes, qu'ils revendent enſuite en detail; le petit commerce
" eſt celui de recèleurs, dont peu d'entre eux font ſcrupûle; et ce ſont les ſeules choſes aux-
" quelles je les ai vû propres. Les gens qui connoiſſent bien l'Amerique ont même obſervés
" que les nêgres & múlatres libres à qui leur maitres ont fait apprendre un métier avant de les
" affranchir, n'y travaillent aprês qu'ils ſont affranchis, qu'auſſi longtems qu'ils ſont obliges de la
" faire pour gagner l'argent neceſſaire pour achêter euxmêmes quelques nêgres, a qui ils l'appre-
" nent, et alors ils ſe bornent à tracer l'ouvrage."

It may alſo be obſerved with reſpect to the Diſpoſition of Free Negroes for Labour, that though a Cargo of that Nation from Africa was ſhipwrecked on the Iſland of St. Vincent's at the End of the laſt Century, and in Proceſs of Time overcame the Native Caribs, yet when that Iſland was ceded to Great Britain in 1762, there was no Part of the Lands belonging to them or the Caribs cultivated, except ſmall Patches in Proviſions about their Houſes, which were planted by the Women, the Men devoting their whole Time to fiſhing and hunting, ſmoking, drinking, and ſleeping in their Hammocks, and never ſtirring out but when compelled by abſolute Want. By Returns made to the Government of Barbadoes in 1735, theſe Negroes amounted to 6000, and the Native Caribs to 4000; but, by waging continual Wars with each other, their Numbers in 1762 were very conſiderably diminiſhed.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

Very little diſpoſed to Labour. They are, of courſe, become their own Maſters, and either have it in their Power to employ Slaves, or, as in general they are Artificers, they do work themſelves from Neceſſity.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

This is anſwered under A. N° 37.

Committee and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

There is not an Inſtance of a Free Negro ever hiring himſelf for any Kind of Field-work. All the Men are either employed in menial Offices, Fiſhing, as Tradeſmen, or keeping little Shops, and receiving ſtolen Goods from the Slaves in the different Towns in the Iſland. The Women are alſo employed as menial Servants and Huckſters. The Heat of this Climate cauſes a natural Tendency to Indolence; and it is our firm Belief, that nothing ſhort of the Dread of being abſolutely ſtarved would ever excite them to become Day-labourers: Then, it is probable, it would only be by Starts, and that they would continue at ſuch Labour as little as poſſible.

A. N° 39.

Could an European Conſtitution ſubſiſt in ſuch a Climate under the Labour neceſſary for cultivating a Weſt-India Plantation?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

I have given my Opinion in this reſpect in my Anſwer to A. N° 37.

Could not a White Man, who lives very temperately, and works only in the cooler Hours of the Day, do as much Work as a Negro does in the whole Day?

I apprehend not; the Climate would ſoon wear out his Conſtitution.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

Anſwered above, (i. e.) A. N° 37.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

It may be readily anſwered in the negative. Few White Perſons, not even Creoles, can bear Expoſition to the intenſe Sun of this Climate, for a few Hours, with Impunity. It would be impoſſible for them to bear it for the many Hours which thoſe muſt unavoidably do who undertake to cultivate the Soil.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

Partly anſwered in A. N° 37. We find hard Labour in the Heat of the Sun almoſt certain Death to Europeans. The Loſs of ſo many of our Troops who have been at Times expoſed to this Kind of Labour, while others who were kept from it remained perfectly healthy, is a plain Proof of this. The Sun's Heat will bliſter the Skins of White Men when expoſed to it; but its Influence upon that of Negroes is to render it more fine and ſmooth, and to heighten the Gloſſineſs of it. Hence it would ſeem as if they were by Nature fitted for Labour in the Torrid Zone: And notwithſtanding the Conveniencies which Europeans who come hither experience more than Negroes, yet a greater Proportion of them more than of Negroes ſink under this Climate.

A. N° 40.

Is the Labour of Cattle, and of what Species and in what Proportion, uſed in the Cultivation of a Weſt-India Plantation?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

Horſes, Mules, and Horned Cattle, are univerſally uſed for Cartage; and, I underſtand, for Cultivation in ſome Iſlands.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

Cattle of all Sorts are uſed on the Plantations: In flat Situations, Horned Cattle chiefly; in hilly, Mules and Horſes.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

Cattle, Mules, and Horſes, are uſed on Sugar Eſtates in large Numbers, for carrying out Dung, for bringing home Canes, for tranſporting the manufactured Produce to the Shipping-place, and for conveying the Plantation-ſtores, Utenſils, and Proviſions, from thence to the Eſtates. In ſome Situations theſe Two laſt Operations are performed by Waggons with Teams of Engliſh Horſes. In level Eſtates Cattle are chiefly uſed in thoſe which admit of little or no Carting. Mules are ſolely employed in the Field; and in moſt Plantations Mules are employed to bring down the Canes, and carry up the Dung to and from the Carts, which are employed as far as the Surface admits of their going.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

Horned Cattle, Horſes and Mules, are univerſally uſed in the Cultivation of all Weſt India Eſtates, and, as far as poſſible, their Labour is ſubſtituted in the Place of Negro Labour. It is a Rule never to do by Slaves what Cattle can accompliſh.

A. N° 41.

Could the Quantity of Cattle be increaſed, and could their Labour be ſubſtituted for that of Slaves in a greater Extent than it is at preſent?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

Every Planter endeavours to rear as many Cattle as he can. In Jamaica, and in ſome other Iſlands, where they have great Tracts of Paſture, they breed Cattle with great Succeſs, and, I underſtand, uſe them for the Plough in flat level Ground; but in very ſteep Grounds, which are cut and interſected with Gullies, it is impracticable to work the Lands with the Plough, at leaſt with Negroes. In the old Iſlands, where the Lands are in general ſteep, and interſected with Gullies, and ſtony, the Plough has I believe ſcarce ever been uſed.

By

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

By eſtabliſhing Penns, as in Jamaica and ſome of the other Iſlands, no doubt the Quantity of Cattle might be increaſed; but except where the Plough might be uſed, it does not appear that the Labour of Cattle could be ſubſtituted in lieu of Slaves.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

We know of little or no Work performed by Slaves where the Labour of Cattle, or other Stock, could be ſubſtituted, unleſs it be in the Ploughing of Land; and we apprehend that it is not the Want of a ſufficient Quantity of Cattle (for on many Eſtates there are Cattle ſufficient for the Purpoſe), but other Cauſes probably, which have prevented the Plough being much uſed in opening the Land for planting Canes. It has been tried and abandoned by ſome very zealous Advocates for its Introduction.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

In all Iſlands where there are large Tracts of Paſture Lands, a Planter may rear and keep as many Cattle on his Eſtate as he pleaſes; but ſtill he can only ſubſtitute their Labour in the Place of that of Negroes to a certain Degree; for there are many Operations in a Plantation which Cattle cannot perform. In this Iſland, where there are few Paſture Lands, were we to increaſe our Quantity of Stock, and to Hand-feed them, it would prove a harder Taſk, and more diſagreeable Labour for the Negroes to pick Meat for them than any they now perform.

A. N° 42.

Have different European Inſtruments of Huſbandry from Time to Time been introduced in the Cultivation of Plantations in the Weſt Indies, and is it likely that the Uſe of theſe could be extended, or further Improvements in this reſpect be applied, to lighten and abridge the Labour of Slaves in cultivating Weſt India Plantations?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

I think few European Inſtruments of Huſbandry can be introduced into the Plantations with Succeſs; I mean ſuch as tend to abridge the Labour of Negroes in the different Operations attending the Cultivation of the Lands. Wheelbarrows, Dung Pots, Three Wheel Carts for carrying out Dung, and Ploughs, have been introduced at Times; but the Negroes (except the laſt, which is in uſe in Jamaica) have very ſoon laid them aſide. The Hoe and the Bill are the univerſal Inſtruments of Huſbandry in the Weſt Indies and in Africa, and the Negroes handle them dextrouſly, and prefer them to all others. They univerſally prefer carrying every Thing on their Heads, inſtead of in their Hands, or on their Shoulders. In many Eſtates they carry out the Dung in Baſkets on their Heads: In mine, Mules, and Crooks, and ſtaking Cattle on the Lands, are employed for this Purpoſe.

If in general the Planters were to do as you do, and employ Mules and Crooks in carrying out the Dung, would it not be for the Advantage of the Negroes, and alſo of the Owners?

Many follow the ſame Practice as I do, and it certainly would be uſeful if it were general.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

Ploughs have been tried on ſeveral Eſtates, but laid aſide, not anſwering the Expectations of the Planter: But this, no doubt, admits of further Proofs.

I am convinced that Experiments have not had ſufficient or fair Trials, from the Want of proper Implements ſuitable to the different Soils and Situations, and from the Want of intelligent Labourers. This Matter has been given up on ſlight Inveſtigation.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

The Plough has been tried in moſt of the Engliſh Iſlands, and on different Eſtates in Grenada; but the Uſe of it can never become univerſal. In this Iſland it is at preſent uſed only on One Eſtate, and ſerves only for a Part of that. There are others on which, or on Parts of which, it might alſo be uſed; but the Surface of many Eſtates is ſuch as to make the Uſe of the Plough impracticable, and in many Places, where the Surface would admit of it, large Rocks, fixed in the Ground, and irregularly interſperſed in the Cane Pieces, render the Difficulty of uſing it too great to encounter for the ſake of any Advantage that could be derived from it, or for the ſake of removing any Evil really exiſting in the preſent Mode of uſing Hoes for this Purpoſe. The Negroes are very expert in the Uſe of the Hoe; it would not be eaſy to make them adroit at the Plough. The Holing of Land, though laborious, is not more ſevere than many of the Employments of the Field Labourer, or Mechanic, in Great Britain; it is moreover performed only by the ableſt Slaves of the Gang, and is relieved by lighter Work occaſionally. As the Eſtates rattoon in this Iſland, a ſmall Portion only of the cultivable Land comes to be turned out and holed for planting in each Year. It is no uncommon Practice to have a Part of this Work of the Plantation performed by the hired Taſk Gangs, which are compoſed of able Slaves, kept almoſt conſtantly at that laborious Employment, and who, notwithſtanding, are very equal to it, and ſeem no way to ſuffer in Health or Appearance, more than the Slaves employed in any other of the eaſier Operations of a Plantation. It is uſual, when Slaves are holing Land, to allow them a moderate Quantity of Grog, or Sugar and Water; and they perform this Work with Cheerfulneſs. The Bill is the Inſtrument in uſe for cutting Canes; in the Uſe of which the Negroes are equally expert. On the whole, we do not apprehend that the Introduction of any other European Inſtrument of Huſbandry is likely to abridge or lighten the Labour of the Slaves, or that the Severity of that Labour renders any ſuch Introduction neceſſary.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

Negroes ſeem averſe from the Uſe of all European Inſtruments of Huſbandry: The Hoe and Baſket they uſe dextrouſly, and are univerſally attached to them, in preference to any Thing elſe. When they occaſionally carry out Dung upon the Lands (for on all level Eſtates it is run out chiefly by Carts, and in mountainous Situations by Mules and Dung-boxes), Wheelbarrows have been put into their Hands; but they have begged to lay them aſide for the Baſkets, as they prefer carrying Loads upon their Heads. The Plough has alſo long been tried, and in various Situations; but in this Iſland it never can be uſeful, as the Plough cannot perform the Operation of preparing the Land for planting: That is done by digging it into Holes or Trenches, from Four to Six Feet ſquare, with Partitions between the Holes, where the Plant is depoſited; and in all Lands, where there is any Declivity, we are very careful to form the Banks of thoſe Trenches horizontally, in a Line as directly contrary to the Deſcent of the Lands as poſſible, in order to prevent the ill Effects of Waſhes from heavy Rains, which would otherwiſe enſue. In Saint Kitt's, the greateſt Number of Planters are Europeans, or have been educated in Europe; and it is their Study to uſe the beſt Modes to leſſen the Labour of Negroes.

A. N° 43.

What is the whole Number of Acres in the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher; and how much of that Part, in each of the ſaid Iſlands, which is at preſent not cultivated, is capable of being brought into Culture?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

I cannot tell; this muſt be anſwered by the Iſlands.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

Grenada is ſaid to contain by Survey 80,000 Acres; a large Proportion of the interior Land is mountainous, and unfit for Cultivation. Of the cultivable Part now uncultivated, ſome has been formerly ſettled, and afterwards abandoned; ſome is ſtill in Woods, and never has been ſettled: But there is a Quantity of uncultivated Land fit for Coffee and Cocoa, and as thoſe Plants are Three or Four Years before they make any Return, there is not ſufficient Encouragement for the Proprietors to venture on Cultivation.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

Grenada is ſaid to contain by Survey 80,000 Acres; but a conſiderable Proportion of the interior Part of the Iſland is mountainous, and unfit for Cultivation. Of the cultivable Part now not cultivated, ſome has been formerly ſettled, and afterwards abandoned; ſome is ſtill in Woods, and never has been ſettled: But there is a Quantity of uncultivated Land, which, no doubt, it would be worth while to put into Cultivation. Perhaps it is, in general, fit rather for Coffee and Cocoa than for other Produce; and as thoſe Plants are Three or Four Years before they make any Return, there is not ſufficient Encouragement for the Proprietors to venture on the Cultivation.

We have no Means of aſcertaining the Quantity, but we ſuppoſe there may be from Eight to Ten Thouſand Acres.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

This is partly anſwered in **A. N° 31.** We do not think there is any Part of this Iſland capable of being brought into Culture, which has not already been under Cultivation; ſome Parts of which remain uncultivated at preſent for Want of Slaves.

A. N° 44.

How much Land is there in the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher which is not private Property?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

I believe all the Land in both theſe Iſlands is private Property.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

By a Return made to the Treaſury in 1776, the Number of Acres, for which Taxes were paid as private Property, was 72,000; and it is generally believed, that the Land which may remain ungranted is unfit for Cultivation, and it is in the interior Parts of the Country far removed from the Sea, where the Soil is generally of a very bad Quality, and the Expence of Carriage ſo very heavy, that it would be no Object, nor likely to tempt any Settlers.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

There is little or no Land fit for Cultivation that is not, or has not once been private Property. On a ſtrict Inquiſition, ſome Parts of what was granted before the Ceſſion in 1763 have probably become ſubject to Reſumption on the Part of the Crown; the Condition of Cultivation inſerted in the French Grants having never been fulfilled. It is difficult to ſay to what Quantity this might extend; but as it muſt be chiefly in the interior Parts of the Country far removed from the Sea, where the Soil is generally not the beſt, and the Expence of Carriage very heavy, we apprehend, that even if there were 1000 Acres ſubject to be ſo reſumed and regranted, it would be no Object, nor likely to tempt many Settlers.

By a Return made to the Treaſury in the Year 1776, the Number of Acres for which Tax was paid as private Property was 72,000 Acres.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

All the Land in this Iſland is private Property, except what is ſet apart for his Majeſty's Forts and Garriſons.

A. N° 45, 46, 47, 48, and 49.

What Proportion of the Land which is private Property in the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher is now in Cultivation?

What Proportion of the Land now in Cultivation in the ſaid Iſlands would, from Situation, admit of the Uſe of the Plough?

In how many Plantations in the ſaid Iſlands has the Plough been known to be introduced for the Purpoſe of preparing the Land for Cultivation?

How many Slaves in the whole are employed in the ſaid Iſlands in the Cultivation of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, &c.; and how many in Menial Services in making Roads, fiſhing, or any other Employments?

What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation; and what is the average Proportion of Produce in each Species, to the Number of Acres, or of Slaves?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

I cannot anſwer theſe Queſtions. They muſt be referred to the Iſlands.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

There is no Document whatever, by which any Sort of Anſwer can be given to the 45th Queſtion. It would be a Work of Time and of minute Inquiry to come near the Truth. Few of the Eſtates in this Iſland have ever had their planted Grounds ſurveyed, and only a looſe Conjecture can be formed of the Number of Acres appropriated to the Culture of Produce in each Plantation.

The Plough, from long Experience, is found to be of very little Uſe in Grenada; it is made uſe of at preſent only on One Plantation, and even there but in a ſmall Part.

The Plough has been tried by many, but it is now in Diſuſe except on the Plantation alluded to above.

It is difficult to aſcertain the exact Number of Slaves employed in the Iſland, in cultivating Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, &c.; or how many are employed in menial Services in making Roads, fiſhing, or any other Employments; but it is generally ſuppoſed, that not more than One-third of the Number of Negroes upon an Eſtate is employed in the Cultivation of the Produce.

It is generally ſuppoſed, that each Negro employed in the Cultivation of Canes and Coffee is able to work One Acre of Land, and that each Acre of Canes produces One Hogſhead of Sugar, and each Acre in Coffee produces 450 Pounds Weight. On Cotton and Cocoa Eſtates, each Field Negro is ſuppoſed able to work Two Acres of Land, and that each Acre in Cotton produces 150 Pounds Weight, and in Cocoa 600 Pounds Weight.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

The Quantity of Land in Cultivation of all Sorts, we ſuppoſe to be about 45,000 Acres, and the Quantity not cultivated and fit for Cultivation, to be as ſtated in Anſwer to A. N°. 43.

The Number of Slaves in Grenada not attached to Eſtates being about 2500, as ſtated under the Eighth Query, and allowing 500 of theſe to be employed as Taſk Gangs in the Cultivation of Land, there remain 2000, conſiſting of Houſe Negroes and Mechanics in the Towns, Porters, Sailors and Fiſhermen; but to thoſe muſt be added the domeſtic Servants of the Planters, and their Managers and Overſeers, the ſick Nurſes, the Drivers, Maſons, Carpenters, Coopers, Watchmen, Cattle-keepers, &c. on the different Plantations not actually working the Soil; the ſuperannuated Slaves paſt Labour, and the young Children under the Age of Work. The Syſtem heretofore adopted for the Purpoſe of Taxation making all Slaves able or unable equally liable to be reckoned in, we have not at preſent any Means of aſcertaining to what Number the Slaves compriſed under the ſeveral laſt mentioned Claſſes would amount; but as a Conjecture, we ſuppoſe, that not more than 12,000 or 13,000 Slaves are directly employed in the Cultivation of the Soil in this Iſland and the Grenadines that belong to it. The Grounds of our Conjecture are theſe: In a long ſettled Sugar Plantation, it is rare to have more than Two-fifths of the whole Number employed in any Part of the Cultivation. In Coffee and Cocoa and Cotton Eſtates, the Number ſo employed may exceed the One-half, conſequently there is not One-half of the whole Country Slaves actually employed in the Cultivation.

The making of Roads is in general performed by Statute Labour furniſhed by the Proprietors of Slaves. Suppoſing the whole Number of Country Slaves to be 28,000, there will not be more than 12,000 or 13,000 employed in the actual Culture of the Soil.

It is neceſſary, in Sugar Plantations, to diſtinguiſh between the Number of Acres employed in, or deſtined to, the Production of Canes, and the Quantity really cut in Canes each Year; the Fallow Land that was turned out, and is coming on with young Plants for the enſuing Crop, being perhaps One-fifth of the whole Cane Land on each Eſtate. We ſuppoſe, that every Acre actually cut in Canes in each Year, may produce One Hogſhead of Sugar on an Average, and that every Acre in Cotton may produce on an Average 150 Pounds. The production of Cocoa and Coffee in Grenada is at preſent inconſiderable. We reckon the whole Produce of every Sort in this Government in a good Year to be equal in Value to about 30,000 Hogſheads of Sugar, if Sugars were its only Produce; and this we ſuppoſe to be produced as above by the Labour of 12,000 or 13,000 Slaves employed directly in Cultivation of the Soil. But many others of the moſt valuable, ſuch as Carpenters, Coopers, Boilers, Diſtillers, &c. are neceſſarily employed in the Manufacture, or in Operations connected with it.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

This is anſwered in Part by A. No. 31. 42. and 44.

Our Soil is of ſo looſe a Texture, that it is neceſſary to let it lie as long as poſſible, in order to make it more compact or adheſive. Were you to turn it up repeatedly by the Plough, as they do in England, to prepare it for Cultivation, you would completely ruin it. From the Time the Roots of the old Canes are dug out, till the Land be holed for planting (which Operation the Plough cannot perform for the Reaſons aſſigned in A. No. 42), its being turned up, or expoſed to the Influence of the Sun, is ever injurious, except in the cool moiſt mountainous Situations, where the Plough cannot run. The Introduction, therefore, of the Plough can never be ſerviceable to this Iſland, or to any Part of it.

There are about 23,000 Slaves in this Iſland; the principal Part belong to the Eſtates, and are employed in the Cultivation of Sugar. They alſo make and repair the Roads occaſionally, as ſuch Work may be deemed neceſſary in the Country, and a Proportion of them are drawn off to repair and build Fortifications. Two hundred of them have been voted by the Legiſlature of this Iſland for that Purpoſe, to work on the Fortreſs of Brimſtone Hill ever ſince the laſt Peace, at the rate of from Two Shillings to Three Shillings *per* Day at the Expence of the Colony. The Proportion of thoſe employed in menial Offices, fiſhing, &c. is very inconſiderable.

There is about the Proportion of One Slave to every Acre of Land under Cultivation in this Iſland, reckoning the whole Men, Women and Children; the Half of which is planted yearly, and the Produce *per* Acre, on an Average, is about One Hogſhead and a Half of Sugar.

A. N° 50.

Is the Corn, Graſs, or Ground Proviſions raiſed in the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher produced from ſeparate Farms, or from Lands annexed to the Plantations reſpectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the ſaid Plantations?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

Sometimes the Corn, Graſs and Ground Proviſions, are raiſed on the ſame Plantation as the other Produce of Sugar, Coffee, &c. and in that caſe is worked by the ſame Negroes.

Sometimes the Corn, Graſs, &c. are raiſed on detached Lands, which are appropriated to that ſole Uſe, and by a diſtinct Gang of Negroes; but in general, in the Leeward Iſlands, the Graſs and Proviſion Lands are annexed to the Sugar Plantations.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

Generally Corn, Graſs, and Ground Proviſions, are raiſed on Lands annexed to the Plantations, and worked by the Plantation Negroes.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

The Corn and Graſs is uſually produced on Lands forming Part of the Plantations, and worked by the Negroes thereto belonging.—There are alſo on moſt Eſtates, Plantain Walks and Pieces of other Proviſions for the general Uſe of the Eſtate, independent of the Grounds ſeparately allotted to the Slaves, which Grounds alſo conſiſt in general of Lands belonging to the Plantations. In ſome few Inſtances the Negro Grounds are detached at ſome little Diſtance from the Plantation for the Sake of giving them the higher and more ſeaſonable Situations for their Proviſions.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

There are no ſeparate Farms whereon Graſs or Ground Proviſions are raiſed, but the Quantity of ſuch Produce, which is very trifling, is raiſed from Lands annexed to the Plantations reſpectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the Plantations.

A. N° 51.

What is the Kind of Manure made uſe of in the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

The Dung of Cattle, Traſh of the Cane, and Offal from the Mills, Boiling Houſe, Still Houſe, &c. Aſhes, and ſuch Mold as we can procure; all which is made up into a Compoſt.

Few

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.
Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

Few Plantations can collect a ſufficient Quantity of Manure, therefore every Means are taken from Cattle-Pens, &c. to make Dung, and from Marle-Pits, when they are found on Plantations.

The Manure is the Dung of the Cattle, Horſes, and Mules, drawn from the Stables and Pens, mixed with the Traſh or Straw of the Cane which has ſerved for their Litter, and with the Remains of the Cane Tops which have ſerved for their Fodder; theſe rotting and formed into Heaps, from Time to Time covered with Mold, and aſſiſted by the Magoſs, by Aſhes, and other Offals from the Works, form a Compoſt, which, when of due Age, is carried out by Carts, or by Mules with Dung-Boxes, into the Pieces of Land intended to be manured. The Cattle and other Stock are alſo penned on the Pieces of Land and Dung-Heaps there formed ready for Uſe.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

The Manure made uſe of in this Iſland is formed of Animal Dung of all Kinds; the Offals from the Cane, the Mill and the Sugar-Works, together with Mold and Aſhes; theſe are thrown into a Heap to digeſt, and then carried out upon the Lands: Staking Cattle upon the Lands is alſo univerſally practiſed.

A. N° 52.

If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and the Owners?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

Cattle, Mules, Horſes and Carts, are univerſally employed in carrying Manure where the Ground is level; but when the Manure is carted to the Piece for which it is deſigned, it is laid in a Heap, or in a Range, from whence the Negroes take it up and carry it in Baſkets on their Heads, and throw it into the Cane Holes; this cannot be avoided becauſe Cattle would trample on the young Shoots and Plants and deſtroy them. A Piece of Land planted in Canes may be reſembled to a Hop-Ground, with this Difference, that the Sugar-Plant is much more luxuriant, and inſtead of running up in Height, ſpreads in Width, or as we call it, Bunches, and ſoon covers the Land. It is ſometimes the Practice to dung Land as in England, on the Surface, and then the Manure is carted by Horſes, Mules, Cattle, &c. and is ſpread as in England, but dunging in the Hole gives the beſt Crop. In ſteep Lands in St. Chriſtopher, it is uſual to ſtake Cattle on the Land, and ſo dung the whole Piece by moving the Stakes progreſſively all over the Land, or to carry out the Dung by Mules with Dung Pots to the Ranges.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

The Planters well know that it is for their Intereſt to uſe Cattle and Mules upon all Occaſions, and do ſo in Preference to Negroes, where the Work will admit thereof.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

Mules and Cattle are employed as much as poſſible in carrying out the Manure. It is only in the Diſtribution of it into the Holes that the Negroes are employed to carry it in Baſkets as explained in A. N° 32.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

It is an eſtabliſhed Practice with every good Planter to ſubſtitute the Labour of Cattle in Place of Negro Labour wherever it is practicable; in all Places where Carts can run, the Dung is carried out by them chiefly, and in other Places where they cannot, Mules with Boxes are employed for that Purpoſe. Carts and Mules with Crooks are alſo univerſally uſed to bring the Canes to the Mill, and very little Negro Labour is made uſe of, either in the one Place or the other. The Cultivators of Sugar Eſtates make Huſbandry and Œconomy their principal Study.

A. N° 53.

Upon any Plantation with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding on an Average a certain annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be ſuppoſed to be the nett Income to the Owner if living on the Iſland, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and clothing his Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other neceſſary Expences; and what the nett Income to the Owner living in Great Britain?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

The nett Income to an Owner is different in different Iſlands, and on different Eſtates, according to the Goodneſs of the Soil, the Skill of the Manager, the Seaſons, and the Capital employed in Negroes, &c. which is more or leſs according to the Ability of the Proprietor. I underſtand for the laſt Seven Years the Iſland of Jamaica has not cleared Three and a Half *per Cent.* on the Value of their Capital. I ſhould ſuppoſe in Grenada, Antigua, and other Iſlands, it may be eſtimated at Five *per Cent.* and in St. Kitt's perhaps at Six *per Cent.* on the moſt fruitful Eſtates in that Iſland, I mean on an Average of Years. I am not aware that it makes any Difference in the Value of the Produce, whether the Owner reſides or not. I know it happens at times that a Guinea Ship, or tranſient Trader, being in want of Freight to Europe, will give an extra Price for Sugars beyond what the Commodity itſelf, abſtracted from the Freight, would clear in Europe, and in this Caſe the Owner, by being on the Spot, may avail himſelf of this Circumſtance to get more for Sugar than if he ſhipped it. But if all the Planters were to reſide, there would be ſo many Competitors for this Advantage that it would ceaſe, by a Reduction of the Price ariſing from the increaſed Quantity in the Market. The general Orders given by the Abſentees to their

Agents are, to ſhip their Produce to Europe, and not to ſell in the Iſlands, becauſe they do not chuſe to run the Riſk of receiving a bad Bill of Exchange in Remittance.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

This Queſtion is very difficult to anſwer, for from Situation and Qualities of Eſtates, the Expence is more or leſs accordingly; beſides, ſome Planters are not ſo œconomical as others. But it is well known that all Weſt India Eſtates are ſubject more or leſs to great and various Calamities, and that very few Sugar Eſtates, when loaded with a very heavy Debt, have been known to get rid of ſuch Debt, or pay more than the Intereſt of Six *per Cent.* on the Money lent them, and many do not pay Four *per Cent.* for the Money laid out. Many Proprietors have been obliged to abandon their Eſtates, after having been at a great Expence in the Purchaſe thereof, ſtocking it, and erecting Buildings thereon.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

From the different Qualities of Eſtates, and the various and often arbitrary Methods of Management and Expenditure by Proprietors if preſent, or their Repreſentatives when abſent, it is impoſſible for us to give a direct Anſwer to this Query.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

If a Plantation has complete Buildings, and ſufficiently ſtocked with Negroes, Cattle, Horſes, and Mules, we reckon that the nett Income to the Proprietor of ſuch Plantation, after making a proper Allowance for Hurricanes, Fires, Droughts, and other Caſualties, does not exceed Six *per Cent.* upon the Capital he has inveſted, or upon the Sum the Eſtate would be valued at, were it to be appraiſed; and the only Difference of Income which the Proprietor would derive by living in this Country, and not in England, would be the Salary he allows to his Manager.

Since the unfortunate Conqueſt of this Iſland by the French, in the Year 1782, the Proprietors of Plantations have not received Five *per Cent.* on the Value of them, occaſioned by the enormous Taxes they were obliged to pay, in conſequence of the Capture, to reimburſe the Sufferers for their Loſſes, to the Amount of Two Hundred Thouſand Pounds and upwards.

Saint Chriſtopher. Appendix.

A.

Saint Chriſtopher.

At a Court of King's Bench held in and for the ſaid Iſland of Saint Chriſtopher (by Adjournment), at the Court Houſe, in the Town of Baſſe Terre in the ſaid Iſland, on Friday the Twenty-ſeventh Day of Auguſt 1784.

PRESENT;

The Honourable Robert Thompſon, } Aſſiſtant Juſtices.
Henry Hart, }

The King }
againſt } *Indictment.*
Burke. }

Saint Chriſtopher.

The Jurors for our Lord the King upon their Oath preſent, That after the Eighteenth Day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three, (to wit) on the Firſt Day of June, in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth, Jordan Burke, late of the Pariſh of Saint George, Baſſeterre, in the Iſland of Saint Chriſtopher, Gentleman, being Owner of a certain Female Negro Slave, commonly called or known by the Name of Clariſſa, with Force and Arms, at the Pariſh aforeſaid in the Iſland aforeſaid, in and upon the ſaid Female Negro Slave, in the Peace of God and our ſaid Lord the King, then and there being, did make an Aſſault, and One Ear of the ſaid Female Negro Slave did then and there wilfully and wantonly cut off, and cauſe and procure to be cut off. And the Jurors aforeſaid, upon their Oaths aforeſaid, further preſent, That on the ſaid Firſt Day of June, in the Year laſt aforeſaid, at the Pariſh aforeſaid, in the Iſland aforeſaid, the ſaid Jordan Burke, being Owner of a certain Female Negro Slave, commonly called and known by the Name of Clariſſa, with Force and Arms at the Pariſh aforeſaid, in the Iſland aforeſaid, in and upon the ſaid Female Negro Slave, in the Peace of God, and our ſaid Lord the King, then and there being, did make an Aſſault, and One Ear of the ſaid Female Negro Slave did then and there wilfully and wantonly ſlit and cauſe to be ſlit, to the great Diſpleaſure of Almighty God, to the Scandal of all Human Kind, and the evil and pernicious Example of all others in the like Caſe offending, and againſt the Peace of our ſaid Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity, and alſo againſt the Form of the Statute in ſuch Caſe made and provided.

The Grand Jury's Return.
A true Bill.

27th Auguſt 1784. Sworn to give Evidence to the Grand Jury.

Tho' Caines, Foreman, with his Fellows.

James Browne.

The King }
againſt } *Indictment.*
Burke. }

Saint Chriſtopher.

The Jurors for our Lord the King upon their Oath preſent, That Jordan Burke, late of the Pariſh of Saint George, Baſſeterre, in the Iſland of Saint Chriſtopher aforeſaid, Gentleman, on the Firſt Day of June, in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c. with Force and Arms in and upon a certain Female Negro Slave, commonly called and known by the Name of Clariſſa, in the Peace of God and our ſaid Lord the King, then and there being, did make an Aſſault, and of his evil Mind and cruel Imagination, with a Knife of the Value of One Shilling, which the ſaid Jordan then and there held in his Right Hand, One Ear of the ſaid Female Negro Slave did maliciouſly, wilfully, and wantonly cut off, and cauſe and procure to be cut off, to the great Diſpleaſure of Almighty God, to the evil Example of all others in the like Caſe offending, and againſt the Peace of our ſaid Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity. And the Jurors aforeſaid, upon their Oath aforeſaid, further preſent, That the ſaid Jordan Burke, on the ſaid Firſt Day of June, in the Year aforeſaid, at the Pariſh aforeſaid in the Iſland aforeſaid, with Force and Arms, in and upon a Female Negro Slave, commonly called and known by the Name of Clariſſa, in the Peace of God and our ſaid Lord the King, then and there being, did make an Aſſault, and of his evil Mind and cruel Diſ-

A.

Diſpoſition, with a Knife of the Value of One Shilling, which the ſaid Jordan Burke then and there held in his Right Hand, One Ear of the ſaid Female Negro Slave then and there maliciouſly, wilfully, and wantonly did ſlit, and cauſe and procure to be ſlit, to the great Diſpleaſure of Almighty God, to the evil Example of all others in the like Caſe offending, and againſt the Peace of our ſaid Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity.

The Grand Jury's Return.
A true Bill.

Thoˢ Caines, Foreman, with his Fellows.

27th Auguſt 1784. Sworn to give
Evidence to the Grand Jury.

James Browne.

The above named Defendant, Jordan Burke, appearing, as he was bound, pleaded to the above Indictment, Not guilty; whereupon the Court was pleaſed to order, that he do again give Security, himſelf in the Sum of 800l. and Two Sureties in the Sum of 400l. current Money each, for his Appearance on the Day to which this Court ſhall be adjourned, and during the ſitting thereof to anſwer to the Charges contained in the ſaid Indictment; but the ſaid Jordan Burke having informed the Court that he was unable to produce the ſaid Sureties on account of their not being preſent, it is further ordered, that the ſame be taken out of Court before One of the Juſtices thereof; but that the ſaid Jordan Burke do remain in Cuſtody of the Marſhal till the ſame is done.

By the Court.

Jnᵒ Henry, Clerk of the Crown.

The King
againſt
Strode.

Indictment.

The Jurors for our Lord the King upon their Oath preſent, That after the Eighteenth Day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three, to wit, on the Firſt Day of June, in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c. Wadham Strode, late of the Pariſh of Saint George, Baſſeterre, in the Iſland of Saint Chriſtopher, Gentleman, being Owner of a certain Male Negro Slave, commonly called and known by the Name of Peter, with Force and Arms, at the Pariſh aforeſaid, in the Iſland aforeſaid, in and upon the ſaid Male Negro Slave, in the Peace of God, and our ſaid Lord the King, then and there being, did make an Aſſault, and One Ear of the ſaid Male Negro Slave did then and there wilfully and wantonly ſlit, and cauſe and procure to be ſlit, to the evil Example of all others in the like Caſe offending, againſt the Peace of our ſaid Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity, and againſt the Form the Statute in ſuch Caſe made and provided. And the Jurors aforeſaid, upon their Oath aforeſaid, further preſent, That on the ſaid Firſt Day of June, in the Year laſt aforeſaid, at the Pariſh aforeſaid, in the Iſland aforeſaid, the ſaid Wadham Strode being Owner of a certain Male Negro Slave, commonly called and known by the Name of Peter, with Force and Arms, at the Pariſh aforeſaid, in the Iſland aforeſaid, in and upon the ſaid Male Negro Slave, in the Peace of God and our ſaid Lord the King, then and there being, did make an Aſſault, and One Ear of the ſaid Male Negro Slave did then and there wilfully and wantonly cut off, and cauſe and procure to be cut off, to the evil and pernicious Example of all others in the like Caſe offending, and againſt the Peace of our ſaid Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity.

The Grand Jury's Return.
A true Bill.

Tho. Caines, Foreman, with his Fellows.

24th Auguſt 1784. Sworn to give
Evidence to the Grand Jury.

John Garnett.
John Whitehall.

The King
againſt
Strode.

Indictment.

Saint Chriſtopher.

The Jurors of our Lord the King upon their Oath preſent, That Wadham Strode, late of the Pariſh of Saint George, Baſſeterre, in the Iſland of Saint Chriſtopher aforeſaid, Gentleman, on the Firſt Day of June, in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, King of Great Britain, and with Force and Arms, in and upon a Negro Man Slave, commonly called and known by the Name of Peter, in the Peace of God, and our ſaid Lord the

King, then and there being, did make an Aſſault, and of his evil Mind and cruel Imagination, with a Knife, of the Value of One Shilling, which the ſaid Wadham Strode then and there held in his right Hand, One Ear of the ſaid Negro Man Slave did maliciouſly, wilfully, and wantonly cut off, and cauſe and procure to be cut off, to the great Diſpleaſure of Almighty God, to the evil Example of all others in the like Caſe offending, and againſt the Peace of our ſaid Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity. And the Jurors aforeſaid, upon their Oath aforeſaid, further preſent, That the ſaid Wadham Strode, on the ſaid Firſt Day of June, in the Year aforeſaid, at the Pariſh aforeſaid, in the Iſland aforeſaid, with Force and Arms, in and upon a Negro Man Slave, commonly called or known by the Name of Peter, in the Peace of God and our ſaid Lord the King then and there being, did make an Aſſault, and of his evil Mind and cruel Diſpoſition, with a Knife, of the Value of One Shilling, which the ſaid Wadham Strode then and there held in his right Hand, One Ear of the ſaid Negro Man Slave then and there maliciouſly, wilfully, and wantonly, did ſlit, and cauſe and procure to be ſlit, to the great Diſpleaſure of Almighty God, to the evil Example of all others in the like Caſe offending, and againſt the Peace of our ſaid Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity.

The Grand Jury's Return.
A true Bill.

Tho. Caines, Foreman, with his Fellows.

27th Auguſt 1784. Sworn to give
Evidence to the Grand Jury.

John Garnett.
John Whitehall.

The Defendant, the ſaid Wadham Strode, appearing, as he was bound, pleaded to the above Indictment, Not guilty; whereupon the Court were pleaſed to order, that he do again give Security, himſelf in the Sum of Eight Hundred Pounds, and Two Sureties in the Sum of Four Hundred Pounds current Money each, for his Appearance, on the Day to which this Court ſhall be adjourned, and, during the ſitting thereof, to anſwer the Charge contained in the ſaid Indictment; and John Morgan and David Savage being preſent in Court, acknowledged themſelves together with the ſaid Wadham Strode to be bound accordingly, agreeable to the ſaid Order.

Saint Chriſtopher.

At a Court of King's Bench, held in and for the ſaid Iſland of Saint Chriſtopher (by Adjournment) at the Court Houſe in the Town of Baſſeterre in the ſaid Iſland, on Thurſday the 9th Day of September 1784.

PRESENT;

The Honourable William Payne Georges Eſq. Chief Juſtice.
Robert Thomſon, Aſſiſtant Juſtice.

The King
againſt
Strode.

Recognizance for his Appearance.

The above named Defendant, Wadham Strode, having this Day appeared, as by his Recognizance he was bound, it is ordered, That the ſame Recognizance entered into by him and his Sureties, John Morgan and David Savage, on the Twenty-ſeventh Day of Auguſt laſt, do ſtand over till the Court in March next, for the Appearance of the ſaid Wadham Strode therein; and the ſaid Sureties being preſent in Court, acknowledged themſelves to be bound accordingly.

By the Court.

Jnº Henry, Clk. Crown.

The King
againſt
Burke.

Recognizance for his Appearance.

The above named Jordan Burke having this Day appeared, agreeable to the Recognizance entered into by him and his Sureties for that Purpoſe on the Twenty-ſeventh Day of Auguſt laſt, it is ordered, That ſuch Recognizance do ſtand over in its full Force till the Court in March next, for the Appearance of the ſaid Jordan Burke therein; and the ſaid Sureties being preſent in Court, acknowledged themſelves to remain bound accordingly.

By the Court.

Jnº Henry, Clk. Crown.

A.

Saint Chriſtopher.

At a Court of King's Bench held in and for the ſaid Iſland of Saint Chriſtopher, at the Court Houſe in the Town of Baſſeterre in the ſaid Iſland, on Tueſday the Eighth Day of March 1785.

PRESENT;

The Honourable William Payne Georges, Chief Juſtice.
Archibald Eſdaile, Robert Thomſon, Henry Hart, } Eſqrs. Aſſiſtant Juſtices.

The King againſt Jordan Burke. } *Indictment.*

The above named Jordan Burke having this Day appeared agreeable to his Recognizance for that Purpoſe, came Nicholas Richards, Foreman, and his Fellows, Anthony Somerſall, John Sconce, William Woodrope Gibbons, Thomas Moore, Joſeph Delieu, John Abbot, John Allaſon, Henry Johnſon, William Phipps, Edward Saliſbury, and Anthony Wharton White, the Gentlemen Jurors of the Petty Jury, who were ſummoned and impannelled by the Deputy Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland for the Trial of all ſuch Iſſues as ſhould be given them in charge, and who being charged with this Iſſue, brought in the following Verdict, viz.

8th March 1785, the Gentlemen Jurors of the Petty Jury, upon their Oath do ſay, They find the within named Jordan Burke guilty.

Nichoˢ Richards, Foreman, with his Fellows.

Upon Return of the Jury the Verdict aforeſaid was read, and ordered to be recorded. And it was further ordered, That the ſaid Jordan Burke do find and produce to the Court Two Sureties, to be bound in the Sum of Fifty Pounds each, for the Appearance of him the ſaid Jordan Burke at the ſaid Court, to receive ſuch Sentence as may be pronounced againſt him thereby: And Edward Lowe and Samuel Croker being accordingly produced, acknowledged themſelves to be bound for ſuch Purpoſe: At ſame Time the ſaid Jordan Burke was likewiſe bound in the Sum of One Hundred Pounds for the ſaid Purpoſe.

By the Court.

E. Moore, Clerk of the Crown.

Saint Chriſtopher.

At a Court of King's Bench held in and for the ſaid Iſland of St. Chriſtopher's (by Adjournment) at the Court Houſe in the Town of Baſſeterre, in the ſaid Iſland, on Wedneſday the 9th Day of March 1785.

PRESENT;

The Honourable William Payne Georges Eſq. Chief Juſtice.
Archibald Eſdaile, Robert Thomſon, Henry Hart, } Eſqrs. Aſſiſtant Juſtices.

The King againſt Strode. } *Recognizance for his Appearance.*

Mr. Caines, of Counſel for and in behalf of the above named Defendant, this Day moved the Court to put off the Trial of this Cauſe till the next Court of King's Bench; whereupon, and upon hearing an Affidavit made by William Priddie, read in ſupport thereof, and Mr. Attorney General not oppoſing the ſaid Motion, the Court was pleaſed to order that the ſaid Trial be accordingly put off till the next Court of King's Bench to be held in and for the ſaid Iſland.

By the Court.

E. Moore, Clerk of the Crown.

A.

Saint Chriſtopher.

At a Court of King's Bench held in and for the ſaid Iſland of St. Chriſtopher (by Adjournment) at the Court Houſe in the Town of Baſſeterre, in the ſaid Iſland, on Wedneſday the Thirteenth Day of April 1785.

PRESENT;
The Honourable William Payne Georges Eſq. Chief Juſtice.
Archibald Eſdaile,
Robert Thomſon,
Henry Hart,
Eſqrs. Aſſiſtant Juſtices.

The King against Strode. Mr. Adye, on the Part of the Crown, moved the Court for a peremptory Attachment to iſſue againſt John Herbert, a Witneſs ſubpœnaed in this Cauſe, and in the mean time prayed the Court to put off the Trial till next Day; and after hearing the Affidavit of the ſaid Abraham Charles Adye, read in ſupport of the ſaid Motion, and Mr. Caines in oppoſition thereto, the Court ordered the ſaid Trial to be put off accordingly; and that an Attachment do iſſue forthwith againſt the ſaid John Herbert.

By the Court.

E. Moore, Clerk Crown.

The King
againſt
Wadham Strode.

Recognizance for his Appearance.

The above named Wadham Strode having this Day appeared agreeable to his Recognizance for that Purpoſe, came John Browne, Foreman, and his Fellows, Mark Burke, William Carroll, John Geagan, Julius Cæſar Julius, Edward Nudd, John Stracey, Edward Thomas, Warner Michael Maillard, Edward Jennings, Cornelius Carrack, Ephraim Warner, the Gentlemen Jurors of the Petty Jury, who were ſummoned and impannelled by the Deputy Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland for the Trial of all ſuch Iſſues as ſhould be given them in charge, and who being charged with this Iſſue, brought in the following Verdict, viz.

Sworn for the Crown,
John Garnett,
John Whitehall.

14th April 1785, the Gentlemen Jurors of the Jury, upon their Oath do ſay, We find the Defendant guilty.

John Browne, Foreman, with his Fellows.

Upon the Return of the Jury the Verdict aforeſaid was read, and ordered to be recorded; and it was further ordered, That the ſaid Wadham Strode do become bound in the Sum of Eight Hundred Pounds current Money; and alſo procure and produce to this Court Two Sureties, to be likewiſe bound in the Sum of Four Hundred Pounds current Money each, for the Appearance of him the ſaid Wadham Strode at this Court, at the Day to which the ſame ſhall be adjourned, or any future Meeting thereof, then and there to receive ſuch Sentence as the ſaid Court ſhall think proper to paſs on him: And Richard Sibley and Aulay Turner being preſent in Court, acknowledged themſelves, together with the ſaid Wadham Strode, to be bound accordingly.

By the Court.

E. Moore, Clk. of the Crown.

April 25th, 1785 (by Adjournment).

The King against Burke. The above named Defendant Jordan Burke being called, and not appearing to receive the Sentence of this Court on a Verdict found againſt him the Eighth Day of March laſt: It is ordered, That the Recognizance entered into by him and his Sureties for that Purpoſe, do ſtand over till the next Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas, to be held in May next.

By the Court.

E. Moore, Clerk of the Crown.

The King againſt Strode. The above named Defendant Wadham Strode, being called, and not appearing to receive the Sentence of this Court, on a Verdict found againſt him the Fourteenth Day of April inſtant: It is ordered, That the Recognizance entered into by him and his Sureties for that Purpoſe, do ſtand over till the next Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas, to be held in May next.

By the Court.

E. Moore, Clk. of Crown.

Saint Chriſtopher. Appendix.

A.

Saint Chriſtopher.

At a Court of King's Bench held in and for the ſaid Iſland of Saint Chriſtopher, at the Court Houſe in the Town of Baſſeterre, in the ſaid Iſland, on Tueſday the Tenth Day of May 1785.

PRESENT;

The Honourable William Payne Georges Eſq. Chief Juſtice.
Archibald Eſdaile, Robert Thomſon, } Eſqrs. Aſſiſtant Juſtices.

The King againſt Strode. } *Recognizance for his Appearance.*

The above named Wadham Strode being this Day preſent in Court, Mr. Adye, on behalf of the Crown, moved, That Sentence be now paſſed on the ſaid Wadham Strode; whereupon, and upon hearing an Affidavit made by the ſaid Wadham Strode, in Mitigation of ſuch Sentence, read, and alſo the Arguments of Mr. Caines, his Counſel, in ſupport thereof; and the ſaid Mr. Adye being heard in reply, the Court was pleaſed to take Time to conſider thereon.

Saint Chriſtopher.

At a Court of King's Bench held in and for the Iſland of Saint Chriſtopher's (by Adjournment) at the Court Houſe in the Town of Baſſeterre, in the ſaid Iſland, on Wedneſday the Eleventh Day of May 1785.

PRESENT;

The Honourable William Payne Georges Eſq. Chief Juſtice.
Archibald Eſdaile, Robert Thomſon, } Eſqrs. Aſſiſtant Juſtices.

The King againſt Strode. } The above named Wadham Strode being this Day called, and having duly appeared, the Court was pleaſed to paſs the following Sentence on him, viz. That you Wadham Strode do for your ſaid Offence immediately pay a Fine of One Hundred Pounds current Money to the King; and that in default thereof you be immediately committed to the Common Gaol of this Iſland, there to remain until you ſhall have paid the ſaid Fine.

By the Court.
E. Moore, Clerk of the Crown.

Jordan Burke was this Day called to receive the Sentence of this Court, on the Verdict found againſt him the Eighth Day of March laſt, but did not appear.

By the Court.
E. Moore, Clk. of Crown.

St. Chriſtopher.

At a Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas held in and for the ſaid Iſland, on Tueſday the Fourteenth Day of June 1785, at the Court Houſe in the Town of Baſſeterre.

PRESENT;

The Honourable William Payne Georges Eſq. Chief Juſtice.
Archibald Eſdaile, Robert Thomſon, } Eſqrs. Aſſiſtant Juſtices.

The King againſt Burke. } *Indictment. Guilty.*

8th March 1785.

The above named Jordan Burke being this Day called, and having appeared, the Court was pleaſed to paſs the following Sentence upon him, viz. That you Jordan Burke do for your ſaid Offence immediately pay a Fine of Fifty Pounds current Money to the King; and that in default thereof you be immediately committed to the Common Gaol of this Iſland, there to remain until you ſhall have paid the ſame.

By the Court.
E. Moore, Clk. of Crown.

A.

Saint Chriſtopher.

At a Court of King's Bench held in and for the ſaid Iſland of Saint Chriſtopher (by Adjournment) at the Court Houſe in the Town of Baſſeterre, in the ſaid Iſland, on Wedneſday the Twelfth Day of July 1786.

PRESENT;

The Honourable William Payne Georges, Chief Juſtice.
Archibald Eſdaile,
Robert Thomſon, } Eſquires, Aſſiſtant Juſtices.
Henry Johnſon,

George the Third, by the Grace of GOD of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth: To our Juſtices aſſigned to keep the Peace within our Iſland of Saint Chriſtopher, and alſo to hear and determine divers Felonies, Treſpaſſes, and other Miſdemeanors in our ſaid Iſland committed, and to every of them, greeting. We being willing, for certain Reaſons us thereunto moving, that all and ſingular Indictments of whatſoever Treſpaſſes, Contempts and Miſdemeanors, whereof William Herbert of the Pariſh of Saint George, Baſſeterre, in the Iſland of Saint Chriſtopher, Gentleman, is indicted before you (as is ſaid), be determined before us in our Court of King's Bench of our ſaid Iſland of Saint Chriſtopher, and not elſewhere, do command you and every of you, that you or One of you do ſend under your Seals, or the Seal of One of you, before us in our ſaid Court at Baſſeterre, in the Iſland aforeſaid, immediately after the Receipt of this our Writ, all and ſingular the Indictments aforeſaid, with all Things touching the ſame, by whatſoever Name the ſaid William Herbert is called in the ſame; together with this Writ, that we may cauſe further to be done thereon, what of Right and according to the Law and Cuſtom of England and our ſaid Iſland, we ſhall ſee fit to be done.—Witneſs the Honourable William Payne Georges Eſquire, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Court, the Twelfth Day of June in the Twenty-ſixth Year of the Reign.

W. P. Georges.

Paſſed the Office.
E. Moor, Clk. Crown.

Saint Chriſtopher.

The Execution of the within Writ appears in a Schedule to the ſame annexed.

I, the Reverend Edwin Thomas, One of his Majeſty's Juſtices to keep the Peace within the ſaid Iſland, and alſo to hear and determine divers Felonies, Treſpaſſes, and other Miſdemeanors in the ſame Iſland committed, by virtue of this Writ to me delivered, do, under my Seal, certify unto his Majeſty in his Court of King's Bench, the Indictment of which mention is made in the ſaid Writ, together with all Matters touching the ſame Indictment.—In witneſs whereof, I have to theſe Preſents ſet my Hand and Seal. Given at Baſſeterre in the ſaid Iſland, the Thirteenth Day of June, in the Twenty-ſixth Year of the Reign of King George the Third.

Saint Chriſtopher.

At a Court of Seſſions of the Peace held in and for the ſaid Iſland, at the Court Houſe in the Town of Baſſeterre, on Tueſday the 17th Day of January 1786.

PRESENT;

The Reverend Edwin Thomas, Chairman,
John Garnett,
William Wilkes, } Eſquires. { Zacharias Bull,
Thomas Popham, { John Whitehall,

THE GRAND JURY.

Henry Johnſon, Foreman,
James Delaney,
John Allen,
William Carrol,
Parker Bennett Franken,
John Geagan,
Francis Phipps Henville,
John Ja^{s} Mancheſter,
John Maillard, junior,
Michael Maillard,
William Percival,
Nicholas Richards,
Henry Rawlins,
John Sharry,
Walter Stephens,
Japhet Twine,
Donwe Theroulde,
Sam^{l} Okes Taylor,
James Thomas,
Abraham Corrair,
Edw^{d} Tho^{s} Warner
James Wallace,
and
Robert Crawford.

A.

Indictment.

Court of Seſſions, January 1786.

The King againſt Herbert.

The Jurors of our Lord the King upon their Oath preſent, That William Herbert, late of the Pariſh of Saint George Baſſeterre in the ſaid Iſland, Merchant, on the Tenth Day of November, in the Twenty-ſixth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth; at the Pariſh aforeſaid, in the Iſland aforeſaid, with Force and Arms, in and upon one Billy, a Male Negro Child of the Age of Six Years, the Property of the ſaid William Herbert, in the Peace of God and our ſaid Lord the King then and there being, did make an Aſſault, and him the ſaid Billy did then and there gag, inhumanly, immoderately, wantonly, and cruelly, and without any ſufficient, reaſonable, or juſtifiable Cauſe or Provocation, beat, wound, bruiſe, and ill-treat, ſo that of his Life it was greatly deſpaired, and other Wrongs to the ſaid Billy then and there did, to the great Damage of the ſaid Billy, to the evil Example of all others in the like Caſe offending, and againſt the Peace of our ſaid Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity.

The Grand Jury's Return.
A true Bill,
Hen^{y} Johnſon, Foreman, and his Fellows.

Sworn in Court,
Doctor Edward Bridgwater,
Doctor James Stephens,
John Garnett, Clement Caines, } Eſquires. { James Stephens, John Whitehall.

To which Indictment the Defendant this Day appeared, and pleaded thereto Not guilty, and prayed leave to traverſe the ſame till the Court of Seſſions to be held for this Iſland in October next, which was granted upon his having entered into the following Recognizance, conditioned for his Appearance at ſuch Court, then and there to try the Traverſe of the ſaid Indictment, and not to depart the ſaid Court without Leave thereof.

The Party himſelf in the Sum of 100l. current Money.
His Sureties, Daniel Skilling and Richard Sibley, each in the Sum of } 50l. like Money.

By the Court.

E. Moore, Dep. Sec^{ry}.

Taken and acknowledged this 17th Day of January 1786.

Whereupon came Chriſtopher Mardenbrough, with his Fellows David Sloan, John Murray, John Smith, Joſeph Woodyear, Edward Carney, Robert Denniſon, William Jaffray, Samuel Croker, William Woodcope Gibbons, Alexander Fraſer ſenior, and Joſeph Adlam, the Gentlemen Jurors of the Petty Jury who were ſummoned and impannelled by the Deputy Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland, for the Trial of all ſuch Iſſues as ſhould be given them in charge by this Honourable Court, and who being charged with this Iſſue, brought in the following Verdict, viz.

Sworn for the Crown.	Sworn for Defendant.
John Whitehall,	Daniel Skilling,
John Garnett,	Thomas Bowrey,
Clement Caines,	Edward Woodyear,
Samuel Mathews,	William Sanderſon,
Doctor Stephens,	W. Bragger,
Doctor Bridgwater,	Nathaniel Arrendell,
James Stephen,	Peter Browne,
Anthony Hazell.	Richard Sibley,
	William Bamber.

12th July 1786. The Gentlemen Jurors upon their Oath do ſay, We find the Defendant guilty; ſubject to the Opinion of the Court, if immoderate Correction of a Slave by the Maſter is a Crime indictable.

Chriſt. Mardenbrough,
Foreman, with his Fellows.

Upon Return of the Jury, the Verdict aforeſaid was read and ordered to be recorded: And it was further ordered, That the Defendant's Recognizance do ſtand over to abide the Judgment of the Court, and not to depart therefrom without Leave thereof.

By the Court.

E. Moore, Dep. Sec^{ry}.

Afterwards the Court was pleaſed to give their Opinion upon the foregoing Verdict as follows: "That immoderate Correction of a Slave by the Maſter is a Crime indictable;" and then took Time to conſider of their final Judgment.

A.

Saint Chriſtopher.

At a Court of King's Bench held in and for the ſaid Iſland of Saint Chriſtopher (by Adjournment), at the Court Houſe in the Town of Baſſeterre in the ſaid Iſland, on Thurſday the Thirty-firſt Day of Auguſt 1786.

PRESENT;

The Honourable William Payne Georges, Chief Juſtice,
Archibald Eſdaile, } Eſquires, Aſſiſtant Juſtices.
Robert Thomſon, }

The King against Herbert. } The above-named William Herbert being this Day called, and having appeared, the Court was pleaſed to fine him in the Sum of Forty Shillings current Money; which ſaid Fine being paid in Court to the Deputy Provoſt Marſhal, the ſaid William Herbert was then diſcharged by Proclamation from his Recognizance, upon paying his Fees.

By the Court.

E. Moore, Clerk of Crown.

Saint Chriſtopher.

Theſe are to certify, That the annexed Paper Writing contains juſt and true Extracts of all the Proceedings had on the Three ſeveral Indictments within mentioned, taken from the Records of the Court of King's Bench, remaining of Record in the Secretary's Office of this Iſland. Dated this 25th June 1788.

E. Moore, Dep. Sec^{ry}.

Saint Chriſtopher.

At a Court of King's Bench held at the Court Houſe in the Town of Baſſeterre in and for the ſaid Iſland, on Tueſday the Eleventh Day of March 1788.

The Honourable William Payne Georges, Chief Juſtice.
Archibald Eſdaile, }
Robert Thomſon, } Eſquires, Aſſiſtant Juſtices.
Henry Johnſon, }

The King against William Wilſon. } *Arraignment for Manſlaughter on the Coroner's Inqueſt.*

Saint Chriſtopher's.

An Inquiſition indented taken for our Sovereign Lord the King at the Court Houſe, in the Pariſh of Saint George Baſſeterre, in the ſaid Iſland of Saint Chriſtopher, the Eleventh Day of February, in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. before me David Kelly, One of the Coroners of our ſaid Lord the King for the ſaid Iſland, on View of the Body of Mingo, a Mulatto Man, then and there lying dead (late the Property of Mr. Thomas Crooke), upon the Oath of James Dean, Foreman, James Browne, Dennis O'Brien, John Dobſon, Robert Murray, John Atkins, Thomas Roche Denbow, Thomas Gormall, John Harper, Samuel Auguſtus Mathews, John Bowman, and Benjamin Suleven, good and lawful Men of the ſaid Iſland, duly choſen, and who being then and there duly ſworn, and charged to inquire for our ſaid Lord the King, when, how, and by what Means, the ſaid Mulatto Man called Mingo came to his Death; do upon their Oaths ſay, from the Evidence of George Berkeley Eſquire, Mr. Benjamin Suleven, one of the ſaid Jury, and Dr. Robert Lawſon, That William Wilſon, of the ſaid Iſland, Gentleman, on the Eleventh Day of February Inſtant, in the Year aforeſaid, with Force and Arms, at the Pariſh aforeſaid, in the Iſland aforeſaid, in and upon the Body of a Negro Man, in the Peace of God and our ſaid Lord the King then and there being, feloniouſly did make an Aſſault; by which ſaid Aſſault, committed by the ſaid William Wilſon, on the Body of the ſaid Negro Man, was the Cauſe of the throwing a Piece of ranging Timber from the Shoulders of Five Negroes, on the Body of the Mulatto Man Mingo, which was the immediate Cauſe of his the ſaid Mingo's Death; and that the ſaid William Wilſon did not then withdraw himſelf, nor fled for the ſame; and that he the ſaid William Wilſon, at the Time of the committing the Felony or Manſlaughter aforeſaid, had no Goods or Chattels, Lands or Tenements, within the ſaid Iſland, or elſewhere, to the Knowledge or Notice of the ſaid Jurors. In witneſs whereof the ſaid Kelly, Coroner aforeſaid, together with the ſaid good and lawful Men, have hereunto ſeverally ſet their Hands and Seals, the Day and Year aforeſaid.

David Kelly, Coroner,	(L. S.)	Robert Murray,	(L. S.)	Sam^{l} Aug^{s} Matthews,	(L. S.)
James Dean,	(L. S.)	John Atkins,	(L. S.)	John Bowman,	(L. S.)
James Browne,	(L. S.)	Tho^{s} Denbow,	(L. S.)	Benj^{n} Suleven,	(L. S.)
Den^{s} O'Brien,	(L. S.)	Tho^{s} Gormall,	(L. S.)		
John Dobſon,	(L. S.)	John Harper,	(L. S.)		

The

B.

The Defendant William Wilſon being brought to the Bar, and arraigned and charged with the ſaid Inquiſition, pleaded guilty, and prayed for the Benefit of Clergy: Whereupon the Court was pleaſed to pronounce the ſaid Defendant guilty of Manſlaughter, and to paſs the following Sentence upon him: That he the ſaid William Wilſon he forthwith delivered over to the Cuſtody of the Deputy Provoſt Marſhal, to be immediately burnt in the Hand, and to be afterwards brought up to Court to receive and abide the further Order thereof. The ſaid Defendant having had the Sentence of the Court executed on him, was brought up by the Deputy Provoſt Marſhal; whereupon the Court was pleaſed to order, as it is hereby ordered, That the ſaid William Wilſon do enter into a Recognizance unto our Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, himſelf in the Sum of 500l. current Money, and Two Sureties each in the Sum of 250l. like Money, to be levied on their ſeveral Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, to the Uſe of our ſaid Lord the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, on Condition that he the ſaid William Wilſon do demean and behave himſelf well, and keep the Peace towards all his Majeſty's liege Subjects.

And in Default of the ſaid Defendant's entering into ſuch Recognizance, it was ordered, That he ſtand committed to the common Goal of this Iſland till the further Order of this Court.

By the Court.

E. Moore, Clerk of Crown.

12th July 1788. Mr. William Wilſon, a Priſoner confined in the common Goal of this Iſland, by Reaſon of his Inability to find Security and enter into a certain Recognizance, ordered by the Court of King's Bench on the 11th Day of March 1788, this Day was brought up before Mr. Juſtice Eſdaile, and entered into the following Recognizance:

William Wilſon acknowledged himſelf to owe to our Sovereign Lord the King the Sum of - - - } 500 l. Currency.

Clement Caines Eſquire, and Joſeph Yellowly, Planter, the ſeveral Sureties of the ſaid William Wilſon, acknowledged themſelves to owe to our Sovereign Lord the King, each the Sum of - - - } 250 l.

To be levied on their ſeveral Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, to the Uſe of our ſaid Lord the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, upon Condition that he the ſaid William Wilſon do and ſhall demean and behave himſelf well, and keep the Peace towards all his Majeſty's liege Subjects.

Whereupon it was ordered by Mr. Juſtice Eſdaile, That he the ſaid William Wilſon do no longer ſtand committed, but that he be forthwith diſcharged on his paying his Fees; and the ſaid William Wilſon was by Proclamation diſcharged accordingly on paying his Fees.

By the Court.

E. Moore, Clerk of Crown.

True Copy from the Court Records remaining in the Secretary's Office of this Iſland, St. Chriſtopher, 1ſt July 1788.

E. Moore, Dep. Sec^{ry}.

B.

Saint Chriſtopher.

An Act to prevent the cutting off, or depriving any Slaves in this Iſland of any of their Limbs or Members, or otherwiſe diſabling them.

WHEREAS ſome Perſons have of late been guilty of cutting off, or depriving Slaves of their Ears, which Practice is contrary to the Principles of Humanity, and diſhonourable to Society: For prevention whereof in future, be it enacted by the Governor in Chief of the Iſlands of Saint Chriſtopher and Nevis, and the Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of Saint Chriſtopher, That if any Perſon or Poſſeſſor of any Negro, or other Slave in this Iſland, ſhall wilfully and wantonly cut out or diſable, or cauſe or procure to be cut out or diſabled, the Tongue, put out, or cauſe or procure to be put out, an Eye, ſlit the Noſe, Ear, or Lip, or cut off a Noſe, Ear, or Lip, or cauſe the ſame to be done, or break, or cauſe or procure to be broken, the Arm, Leg, or any other Limb or Member, of any Negro, or other Slave in this Iſland, ſuch Owner or Poſſeſſor ſhall, on due Conviction thereof, in any Court of Record in this Iſland, forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds current Money, and ſuffer Six Months Impriſonment in the common Gaol of this Iſland; and for Want of ſufficient to pay the ſame, ſhall ſuffer Twelve Months Impriſonment in the common Gaol of this Iſland, One-half of ſuch Forfeiture to be paid to any Perſon who ſhall give Information of the Offence, the other Half to the Treaſurer of this Iſland.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon who ſhall wilfully and wantonly cut out and diſable, or cauſe or procure to be cut out and diſabled, the Tongue, put out, or cauſe or procure to be put out, an Eye, or ſlit the Noſe, Ear, or Lip, or cut off a Noſe, Ear, or Lip, of any Negro or other Slave, or cauſe or procure the ſame to be done, or cut off any Limb or Member of any Negro or other Slave, or cauſe or procure the ſame to be done, or break, or cauſe or procure to be broken, the Arm, Leg, or any other Limb, of any Negro or other Slave, not belonging to ſuch Perſon, ſuch Perſon ſo offending ſhall, on due Conviction thereof, in any Court of Record in this Iſland, forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds current Money of the ſaid Iſland, and ſuffer Six Months Impriſonment in the common Gaol of this Iſland; and for Want of ſufficient to pay the ſame, ſhall ſuffer Twelve Months Impriſonment, One-half of ſuch Forfeiture to be paid to the Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave, and the other Half to be paid to the public Treaſurer.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any Negro, or other Slave, ſhould, at any Time, have his Tongue cut out or diſabled, his Eye put out, his Noſe, Ear, or Lip ſlit, his Noſe, Ear, or Lip, or any Limb, or any other Member, cut off, or any Limb or any Member broken, in this Iſland, and no Perſon or Perſons have been convicted of having been guilty of ſuch Offence, the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby directed to apprehend ſuch Negro, or other Slave, and confine him, her, or them, in the common Gaol; and in caſe the Owner of ſuch Negro, or other Slave, ſhall not, within Sixty Days after Publication made by the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, in the public Newſpapers in this Iſland, of his having taken up and confined in the common Gaol ſuch Negro, or other Slave, prove upon Oath, before any Magiſtrate of this Iſland, either by himſelf, or ſome credible Witneſs, that he did not wilfully cut out or diſable the Tongue, put out the Eye, ſlit the Noſe, Ear, or Lip, or cut off the Noſe, Ear, or Lip, or any Limb or Member, of any ſuch Negro, or other Slave, or cauſe the ſame to be done, ſuch Negro, or other Slave, ſhall be forfeited to the Uſe of the Public of this Iſland, and the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby directed to ſell ſuch Negro, or other Slave, at public Sale in the Town of Baſſeterre, in the Preſence of Six White Perſons at leaſt, within Six Days after the Expiration of the Term herein before allowed to Owners to make Oath as aforeſaid of their Innocence; and the ſaid Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby directed to pay all ſuch Monies as ſuch Negro, or other Slave, ſhall have been ſold for, into the public Treaſury of this Iſland, after deducting the Charges and Expences attending the apprehending, confining, and ſelling ſuch Negro, or other Slave, as aforeſaid; and the Sale of the ſaid Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, ſhall give a good Title to any Purchaſer of ſuch Negro, or other Slave. Provided always, That nothing herein before contained ſhall prevent Owners and others from ſuffering the Pains and Penalties herein before directed to be inflicted, whenever ſuch Owner, or other Perſons, ſhall be convicted of any of the Offences herein before mentioned.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all ſuch Forfeitures, as are before directed to be paid into the public Treaſury of this Iſland, ſhall remain for the Uſe of the Public thereof, to be paid and applied in ſuch Manner as the Legiſlature ſhall direct.

Dated in Saint Chriſtopher this Eighteenth Day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three.

Read and paſſed the Aſſembly this
28th Day of November 1783.
Ja^{s} Ward,
Clerk of the Aſſembly.

John Garnett, Speaker.

Read and paſſed the Council the
28th Day of November 1783,
Tho^{s} Wall,
D^{y} S^{y}.

Camille Charles (Seal) De Freſne.

Publiſhed in the ſeveral Towns of Baſſeterre, Old Road, and Sandy Point, on Saturday the Twentieth Day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three.

Henry Berkeley, Marſhal.

Recorded and examined the Twenty-ſecond Day of December 1783.

Tho^{s} Wall, D^{y} S^{y}.

A true Copy.
E. Moore, Dep. Sec^{ry}.

D.

Paſſed in the Year 1711,

An Act for the better Government of Negroes and other Slaves.

WHEREAS the Behaviour of Negroes and other Slaves on this Iſland has of late, and particularly ſince the War, been more inſolent, and their Villanies more frequent and notorious than ever heretofore; therefore, for their better Government for the future, We, your Majeſty's moſt

D.

moſt dutiful and loyal Subjećts, the Governor in Chief of all your Majeſty's Leeward Charibbee Iſlands in America, the Lieutenant Governor and Council of Saint Chriſtopher, together with the Aſſembly of the ſame, humbly pray your moſt excellent Majeſty, that it may be enaćted and ordained, and be it and it is hereby enaćted and ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Day of the Date of this Aćt, it ſhall and may be lawful for any Juſtice of the Peace of this Iſland, upon Complaint made to him of any Felony or other Crime committed by any Negro, or other Slaves whatſoever on this Iſland, to iſſue out his Warrant for apprehending of the Offender or Offenders, and him or them, within the Term of Three Days after his or their being in Cuſtody, taking to his Aſſiſtance One other Juſtice of the Peace, near the Place where the Offence ſhall be committed, without a Jury, to hear, examine, try, award, and appoint Pains, Penalties, and inflićt, or cauſe Execution to be done, as to Life or Limb, or other Puniſhment, by Warrant under their Hands and Seals, in which they are to regulate themſelves to the known Laws and Praćtice of the Courts in England in all criminal Caſes, any Statute, Law, or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enaćted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever do, by Force or Perſuaſion, carry off from this Iſland any Negro, or other Slave, other than his own, or ſuch as he or they may be lawfully intereſted in, or poſſeſſed of, he ſhall be guilty of Felony, and be debarred the Benefit of Clergy.

And be it further enaćted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall preſume by themſelves, or others under him or them, to trade, traffic, or deal with any Negro, or other Slaves, for Sugar, Syrup, Molaſſes, Indigo, Tobacco, Ginger, Cotton, Copper, Braſs, Pewter, or any other Goods, Merchandize, or any Stock or Poultry whatſoever, without the Knowledge or Conſent of the ſaid Maſter or Owner of ſuch Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, ſignified by a Note in Writing, or by ſending ſome White Perſon with the ſaid Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, upon Complaint made to the next Juſtice of the Peace, the Perſon or Perſons ſo offending ſhall be bound to his or their Behaviour, and to appear at the next Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be held for this Iſland, and there be fined as the Court ſhall think fit, not exceeding Twenty Pounds, or double the Value of the Goods ſo clandeſtinely bought.

And be it further enaćted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negro, or other Slave, oppoſe, ſtruggle with, or ſtrike any White Perſon whatſoever, upon Complaint made to the next Juſtice of the Peace, the ſaid Negro, or other Slave ſo offending, ſhall be publicly whipped by the Conſtable of that Diviſion, or ſome other Perſon which the ſaid Juſtice ſhall appoint to do the ſame, at the Diſcretion of the ſaid Juſtice; but in caſe ſuch White Perſon be hurt, wounded, bruiſed, or maimed, by ſuch Negro or other Slave, then, and in ſuch Caſe, the Negro, or other Slave, ſhall be ſentenced and adjudged to Death, Diſmembering, or ſuch other Puniſhment as Two Juſtices in their Diſcretion ſhall think fit.

And, for the better preventing of running away of Negroes and other Slaves, as alſo to hinder and obſtrućt evil minded People from entertaining them, be it further enaćted by the Authority aforeſaid, That what Perſon or Perſons ſoever ſhall, for the future, harbour or entertain any Negro, or other Slave, other than his own (being run away above Twenty-four Hours), and not give the Owner, if to him known, an Account of ſuch Negro or Slave being in his Cuſtody, ſhall pay unto the Owner of ſuch Slave, if a common Field Negro, Twelve Shillings; if a Tradeſman, Twenty Shillings, for each Twenty-four Hours after the Firſt Hour of ſuch runaway Negro, or other Slave, being in his, her, or their Cuſtody; but if the Maſter ſhall not be known, then the Party, in whoſe Cuſtody ſuch runaway Negro or Slave ſhall be, ſhall carry him or them to the Provoſt Marſhal of the Iſland, or his lawful Deputy for the Time being, who is hereby obliged to receive him or them into his Cuſtody, and pay the Bringer Twelve Shillings for taking up each ſuch runaway Negro, or other Slave, and Nine Pence *per* Mile for as many Miles as each ſuch Negro, or other Slave, is brought to the Gaol from the Place where he or they were taken; and the Marſhal is to keep the ſaid Negro, or other Slave ſo run away, in ſafe Cuſtody, and by a Liſt (to be ſet up at the Priſon Door, or ſome other public Place) inſert the Names of ſuch Negroes, or other Slaves that are in his Cuſtody, their Age, and other Marks, as alſo their Maſter's Name, if known; and if the Marſhal, or his Deputy, ſhall refuſe to pay the Bringer aforeſaid, or receive the Negro, or other Slave, or neglećt to put their Names in the Liſt, he or they ſhall forfeit and pay, for every ſuch Offence, the Sum of Six Pounds current Money.

And in caſe the ſaid Marſhal or his Deputy ſhall neglećtfully or wilfully ſuffer ſuch Negro or other Slaves to eſcape, or ſhall put them to work, he ſhall forfeit and pay to the Owner for every Twenty-four Hours Abſence of ſuch Negro or other Slave who hath eſcaped by the ſaid Marſhal's Negligence or Wilfulneſs, the Sum of Twenty Shillings current Money; and in caſe any Negroes or other Slaves periſh for Want of Proviſions, he ſhall forfeit and pay unto the Owner of ſuch Slave, Fifty Pounds current Money.

Provided always, That the ſaid Marſhal ſhall, upon Delivery of any Negro or other Slave to their reſpećtive Maſter or Owner, receive from him or them the Twelve Shillings paid for taking each Negro or other Slaves, and the Nine Pence *per* Mile; and for every Twenty-four Hours he or they have been in his Cuſtody, ſhall receive Twelve Pence; and if any Negro or other Slave ſhall happen to be ſo long in Priſon as Three Months, ſuch Negro or other Slave or Slaves are to be taken out of Priſon and ſold at public Outcry, for the Fees and Charges aforeſaid, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of Two Juſtices of the Peace, and the Overplus, if any after the Payment aforeſaid, to the Owners, if known, otherwiſe to the Treaſurer for the Time being, for the Uſe of the Public till the Owner ſhall appear, to whom the Treaſurer ſhall be obliged to account, and pay what remains in his Hands, all neceſſary Charges being firſt deducted; and the Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby enjoined to give Notice to One or more Juſtices, when the Term of Three Months is expired for each ſuch Negro or other Slave, or forfeit and pay for each and every ſuch Neglect the Sum of Four Pounds current Money.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall kill a Negro or other Slave in juſt Defence of his Perſon or Property, or in his Purſuit of ſuch Negro or other Slave being runaway, or broke out of Priſon, and reſiſting or refuſing to ſubmit, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall not be liable to any Proſecution, Moleſtation, or Damage whatſoever, either in Law or Equity; any Law, Uſage or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act, whenſoever any Negro or other Slave ſhall be taken and condemned for any Crime, Offence, or Miſdemeanor by him or them committed, that before Execution do paſs upon them, any, or either of them, that they ſhall be valued and appraiſed by Two neighbouring Freeholders, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of the Two next Juſtices of the Peace, which ſaid Appraiſers are hereby directed not to value or eſtimate any ſuch Negro or other Slave of what Quality, Condition, Age, Circumſtance, or Eſtate ſoever he or ſhe or they may be, for more than the Sum of Five thouſand Pounds of Sugar for each and every Slave executed; but, in caſe of Diſability or Lameneſs, by having but One Limb, or being otherwiſe incapable of Service, then the ſaid Eſtimation or Valuation to be leſs, according to the Conſcience, beſt Skill, and Judgment of the ſaid Appraiſers, upon their Oaths, to be given before the next Magiſtrate, before their Return of their Report.

And becauſe it ſeems juſt and reaſonable that an equal and fair Diſtribution ſhould be made by and between the Parties, Sufferers, of the Valuation or Appraiſement of ſuch condemned Negroes as aforeſaid, be it further enacted and ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That after Execution done upon ſuch Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, that the Treaſurer of this Iſland for the Time being ſhall be obliged to pay the Appraiſement of the Value of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo executed in Manner aforeſaid, in Manner and Form following, (that is to ſay) Three thouſand of the ſaid Five thouſand Pounds of Sugar unto the reſpective Owner or Owners of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo executed, and the other Two thouſand thereof to the reſpective Perſon or Perſons ſo robbed, plundered, or prejudiced, or damaged, as in and by this Act is directed.

Provided always, That the Damages ſuſtained in the Felony committed by ſuch Negro executed do amount to the Value of Two thouſand Pounds of Sugar, which Damages ſhall be inquired of by the ſaid Juſtices who tried the ſaid Slave, either by the Oath of the Party, or by ſuch Means as ſhall be thought moſt likely to find out the Truth, otherwiſe the Surpluſage, or the Valuation of ſuch Damage, to redound to the Owner or Proprietor of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo executed.

And in regard great Neglect and Delay hath been made heretofore by the Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland, in the due Execution of his Office, upon the Body of ſuch Criminal as aforeſaid, be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland for the Time being, or his lawful Deputy, upon Notice given him from the Juſtices of the Peace, or either of them, who awarded the Execution of the Time and Place, when and where any Negro Malefactor, is to be executed, that he or they do not fail to attend the Diſcharge of their Duty and Function, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds current Money, to be levied by Warrant of Diſtreſs upon the Goods and Chattels, to be ſigned and ſealed by the next Juſtice of the Peace, directed to the Conſtable, and immediately to be ſold at Outcry; and for want of Aſſets, ſuch Marſhal or his Deputy, ſo offending, to be committed to the public Gaol, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the next Juſtice of the Peace, directed to the Conſtable; and for each and every ſuch Execution ſo done and performed by the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, they ſhall be paid the Sum of Five hundred Pounds of Sugar, to be allowed out of the Sum for which ſuch Negro ſo executed ſhall be appraiſed at; or in the Abſence or Neglect of the ſaid Marſhal and his Deputy, whoſoever, being lawfully appointed, ſhall do or cauſe Execution to be done upon the Body of ſuch Criminal or Malefactor as aforeſaid, upon Certificate thereof from the Juſtice or Juſtices who awarded the Execution, he or they ſhall receive the Benefit of the ſaid Sum of Five hundred Pounds of Sugar, to be paid in Manner as aforeſaid.

And foraſmuch as the Negroes and other Slaves, committing any Crime, frequently eſcape to the Mountains, ſo that they cannot be taken in a long Time, be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That what Negro or other Slave ſoever ſhall at any Time hereafter commit a Felony or other Crime, and ſhall abſent himſelf or themſelves, ſo that he or they cannot be taken and brought to Trial in the Space of Four Months after the Crime committed, every ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall be and is by virtue of this Act declared to be outlawed; and if the Maſter or Owners of ſuch Negro or other Slave be a Means of the hindering his being brought to Trial, every ſuch Maſter or Owner is hereby foreclosed, and debarred of having any Benefit by this Act, or of receiving any Thing for ſuch Negro or other Slave if killed or brought to Trial by any other Means, and if any Perſon ſhall ſend off his Negro that hath killed another, he ſhall pay unto the Owner of ſuch Negro ſo killed, as aforeſaid.

D.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Retailer or Retailers of ſtrong Liquors ſhall, after Publication hereof, on Sundays or Holidays, ſell any Liquor or Liquors, of what Nature or Quality ſoever, to any Slave or Slaves, under Pain and Penalty of Three Pounds current Money for every ſuch Offence ſo committed; and all Juſtices of the Peace and Conſtables are hereby required and fully empowered to diſperſe all unuſual Concourſes of Negroes in or about the Towns or elſewhere, on Sundays or Holidays, and to take up or cauſe to be taken up all Negroes who ſhall be found armed with Clubs or other offenſive Weapons, or playing at Dice or other unlawful Sports, or drinking in the public Houſes; and ſuch Negroes ſo taken up ſhall be publicly whipped, not exceeding Thirty Stripes.

And becauſe it is not poſſible to foreſee and provide againſt all the Difficulties that may happen in the Execution of this Act, be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Juſtices of the Peace in their Seſſions may, from Time to Time, make and publiſh ſuch further Orders and Regulations as ſhall be found neceſſary for the better Government of Negroes.

And whereas lately ſundry Negroes and other Slaves have deſerted their Maſters and Owners, and have withdrawn themſelves into the French Quarter, and there abſconded themſelves in the Grounds called the Salt Ponds, and in other Grounds lying to Windward of Frigate Bay, with Deſign and Intent not only to go over themſelves to the Enemy when Opportunity ſhall preſent, but alſo to perſuade and entice other Negroes and Slaves to go with them, to the Prejudice of the Owners, and the public Good and Welfare of this Iſland; be it therefore enacted and ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That what Perſon or Perſons ſoever, either White or Black, free or bond, ſhall take or apprehend ſuch Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves ſo abſconding as aforeſaid, in ſuch Lands or Mountains about the Salt Ponds, or to Windward of Frigate Bay, all and every ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo taking and apprehending ſuch Negro or other Slave or Slaves and bringing them ſafe to the Provoſt Marſhal or his lawful Deputy, ſhall receive as a Reward, for taking and apprehending each and every ſuch Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, the Sum of Twenty Pieces of Eight, to be paid by the Maſter or Owner of ſuch Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves ſo taken as aforeſaid, and the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, to be paid their Fees of Commitment for ſuch Slave or Slaves as aforeſaid, by their reſpective Owners; and ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo committed to remain in Cuſtody in the Common Gaol until the Money and Fees be paid and diſcharged in Manner as aforeſaid; and upon written Publications put up in the moſt convenient Places of this Iſland, by the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, of ſuch Negroes ſo taken up in Manner as aforeſaid, and giving the beſt and faireſt Deſcriptions poſſible of their Perſons, Marks, Features, and Countries, in caſe the Owner or Owners of ſuch runaway Slave or Slaves, ſo taken up and in Cuſtody as aforeſaid, ſhall not, within One Month's Time after ſuch Publication put up, come in, and lay his, her, or their Claim or Claims to ſuch runaway Slave or Slaves, ſo taken up and in Cuſtody as aforeſaid, and make his, her, or their juſt Right and Property thereunto, then, and in ſuch Caſe, the ſaid runaway Slave or Slaves ſhall be ſold at public Outcry by the Provoſt Marſhal or his lawful Deputy, and the Money and Charges deducted thereout, the Overplus to remain in the Hands of the Treaſurer of this Iſland for the Time being, for and during the Space of Twelve Months, for the Uſe of the Owner or Owners of ſuch Slave or Slaves as aforeſaid; and if none ſuch appear within that Time, then ſuch Overplus to be employed for the Uſe of her Majeſty's Fortifications in this Iſland.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Juſtice of the Peace within this Iſland ſhall neglect or refuſe to perform his Duty, as by this Act he is enjoined and required, he or they ſo offending or neglecting ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch Neglect or Refuſal the Sum of Twenty Pounds current Money, to be ſued for and recovered in any of Her Majeſty's Courts within this Iſland, the One-half to the Informer, and the other Half towards the Fortifications of this Iſland.

And where any Clauſe of this Act requires the Marſhal or his Deputy, or the Conſtable, to do or perform any Duty, where a Penalty is not already mentioned, he or they ſo neglecting or refuſing to do the ſame, the Juſtice or Juſtices before whom the Matter lies ſhall fine ſuch Perſon or Perſons for each ſuch Offence, according to their Diſcretion, not exceeding Ten Pounds current Money; and ſuch and all other Penalties ariſing by virtue of this Act, not directed how to be levied or diſpoſed of, ſhall be levied by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of Two Juſtices of the Peace, on the Goods and Chattels of the Party or Parties ſo offending, by the next Conſtable, and ſold at public Outcry, rendering the Overplus, if any, to the Owner: The Fines and Forfeitures to be, the one Moiety to the Informer, the other to his Majeſty's Uſe, and applied to the Fortifications of this Iſland.

Dominica. A. N° 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

WHAT is the legal Power which Maſters have over their Slaves in each of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?

What is the Protection granted to Slaves by Law in each of the Britiſh Iſlands?

For what Offences are Slaves ſubject to their Maſters Correction; for what are they amenable to the eſtabliſhed Juriſdiction of the Iſland, and in what Manner are they tried?

To what Penalties are Maſters, or thoſe who act under them, ſubject if they tranſgreſs the Laws made for the Protection of Negro Slaves, or in any Reſpect exerciſe Acts of Cruelty towards them, and to what Courts are they in ſuch Caſes amenable?

Mr. Robinſon. N° 1, to 4, may be more fully anſwered by recurring to the Iſland Laws, which are at preſent in Dominica very defective. The Maſters will govern but too arbitrarily. It would, however, be in a great Degree impracticable to put in force Laws to protect Plantation Negroes. If the Maſter be a Magiſtrate, he may or may not execute them; if he be not, he is not under the Eye of any.

Three Hundred Pounds Fine, and One Year's Impriſonment, is the Penalty, which a White Perſon is ſubject to for the Murder of a Slave. Theft is very general among Slaves: Five Pounds Value makes the Offence capital; but they are ſeldom puniſhed but by whipping, unleſs the Crime be often repeated, and committed by a ſenſible Negro: If they be executed, the Colony pays to the Proprietor 60 l. if the Slave be appraiſed at that Sum or more; if leſs, only the appraiſed Value. Striking a White Perſon is Loſs of the Hand. They are tried by Two or more Magiſtrates, and the Evidence of One Slave is good againſt another; but a Slave's Evidence againſt a White Perſon is not good.

Mr. Laing. It is not neceſſary to ſay much on the above Queries. The Laws reſpecting Slaves want reviſing: The Practice varies with the Diſpoſition of the Owners, or thoſe who repreſent them: The Puniſhment in general inflicted on Slaves is trifling, compared to what the Laws of England direct for ſimilar Offences: A Negro receives a Dozen Laſhes on his Poſteriors for ſtealing what would ſubject a Man in England to condign Puniſhment. I know of no Laws ſo lenient as thoſe by which Negroes are generally governed. Their Lives and little Property are more ſecure than any other Set of People in the World. They are ſubject to their Maſters Correction for Neglect of Duty, which is ſeldom ſevere: For ſtealing his Property, or that of his Fellow Servants, or for deſerting from his Service, for any of which Crimes he ſeldom receives more than Thirty-nine Laſhes (Moſes' Law), a Puniſhment which a Soldier would laugh at: It ſeldom diſables him from doing his own or Maſter's Duty.

A. N° 5.

Are Negro Slaves fed at their Maſters Expence, or by their own Labour; and when fed by their Maſters, with what are they fed, and in what Quantity?

Mr. Robinſon. The Maſters are by Law obliged to feed their Slaves, and to clothe them annually, as well the effective Slaves, as the old and infirm, under a Penalty of 20l. for every Offence.

Mr. Laing. When a Planter begins his Settlement, he plants a Piece of Land with Plantains, Eddoes, Yams, Potatoes, &c. and when come to Maturity, he divides it in Lots among his Slaves, giving to each a Sufficiency to maintain him or her, with their Families: After this, they are allowed a Day, or Half a Day, every Week, as appears neceſſary (excluſive of Sundays), to attend to this, or plant more.

In the new Iſlands, and particularly in this, Land is ſo plenty, that the Slaves have as much as they can cultivate; the Seaſons are ſo favourable, and the virgin Soil ſo productive, that Half the Time generally allowed them is more than ſufficient to procure a Superabundance. Excluſive of the Land thus allotted, there is on every Eſtate a Piece of Proviſions for ſick and weakly People.

The Plantain Tree bears Fruit in Nine Months after being planted, and, unleſs when deſtroyed by Wind, continues in regular Succeſſion to yield for Seven to Twelve Years, according to the Quality of the Soil. An Acre of Land, in the uſual Way of planting, will contain about 700 Stools of Plantains: All the exuberant Sprouts ought to be cut down, and the Number to Four or Six, each of which will produce a Bunch of Plantains in the Year: The Number on each Bunch depends on the Soil: A good one will weigh 120lbs. on an Average: Two Bunches are ſufficient for a Negro Man *per* Week. When it is found that a Negro Man has not a Sufficiency of Proviſions in his Grounds, his Maſter feeds him either out of the Plantation Proviſions, or with Biſcuit, Flour, or Grain. The uſual Allowances are, 120lbs. Plantains, 30 to 40lbs. of Yams or Potatoes, 10lbs. of Farine made from Caſſada, 6 to 8lbs. of Bread, and of other Articles in Proportion; but at all Times, excluſive of what he receives from his Maſter, his own Ground produces ſomething.

A full-grown Negro is commonly allowed Two Pounds of Salt Fiſh *per* Week, or Seven to Ten Herrings, and the young Negroes in proportion: At Chriſtmas, each has Four Pounds of Beef extraordinary. The Rivers abound in Fiſh, and the Woods with various Sorts of Game, which they procure with little Trouble; they are alſo allowed to rear Hogs, Goats, and feathered Stock; of which ſome of them have conſiderable Quantities. The Maſter allows them occaſionaly Rum, Sugar, Knives, Pipes, &c.

Meſſrs. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

The Slaves are fed at the Expence of the Owners in general, except in ſome Caſes, where Time is given to them, in lieu of Food, to work for themſelves in cultivating the Grounds furniſhed to them by their Owners; which Creoles, and other Slaves, having been long in the Country, uſually prefer. When fed at the Expence of their Owners, they are ordinarily allowed about a Gallon and a Half of Farine, made from the Caſſada Root, or the ſame Quantity of Indian Meal or Flour, or Peas; or inſtead of theſe, Plantains, Yams, Eddoes, or Potatoes, and Two Pounds of Salt Fiſh or Beef *per* Week; and even when ſo fed, they are aſſiſted by the Produce of their own Grounds, which they frequently prefer to ſome of theſe Articles, bartering what is given to them by their Owners for other Articles of Proviſions at the general Market on Sundays; for they have always Grounds which they work in the Time which may be given them in lieu of Food by their Overſeers. Slaves that have not been long in the Country, and have not Experience enough to cultivate Land for themſelves, and to carry on the little Traffic uſual with one another, are generally aſſiſted by their Owners with ſome Proviſions in the Middle of the Week, as they may want it, over and above their weekly Allowance.

Remark by Governor Orde.

In this Iſland, where ſome have not a Foot of Land to ſpare near their Eſtates, and others the greateſt Quantity; where ſome are near a Market, and others can ſcarce poſſibly get at one; it would be hard perhaps to oblige all Owners to give the ſame Food to their Slaves. Taking Care that they have enough, and of what is wholeſome, is the great Object.

Meſſrs. Duboc, Sorhaïnando, Ant. Bertrand Hiriart, Habitans François.

Les negres éſclaves ſont nourris aux fraix de leurs maitres reſpectifs; alors on leur donne à chacun 2½lb. de morûe, ou 2½lb. de bœuf ſalé, avec un gallon de farine manioc, ou une quantité ſuffiſance de bananas ou ignames. Il y a cependant des ſituations et circonſtances ou au lieu de cette ration hebdomadaire, on donne au négre un jour entier outre le Dimanche, pour pourvoir à la ſubſiſtance: Alors le maitre a ſoin de voir que ce tems ſoit employé à la culture des vivres plantés par le négre ſur ſon compte et entretien. Il eſt à remarquer que les négres préférent ce jour de travail pour leur compte à la meilleure ration de vivande ou morue qu'on pourroit leur donner.

Habitans de St. Luc.

Ils ſont nourris aux fraix des maitres en legumes ou racines, et ils ont par ſemaine communement trois livres de morûe ou autres ſalaiſons d'Europe. Pluſieurs des maitres et particulierement les habitans François leur donnent le Samedi pour ſe procurer la nourriture. Les eſclaves aiment mieux cette derniere façon, et s'en trouvent beaucoup mieux ce qui peut ſe prouver par l'inſpection des ſujets.

Meſſrs. la Verge Feuilleé, Cavernier, Jn Bapt. Signiardi Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.

Les négres nouvellement arrivés d'Affrique ſont nourris et entrètenus avec un tres grand ſoin juſqu'à ce qu'ils ſoient en etât de s'aider par leur induſtrie ou travail; alors ils ſont traités comme les Créoles ou acclimatés, aux quelles on donne ordinairement une journée chaque Semaine, qu'ils preferent toujours a la nourriture qu'on leur donne, qui eſt, ou doit etre, de trois pots de farine de manioc, ou l'equivalent en d'autres vivres du païs avec deux livres de bœuf ou de poiſſon ſalée.

A. Nº 6.

How are Negro Slaves clothed, lodged, and ſecured againſt the Inclemency of the Seaſon? State the Law and the Practice.

Mr. Robinſon.

They are clothed annually: The Maſter gives them a Hat, Frock, and Trowſers, or Shift and Petticoat, a woollen Jacket, and a Blanket: Well-diſpoſed Negroes buy many additional Clothes from their own Induſtry.

They are lodged in Cabins covered in general with Cane Tops, or dried Graſs of different Kinds, and ſeldom complain in this reſpect. They go to work at the Dawn of Day.

Mr. Laing.

A Negro Man receives annually a good Kerſey Jacket, a Hat or Cap, a Shirt, and a Pair of Trowſers; a Woman, a woollen-wrapper Petticoat, Shift, and Hat or Handkerchief. If their Circumſtances are ſuch as that they cannot purchaſe others, they have another Suit at the End of Six Months: This however is ſeldom neceſſary, as moſt of them have ſeveral Suits of Clothes.

A Man Slave who has a Family has a Houſe of Twenty-four to Twenty-ſix Feet long, and Twelve or Fourteen wide, which is generally divided into a Hall and Two Chambers. The Roof of this Houſe is carefully thatched with Cane Tops, or ſhingled, the Sides wattled and thatched. Theſe Houſes are much more comfortable than Cottages in Europe. The Houſes are generally built in Streets, and each Houſe has a ſmall Kitchen Garden around it, which furniſhes the Slaves with Pot Herbs. The Proprietor of Slaves furniſhes them with good Blankets, as often as is neceſſary, for a Covering at Night; and they uſe Padds of Plantain Leaves in their Cabins, which are much more comfortable than the Chaff or Straw Beds in Europe.

Meſſrs. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

The Slaves are in moſt Eſtates allowed once a Year, a Woollen Jacket, a Hat, and an Oſnaburg Shirt and Trowſers, or for the Females a Shift and Petticoat, to which Creole and ſeaſoned Slaves almoſt always add ſomething finer purchaſed by themſelves from the Produce of their own Induſtry. They are lodged, for the moſt Part, in warm thatched Houſes, or wattled and lathed, and then plaiſtered with a Mixture of Earth, or Mud and Clay, which grows dry and hard. The Floor is uſually of hardened Earth. In theſe Houſes, they are kept perfectly dry and warm, and are ſheltered from the Inclemencies of the Weather. There is a local Law, which obliges Owners of Slaves to feed and clothe them.

Remark by Governor Orde.

Now expired; and when exiſting, inſufficient, almoſt a Nullity.

Meſſrs. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand, Herriart, Habitans François.

La loi èxige des maîtres de vetir leurs éſclaves ſuffiſamment et décemment. La coutume eſt de donner deux rèchanges de groſſe toile par an à chaque négre ou négreſſe; ou y ajoute pour les endroits froids, ou pluvieux un chapeau, une caſſaque, et une couverture de laine; ils ſont logés a leur mode dans de petites maiſons bien couvertes ſurtout, les fortes plûies etant la ſeule intemperie qu'ils ayent à craindre.

Habitans de St. Luc.

Ils ſont aſſez bien vétus pour l'ordinaire ce qui peut ſe voir le Dimanche au marché; il y a même trop de luxe. Ils ne ſont pas ſi bien logés depuis la derniere guerre par la rarité et la cherté du bois.

Meſſ. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, Jn B. la Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.

Les éſclaves ont ordinairement une petite maiſon ou caſe par ménage, conſtruit du bois du païs quelquefois même en maçonnerie, couvert en cardeaux ou en paille, palliſadée en planche, on leur donne ordinairement pour vetement, de la toile la plus commune, avec un chapeau, et une caſſaque; par leur induſtrie il s'en procure de plus beaux.

A. N° 7.

What is the annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, at different Ages, reſpectively?

Mr. Robinſon.

The annual Expence of maintaining a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, is, on an Average, about 10 l. Sterling.

Mr. Laing.

It is difficult to aſcertain this; it depends on a Variety of local Circumſtances. If the Slave has a Sufficiency of Proviſions in his own Ground, his Clothing, Surgeon's Charge, Salt Proviſions, Taxes, Sugar, Rum, Wine, and other Neceſſaries when ſick, will amount to above 12 l. *per Annum*.

Children are a heavy Expence until Eight or Ten Years old. The Labour of the Mother is loſt during the principal Part of her Pregnancy. For Twelve Months after Delivery, Half her Time is allowed to attend the Child; from the Hour of its Birth, the Maſter pays Taxes, Surgeon's Salary, feeds and clothes it, which coſts at leaſt 5 l. *per Annum*, for Eight or Ten Years, without any Return. At that Period of their Lives, they pick Graſs, attend Stock, &c.; but until Twelve Years of Age they do not pay by their Labour for the Expences attending them.

Meſſ Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

It is difficult to aſcertain this, depending, as it does, on local Circumſtances, and varying according to the Price of Proviſions. Eſtates carefully managed will generally produce enough of Bread Proviſions for the Slaves working on them. The annual Expences may be valued at about 13 l. *per* Head, for Man and Woman, and 8 l. for Children.

Meſſrs. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. BertrandHirriart, Habitans François.

Pour entretenir un négre, une négreſſe, et un enfant, qui n'auroient que leurs heures de repos dans la journée, il en couteroit au Maitre environ 18 l. 15 s. Sterling.

Habitans de St. Luc.

Un attêlier de cent éſclaves grands et petits coutera au Maître dans les temps heureux 600 l. par an d'entretien, ſans y comprendre les frais de chirurgie qui ſont effrayants dans cette colonie.

Meſſrs. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, Jn B. la Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.

L'entretien annuel d'un négre, d'une négreſſe, ou enfant, à différent age, s'eleve de 132 à 264 livres.

A. N° 8.

Are many Negroes uſually let out to hire; in what Numbers, and on what Conditions?

Mr. Robinſon.

Plantation Negroes are ſeldom let out to hire. There are ſome Gangs of Negroes called Taſk-Gangs, which hole Land for Canes, at from 3 l. 5 s. to 5 l. Sterling *per* Acre, according to the

Looſeneſs or Stiffneſs of the Soil; and ſometimes a weak-handed Eſtate in Crop Time hires thoſe Slaves by the Day, at Fifteen-pence to Eighteen-pence Sterling without Food. Theſe are alſo able effective Slaves. There are ſome Gangs of Slaves hired for a certain Number of Years at about Ten *per Cent. per Annum* upon their appraiſed Value. At the End of the Leaſe, they are re-appraiſed; if that amounts to more than the original Appraiſement, the Leſſor pays the Difference to the Leſſee; if the contrary, the Leſſee to the Leſſor; if the Gang be not full-grown when leaſed, more *per Annum* is paid in proportion to the Expectation of their becoming more valuable at the End of the Leaſe. There are Tradeſmen and domeſtic Servants, not attached to Plantations, let out to hire. The average Hire of the Firſt, is about 2 l. 5 s. Sterling *per* Month, the laſt 30 s. both fed.

Mr. Laing.

It is very common to let Negroes out to hire; the Terms vary according to the Qualifications of the Slaves. A Carpenter or Maſon brings from 66 s. to 6 l. 12 s. *per* Month; a Cooper 90 s. to 5 l.; a Sailor 66 s.; Field Slaves at 12 l. to 15 l. *per Annum*, and fed. Sometimes Gangs are leaſed for a Term of Years, at 12 l. *per Cent.* on the appraiſed Value, and the Property inſured by the Renter.

Meſſrs. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

The Number of Negroes let to hire is very ſmall in Proportion to the Number in the Colony. When they are hired out, it is ſometimes at about 12 l. *per Cent* on their appraiſed Value; the Perſon hiring them agreeing to take ſuch Care of them, that on their being re-appraiſed at the End of the Term they are hired for, if there ſhould be any Loſs or Diminution in the Valuation, he ſhall make good ſuch Loſs. They are ſometimes hired from Two Shillings to Two Shillings and Threepence Currency a Day, for each able working Field Slave.

Remark by Governor Orde.

This Anſwer goes only to the Country. In Town, Domeſtics are from Two Shillings to Three Shillings a Day; Porters and Labourers from Three Shillings to Four Shillings; and Artificers, of almoſt every Kind, from Five Shillings to Six Shillings.

There are few of thoſe Deſcriptions in this Iſland, I believe, in compariſon to the other Britiſh Colonies.

Meſſrs. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

Nous n'avons pas de négres, à loyer pour l'exploitation de nos terres.

Habitans de St. Luc.

Il y a peu de négres que l'on place à loyer dans cette colonie, et les loyers ſont exorbitans.

Meſſ. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, J^n B^te la Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.

Nous ne pouvons juſtement déterminer le nombre des négres à loyer, n'ayant pas d'informations aſſez exactes.

A. N° 9.

Are any Days, or Hours in Days, ſet apart in which the Slaves may labour for themſelves? State the Law and the Practice.

Mr. Robinſon.

Slaves have near an Hour for Breakfaſt, Two Hours for Dinner, and ceaſe from Labour at Sun-ſet, except gathering a Bundle of Graſs for the Cattle, and except in Crop Time.

Mr. Laing.

This is partly replied to already. Their Hours of Work are from Sun-riſe to Eight o'Clock. They have then Thirty to Forty Minutes for their Breakfaſt, which they carry with them to the Field. They retire from Work at Noonday, allowed Two Hours to dine and repoſe themſelves; they return to their Duty at Two o'Clock, and continue at Work until Six, or the ſetting of the Sun. The Labour of the Day is finiſhed with a ſmall Bunch of Graſs for the Mules, Horſes, and Cattle, which they may pick in Ten Minutes. They are not, on an Average, employed above Ten Hours in the Twenty-four.

Meſſ. Bruce, Gillon and Fraſer.

Slaves have the Sunday, and about Three Hours every Day, when they may work for themſelves. Some Planters, as was ſaid before, give them the Saturday to work for themſelves, inſtead of Proviſions, and ſometimes Half of the Saturday in lieu of Bread Proviſions, giving them, at the ſame Time, their uſual Allowance of Salt Proviſions; there has been, nevertheleſs, for a conſiderable Time, a Law in force, prohibiting the giving Time in lieu of Proviſions.

Remark by Governor Orde.

Now expired. When in force, not attended to; and the Policy of it, in this Iſland, in my Opinion doubtful;—Laws, it muſt be conſidered, in this Country, where perhaps there is but One White Man upon an Eſtate, and Slaves Evidence not taken, are difficult to carry into Effect.

Meſſrs. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

La coutume eſt de dormer à tout l'attelier une demie heure de repos pour dejeuner, entre huit et neuf heures, deux heures dans le milieu de la journée. Ils en employent une partie à travailler pour leur compte, et au coucher du ſoleil ils quittent l'ouvrage de leurs maitres.

Ils

Habitans de St. Luc.

Ils ont toujours deux heures et demi, dans la journée, pour ſe répoſer, ou travailler pour leur compte.

Meſſrs. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, Jn Bte la Signiardi Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.

Les éſclaves ont journellement une demie heure pour le tems de dejeuner, et deux heures pour celui de diner, ſans mentioner la Dimanche; ils emploie partie de ces deux heures à voir et cultiver leurs propre plantations; ainſique la Dimanche.

A. N° 10.

Have Negro Slaves any Portions of Land aſſigned them, for the Purpoſe of cultivating them for their own Uſe? State the Law and the Practice.

Mr. Robinſon.

When the Soil and Surface of the Plantation admits of being all under the Culture of Sugar Canes, which is the Caſe in many Iſlands, though not in Dominica, then the Maſter purchaſes Food for the Slaves. The Quality and Surface of the Land govern them in it. It is not the Planter's Intereſt to raiſe Proviſions from Land equal to produce good Canes, and being contiguous to his Manfacture; but when the Plantation is extenſive, and of an unequal Soil and Surface, he raiſes as much Corn and Vegetables as he may want for his Slaves, either by employing them a Part of the Time in that Cultivation, or Part of the Time in which they ſhould work for him, or allowing them Time to raiſe Food for themſelves, from Lands aſſigned to them for that Purpoſe. Where there is Land to ſpare, all Plantation Negroes have Portions of it aſſigned to them for Gardens, in which they are required to work on Sundays, or to carry to Market the Produce of them which is their own Property. When the Maſter purchaſes Corn Proviſions for the Slaves, they conſiſt of Rice, coarſe Flour, Indian Corn Meal, Indian Corn, and ſometimes Beans and Peaſe, and Flour, made from Caſſada Root. In Iſlands where it is uſually raiſed, theſe are generally ſerved weekly to the Negroes, Five to Six Quarts to each.

The Maſter in almoſt all Inſtances purchaſes Salt Proviſions for the Slaves, being Salt, Salted Cod Fiſh, Herrings, and other Pickled Fiſh; if Cod Fiſh, 3½ lbs. is an uſual Week's Allowance; if Herrings, 6 to 8 according to their Size.

Engliſh Planters give little Beef or Pork to their Slaves, except at Chriſtmas, when each gets 5 or 6 lbs.

In Dominica there are few Inſtances where the Maſter purchaſes any other than ſalted Food for the Slaves, except after Accidents which damage the growing Proviſions. There almoſt every Plantation hath Abundance of Ground only calculated for raiſing Proviſions, ſuch as Caſſada, Yams, Plantains, Sweet Potatoes, and many other Roots, all wholeſome and nouriſhing. Every Plantation has a Portion of Land in Plantains kept as a general Stock for the Slaves, and cultivated by them in the Time they ſhould work for their Maſter, alſo an annual Portion cultivated in the ſame Manner in Caſſada or Yams, or both; beſides this general Stock, each Family or ſingle Negro has aſſigned to private Uſe a Portion of Land for a Garden to be cultivated on Sundays, and it is uſual to give them another Day in the Week, except in Crop Time, until this Land is fully cultivated. This is the general Cuſtom, and under it a well-diſpoſed induſtrious Negro raiſes Hogs and Poultry, has more Proviſions than he and his Family can uſe, and uſually acquires a Property of from 10l. to 20l. Sterling Value. About One-half of the effective Slaves upon a Plantation are of this Claſs; but there are Inſtances of this Uſage being abuſed, either by the Poverty or Cruelty of the Maſter.

Mr. Laing.

Replied to in A. N° 5.

Meſſrs. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

They have Portions of Land aſſigned to them, and uſually of the beſt Quality, on the reſpective Eſtates; and if they cultivate them induſtriouſly, they may not only feed and clothe themſelves comfortably, but may ſave Money; and they are beſides in this Iſland not limited in Quantity, but permitted to cultivate as much as they can and will; this is the general Practice, but there is no Law reſpecting it.

Remark by Gov. Orde.

Nor can there perhaps be any general one without conſiderable Loſs to the Individual, ſome having no Land but what is in Canes.

Meſſrs. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand, Hirriart, Habitans François.

Chaque habitant donne à ſes négres des portions de terre relativement à la quantité qu'il en poſſede, et au nombre de ſes éſclaves. Lorſque cette portion eſt égale à ce qu'un négre peut cultiver (en lui donnant le tems comme il eſt indiqué, A. N° 5 et 7) ſon produit doit le nourrir et l'entretenir. Ce même négre pourra nourrir des volailles, et un ou deux cochons, liberté qu'on lui accorde toujours; par ce moyen, il ſe trouvera lui et ſa famille dans l'aiſance; il en aura même de reſte et à vendre.

Habitans de St. Luc.

Tous les habitans en général dans cette Colonie, leur donnent autant et plus de têrre, qu'ils en peuvent cultiver.

On donne aux eſclaves, autant de terre, qu'ils peuvent et veulent cultiver, toujours les meilleurs, qu'ils ſçavent bien choiſir, pour leur profit.

Meſſrs. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, J^n B^t la Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.

A. N° 11.

Are Negro Slaves ſubject to any peculiar Diſeaſes to which White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not ſubject? and if they are ſo ſubject aſſign the Cauſes.

Mr. Laing.

Slaves are not ſubject to any Diſorder but ſuch as are common to White People, except the Yaws, a loathſome Diſeaſe difficult to eradicate and often terminates in a Dropſy or Conſumption. I have never heard any ſatisfactory Reaſon given for its being particular to them. I have not known more than Two Inſtances of White People having it, and which proceeded from impure Contact.

The Frequency of Diſorders among Slaves proceeds more from their own Inattention and Indolence than from hard Labour. Pulmonic Complaints are often occaſioned by bathing when hot, expoſing themſelves at Night in ſearch of Plunder: Dyſenteries and Diarrhœas are more frequent among them than the Whites, which proceeds from the unlimited Uſe of Canes and Cane-juice, Inattention to preparing their Food, and the indiſcriminate Uſe of all Vegetables. Obſtructions are alſo very common among Slaves, which generally proceed from Relaxation; this is what the French call the Maladie de l'Eſtomac. Some alterative Medicines and Plenty of rich Food with good Wine are the moſt certain Cure for this Complaint. The great Quantity of vegetable Food uſed by Free Negroes and Slaves generates Worms of every Species, which often prove fatal.

Meſſ. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

Slaves are not ſubject to any Diſorders that White People are not equally affected with, except the Yaws, the Black Scurvy, and Tubbas; which Diſeaſes are ſuppoſed to be of African Origin. They are very inveterate and difficult of Cure.

Meſſrs. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand, Hirriart, Habitans François.

Les éſclaves ſont ſujets à une maladie, qui ſemble leur etre particuliére; les cauſes de cette maladie peuvent etre aſſignés à la coutumes que les négres ont de ſe dèlaſſer aùpres du feu, et de s'y endormir. Ils ſont grand mangeurs de végeteaux et de racines, ce qui leur occaſionné des indigeſtions, qui reitérées les jettent dans la languéur, et en trainent la diſſolution du ſang; c'eſt ce que nous appellons vulgairement mal d'eſtomac, contre lequel nous avons des rémédes ſimples, qui réuſſiſſent lors qu'on s'y prend de bonne heure; il arrive cependant des rèchutes qui malgré nos ſoins, et nos ménagemens, en font périr quelques uns; pour prévénir cette maladie, nous aſſocions avec ſoin les négres nouveaux, avec les plus raiſonnables des acclimatés, qui leur enſeignent la façon la plus ſalutaire de préparer leurs vivres c'eſt de les bouillir) et a éviter ce que nous croyons ètre les cauſes de cette maladie, à laquelle notre quartier eſt moins expoſé que d'autres, les habitations élevées et froides y ſont plus ſujettes.

Habitans de St. Luc.

Ils ſont fort ſujêts aux maladies vèneriennes et aux pians: Cette derniere vient de leur pays.

Meſſrs. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, J^n B^t la Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaij, Habitans François.

Les négres libres ou éſclaves, ſont particulierement ſujets à une maladie qu'on appelle Eſpian, originaire d'Afrique d'ou l'apportent ceux qu'on en exportent, et a une autre maladie nommée vulgairement Mal d'Eſtomac, qui eſt une éſpéce de diſſolution du ſang.

A. N° 12.

What Care is taken of the Slaves in Sickneſs? Are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpoſe? What Proviſion is made for them when old or diſabled, and are their Maſters obliged in ſuch Caſes to maintain them?

Mr. Robinſon.

There is an Hoſpital in every Plantation, attended by a Nurſe, &c. beſides a Doctor's Attendance. Nouriſhment is provided and dreſſed for them. When old or diſabled, the Maſter is obliged to maintain them.

Mr. Laing.

On moſt Eſtates Surgeons are employed by the Year at a ſtipulated Sum for each Place. The Loſs of a Negro being very conſiderable, his Maſter will, for his own Intereſt, pay proper Attention to him or her, not only in ſeeing the Surgeon do his Duty, but alſo in adminiſtering every Kind of neceſſary Nouriſhment. Every well-regulated Eſtate has an Hoſpital, with the neceſſary Appendages, Cabins, &c. A ſenſible and tender Woman attends it to perform all the Offices proper for a ſick Perſon: She is ſuperintended by the Maſter or Manager, who ſees the Medicines given according to written Directions from the Surgeon. Sick Slaves are often as well attended to, *in every Reſpect*, as White People, and, in general, fully as well as in Military

Hoſpitals. It cannot be ſuppoſed that a Planter has leſs Humanity than other Men, and his Anxiety for the Recovery of his Slave is increaſed by certain grateful Senſations for former Services, and the Hope of further Services from his Slave if he recovers. Theſe laſt are additional Inducements, which an Hoſpital Surgeon or Overſeer of the Poor in England have not, to reſtore the Sick to Health. All Proprietors are obliged to furniſh debilitated Slaves with Food, Clothes, Medicines, and Attendance. When they begin to be feeble, they are ſent to watch the Canes and Proviſions, attend Stock, or other eaſy Occupations, where they ſpend the Evening of Life in Comfort, without any Dread of Want, and often ſee their Great-grand-children around them.

Meſſ. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

They are taken care of in Sickneſs in Buildings erected on the reſpective Eſtates to ſerve as Sick-houſes or Hoſpitals, and they are regularly attended by Surgeons and Nurſes. When old and diſabled, their Owners maintain and take the ſame Care of them as before their becoming ſo, as they are obliged to do by Law.

Remark by Governor Orde.

This Law is expired, but will ſoon be renewed. Intereſt I believe at the ſame Time has ever occaſioned the firſt Part to be attended to, and Humanity, with few Exceptions, the latter.

Meſſrs. Dubocq, Sorhando, Ant. Bertrand, Hirriart, Habitans François.

Il eſt de l'interêt d'un maitre d'apporter tous les ſoins poſſibles aux maladies de ſes éſclaves. La coutume eſt que la perſonne, qui command l'attêlier, viſite de bon matin la demeure de chaque négre; il fait ſon rapport de ceux qui ſe trouvent malades. Quand le mal eſt leger et connu uné négreſſe raiſonable leur port les rémédes et ſoulagemens que l'experience a montré réuſſir le mieux. Dans les cas graves le maitre viſite lui-même le malade, et envoye chercher le chirurgien. Quand une habitation eſt conſidérable, elle en paye un qui lui eſt attaché; une moins conſidérable s'abonne avec celui qui eſt le plus prochain pour fournir et adminiſtrer les rémédes à un certain prix par tête de négre: Il y auroit une infinité de choſes à dire à ce ſujet. C'eſt un des points dont s'occupe le plus un habitant de nos iſles, et pour lequel il excéde preſque toujours l'obligation que la loi lui impoſe.

Quand un négre devient vieux, ou lui donne quelque occupation aiſée, comme de garder un barriére, une piéce de maye, &c. pour une négreſſe d'avoir ſoin de quelques animaux domeſtiques. On les ſoutient juſqu'au dernier moment, comme la réligion le preſcrit.

Habitans de St. Luc.

L'interet particulière du maitre, quand l'humanité n'auroit point de part, fait qu'il y porte tous les ſoins, et ſouvent la femme d'un bon habitant eſt la principale hoſpitalière.

Lorſqu'ils ſont vieux ou infirmes, les maîtres en ont ſoins, et ils trouvent beaucoup d'attention et de charité dans les autres eſclaves.

Meſſrs. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, J^n B^te la Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.

Les éſclaves ſont traités par les gens de l'art, et ſoignés ſuivant l'avis de ces docteurs; quand ils ſont vieux, on les nourrit & ſoignent comme les invalides, juſqu'à la fin de leurs carrières, ce qui eſt une conſolation pour les jeunes.

A. N° 13.

What is the general Period of the Lives of Negro Slaves? Is it of equal Duration with that of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes?

Mr. Robinſon.

At leaſt equal to that of Europeans, and perhaps equal to White Inhabitants in general, if, being Country-born, they ſurvive Childhood; and, if being imported, they ſurvive the Two firſt Years after they are landed. Manumiſſion does not add to the Period of the Lives of Negroes.

Mr. Laing.

I have known Negroes above 100 Years of Age. I think, upon an Average, their Lives are of equal if not longer Duration than Whites in this Climate.

Meſſ. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

Negroes live in the Weſt Indies, in general, as long as White People.

Meſſ. Dubocq, Sorhando, Ant. Bertrand, Hirriart, Habitans François.

Il n'y a pas de difference à cet égard; la durée de leur vie eſt égale à celle des blancs, ou des libres. Comme il y à de vieux matelots et de vieux ſoldats parmi les blancs; ainſi trouve-t-on de très vieux éſclaves.

Habitans de St. Luc.

Communement ils vivent plus vieux que les blancs. Lorſqu'ils ſont parvenus a ces ages avancées de 70 ou 80 ans. Ils ont plus de ſoutiens et de protecteurs qu'un négre libre ſoit par leurs maîtres, leur propre famille ou par les autres éſclaves de l'habitation.

Meſſrs. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, J^n B^te la Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.

Les éſclaves vénants d'Afrique vivent ordinairement plus long tems que les blancs, et même que les négres créoles, lorſqu'ils ſont acclimatés.

A. N° 14.

What is the Practice reſpecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves, and what are the Regulations concerning it?

No ſolemn legal Marriages; the Parties agree to live together, and oftener agree to ſeparate than remain faithful to the firſt Engagement. After Separation they join others, and ſeldom remain one Night in a State of Celibacy. The Maſters endeavour to keep them together. — **Mr. Robinſon.**

Slaves never marry; the Males and Females live together as long as they agree, and no longer. Their Attachments are ſometimes ſtrong, and their Maſters always endeavour to cement them; but in general it is the reverſe. — **Mr. Laing.**

The Slaves that are Roman Catholics are ſometimes married by the French Roman Catholic Prieſts; but not often; and there is no particular Regulation or Law reſpecting their Marriages. — **Meſſ. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.**

The Act coming forward provides in a Degree for that; but we have only One Proteſtant Clergyman, and he has no Salary. Were it otherwiſe, I fear the Evil would be but little remedied. — **Remark by Governor Orde.**

Peu de négres ſe marient en face de l'egliſe, leur mariage eſt plutôt une aſſociation. Un négre choiſit une compagne, avec laquelle il habite, ils travaillent leur lot de terre enſemble, et ont ſoin de leurs enfans; le maitre a ſoin d'entretenir la paix dans le ménage. — **Meſſ. Dubocq, Sorhando, Ant. Bertrand, Hirriart, Habitans François.**

Ordinairement ils s'accouplent avec les negreſſes de l'habitation, ou du voiſinage, mais ou ne leurs refuſe point de contracter un mariage legitime lorſqu'ils le veulent. — **Habitans de St. Luc.**

Les négres s'uniſſent ordinairement ſuivant leur penchant entr'eux, et s'ils demandent à l'etre par le mariage, les maitres y conſentent et leur en font adminiſtrer le ſacrement par le prêtre de leur religion. — **Meſſ. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, Jn Bte la Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.**

A. N° 15.

Can any Cauſes be aſſigned which impede the natural Increaſe of Negro Slaves?

Too general and mixed Amours. — **Mr. Robinſon.**

I believe Female Slaves are, on an Average, as prolific as White Women; and I know of no Cauſe to prevent their Increaſe, except their natural libidinous Diſpoſition, and promiſcuous unreſtrained Intercourſe with the other Sex. Many of them have large Families. — **Mr. Laing.**

There is nothing that impedes the natural Increaſe of Negro Slaves, except that ſometimes a greater Number of Males than Females is wanted and purchaſed for Eſtates, particularly for new Eſtates; and the Guinea Captains aim at bringing a greater Number of Males from the Coaſt of Africa, in their Cargoes, than Females, which enables them to ſell at a better Average. It may be ſaid, too, that Children in this Climate are more ſubject to have Worms, which oftener prove fatal to them than in Europe. — **Meſſ. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.**

And promiſcuous Copulation, the little Intereſt they have in future Progeny, and the wretched Proſpect for them.
In the French Iſlands, Tobago in particular, a Female Slave is excuſed from Labour in proportion to her Number of Children; and having Six, ſhe is made free.
In this Iſland, I rejoice to ſay, ſome have lately adopted this Practice. — **Remark by Gov. Orde.**

La multiplication des négres dans notre quartier eſt à peu prés égale à celle des blancs ou des libres; il eſt cependant à rémarquer qu'il y a des nations Africaines où les négreſſes ſont plus fécondes qu'en d'autres, telles ſont les Eba's, puis les Mundinges, mais celles de la Côte d'Or nous arrivent ſouvent gatées de leur païs; la ſalubrité de l'air influe auſſi beaucoup à cet égard. — **Meſſ. Dubocq, Sorhando, Ant. Bertrand, Hirriart, Habitans François.**

Il perit beaucoup d'enfans, ſoit par les fauſſes couches, le tetanos, les vers, et le peu de naturel, des meres, qui négligent leurs tendres ſoins. — **Habitans de St. Luc.**

L'exportation des Africains, et le grand libertinage des Créoles, nuiſent à leur multiplication. — **Meſſ. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, Jn Bte la Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.**

A. N° 16, 17.

Are many Children born of Negro Slaves, and in what Proportion are they reared?

Are the Children of Negro Slaves ſubject to any Diſeaſes to which the Children of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not equally ſubject; and if they are, to what Cauſe is it to be imputed?

Mr. Robinſon.

When their Attachments are permanent, they are perhaps more prolific than Whites, but do not rear ſo many Children, as they take leſs Care of them.

Mr. Laing.

The moſt fatal Diſorders among Negro Children are Spaſms and Worms; the former deſtroys many within the Firſt Nine Days, which I believe in moſt Caſes proceeds from the Unſkilfulneſs of the Midwives; the latter is occaſioned by an irreſiſtible Propenſity in the Mothers to the feeding them in early Periods of Life with ſuch Vegetables as Adults uſe. This I have known them do, when their Maſters gave them Flour and other proper Food for Children: But, on the whole, I believe nearly the ſame Proportion of theirs is reared as of White Children.

Meſſ. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

Many Children are born of Negro Slaves, and it is thought that about One Half of them are in general reared.

Except Spaſms and Worms, the Children of Negro Slaves are not more ſubject to Diſeaſes, to which the Children of White Inhabitants, and free Perſons of Colour born here, are not alſo liable.

Meſſ. Dubocq, Sorhando, Ant. Bertrand, Hirriart, Habitans François.

Il nait autant d'enfans des négres éſclaves, que des libres, et la moitié de ceux qui naiſſent deviennent adulte.

Les maladies des blancs, comme des libres, ſont à peu pres les mêmes que celles des éſclaves par rapport à l'enfance. Le mal de machoire (en Anglois, locked jaw) s'appelle convulſions pour les blancs, ce qui arrive générallement du premier au neuviéme jour de la naiſſance. Nous croyous que ſi la mere ſe trouve trop renfermée au moment de l'accouchement, cela peut-etre trés nuiſible; l'enfant ſéra trop ſenſible au premier courant d'air, ou il ſe trouvera expoſé.

Habitans de St. Luc.

Il en nait environ dix pour cent, et l'on en rechape à peu près la moitié.

Ils out ègalement les mémes maladies ſi ce n'eſt les pians auxquels les enfans des éſclaves ſont plus expoſés par la communication cette maladie etant contagieuſe.

Meſſ. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, J^n B^te la Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.

Il prévient d'un bon ménage parmi les éſclaves, beaucoup d'enfans; qui parviennent à l'age d'hommes, quand les peres, et meres, en ſont ſoigneux, et vivent unis.

Les enfans des éſclaves ſont pourtant ſujets à une maladie, à la quelle ceux des blanc ne ſont pas ſujets, ou bien rarement; la dite maladie ſe nomme vulgairement, mal du machoire; c'eſt réelment le tétanos, dont l'enfant de l'éſclave périt ſouvent avant le 9^me jour depuis ſa naiſſance; cette maladie provient diſent les docteurs, de quelque cauſe de meconium.

A. N° 18.

Are Negro Slaves or their Children in general baptized?

Mr. Robinſon.

Not generally among the Engliſh, but very generally among the French Inhabitants.

Mr. Laing.

The French Planters generally baptize their Slaves; the Engliſh ſeldom.

Meſſ. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

The Children of Slaves brought up in the Roman Catholic Religion are in general baptized, but act often otherwiſe.

Remark by Gov. Orde.

Numbers have been baptized lately, and more would, did Occaſion offer more frequently. The Negroes are made more happy by it than can be conceived.

Meſſrs. Dubocq, Sorhando, Ant. Bertrand, Hirriart, Habitans François.

Tous nos négres, grands et petits, ſont baptiſés; nous les inſtruiſons le mieux poſſible, et leur donnons des parrains et marraines de bon exemple; ce qui ſert à les contenir dans de bonnes diſpoſitions, ainſi que les viſites, et ſoins du curé.

Habitans de St. Luc.

Preſque tous les négres de cette colonie ſont baptiſés par les miſſionaires de la religion Romaine.

Les eſclaves, ainſi que leur enfans appartenans aux nouveaux ſujêts, ſont tous ordinairement baptiſes, et inſtruites des principes de la Religion Chrètienne par leurs maîtres, et les curés deſſervans les egliſes.

Meſſ. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, Jn Bte la Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.

A. Nº 19.

What religious Inſtitutions are there for the Benefit of Negro Slaves in each of the Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?

None eſtabliſhed in the Windward or Leeward Iſlands.

Mr. Robinſon.

None.

Mr. Laing.

There are no particular religious Inſtitutions for the Slaves in this Iſland. The French, or the Slaves of Roman Catholic Owners, and thoſe having formerly been the Property of ſuch Owners, follow in general that Religion, which, by the Manner of celebrating Maſs, and the Attention of the Roman Catholic Prieſts, who have no other Emolument than what is willingly paid to them, or rather no other than ſuch as may be derived from their Zeal in keeping up their Religion, ſeems to take more with ignorant Slaves.

Some Perſons once called, and ſtaid a few Days at this Iſland, as it was ſaid, for the Purpoſes of propagating the Chriſtian Religion, and converting the Slaves; but no Effect has yet been diſcovered from their Viſit; the ſhort Duration of which may perhaps have been the Cauſe of it.

Meſſ. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

And from this Cauſe principally I am ſatisfied thoſe Slaves are in general better, more attached, more contented, more healthy, more cleanly than ours.

How far thoſe itinerary Preachers are proper I have Doubts; their Morals and Loyalty are not always to be depended on.

Since the Biſhop of London's Lectures and Directions about Slaves have come out, more Attention has been paid to ours than before; as much indeed as could be from One Clergyman. The Pleaſure and Avidity with which they have received Inſtruction, and the Effect, as far as I can learn, that it has produced upon them, leads me to think the Benefit would repay the Pains and Expence, were more of both taken.

Remark by Gov. Orde.

Nous ne connoiſſons pas d'inſtitutions réligieuſes pour les négres eſclaves en particulier: nous avons ſoin, ſoir et matin, de leur faire la priére enſemble; le Dimanche on y apporte plus de ſoin et de cérémonie: ſouvent une négreſſe inſtruiſe catechiſe les jeunes ſujets des deux ſexes; il y à chéz les François un curé qui les prone dans leur idiome.

Meſſ. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

Ils vont indifferement avec les blancs et les gens libres, aux temples, et aux egliſes, ſans être moleſtés.

Habitans de St. Luc.

Nous ne connoiſſons pas des miniſtres envoyés d'Angleterre, qui s'occupent a les inſtruire.

Meſſ. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, Jn Bte la Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.

A. Nº 20, 21.

Are any Miſſionaries ſent from England for the Inſtruction of Negro Slaves, and what has been their Succeſs? If unſucceſsful, to what Cauſe is it to be attributed?

Are the Miſſionaries more ſucceſsful in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Free Negroes than in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Slaves; and to what Cauſe is any Difference in this Reſpect to be imputed?

Negroes, after being ſome Years in this Country, are eaſily converted to any Religion propoſed to them, or rather to an Attention to the Ceremonies of it. That which hath moſt Ceremonies attracts them the ſooneſt. Free Negroes are of the Religion of the Whites to whom they are moſt attached.

Mr. Robinſon.

Nous n'avons pas en connoiſſance de miſſionaires envoyés de l'Angleterre, pour la converſion ou inſtruction des eſclaves.

Nous ne ſaurions répondre pertainement à cette queſtion, fautes d'exemples.

Meſſ. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

Habitans de St. Luc.

Il n'y a jamais eu des miſſionaires envoyées à ce ſujet: ceux de la Religion Romaine les ont baptiſés, et les inſtruiſent autant qu'il eſt poſſible: les maîtres François leur font faire la priere, ſoir et matin.

Meſſ. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, Jn Bte la Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.

Nous ne comprenons pas le ſens de cette queſtion.

N. B. No Anſwers have been received from the Iſland of Dominica to the Heads of Inquiry, from N° 22 to N° 27, both incluſive; which Heads of Inquiry relate to the Practice of Obeah, and whether many of the Negroes in the Iſland of Dominica are Mahometans.

A. N° 28.

With reſpect to Negro Slaves and Free Negroes, what is the Proportion between Males and Females?

Mr. Robinſon.

Of Negro Slaves there are more Males than Females. About Three-fifths of thoſe imported are Males; of Free Negroes, or People of Colour, there are perhaps Two Females to One Male; at leaſt Three Females are manumitted to One Male. It is moſt evident, that Free Negroes, or People of Colour, do not increaſe, but by Manumiſſions, and by the very general Intercourſe of Whites with the manumitted or Free-born Females. Hence Free Mulattoes increaſe conſiderably; but Free Blacks do not, even with the Aid of Manumiſſions, as the Females conſider it moſt honourable to cohabit with the Whites.

There are more Male Slaves than Females; and I conceive leſs Male Free People of Colour than Females: The Proportions I cannot exactly ſpeak to.

Merchants of Roſeaux.

In reſpect to Negro Slaves we conceive the Number of Males exceeds that of Females, as in the above Calculation; but in reſpect to the Free People of Colour, there is nearly the ſame Number of each Sex.

Meſſ. Duboeq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

Le nombre des ſujets de chaque ſexe eſt à peu près egal ſuivant nous.

Habitans de St. Luc.

Il y a plus de males que de fémêlles dans les éſclaves, et plus de fémêlles que de mâles dans le libres. Les differentes guêrres, et la navigation, font cette difference dans les libres, et l'on traite plus de négres, que de negreſſes en Afrique.

Meſſ. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, Jn Bte la Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaie, Habitans François.

A l'egard des négres éſclaves, et les négres libres, la proportion entre males et femelles, eſt dans les libres de deux fémêlles à un mâle; dans les éſclaves, la proportion n'eſt pas entierement de deux à un, mais il y à plus de fémêlles que de mâles.

A. N° 29.

What is the average Value of a Country-born Negro Man and Woman? And what the average Value of an imported Negro Man and Woman?

Mr. Robinſon.

A Country-born Negro Man and Woman, having no other Qualities than Tillers of the Earth, and in the Prime of Life, are worth upon an Average from 60l. to 65l. Sterling; and a newly-imported Man and Woman in like Prime of Life, 40l. to 45l. Sterling; but Tradeſmen, Sempſtreſſes, &c. are much more valuable.

Mr. Robinſon.

A Man about 65l. Sterling, a Woman 60l. if Country-born and in good Health; if newly-imported 44l. and 40l. but in Time they become as valuable as Country-born Negroes.

Mr. Laing.

The Value of a Country-born Negro Man is from 50l. to 100l. Sterling, according to his Health, Strength and Profeſſion: A good Carpenter, or other Artificer, is worth 150l. Sterling. An imported Slave is equally valuable after being a few Years in the Iſland, and often more, as being free from the Vices which prevail among the Natives; their Diſpoſitions and Abilities are the ſame: There is ſome Riſk attending the ſeaſoning a new Slave to the Climate, but it is not conſiderable.

Meſſ. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

The average Value of an African Man and Woman on their firſt Importation, in good Health, may be computed to be about 76l. Sterling, but when they become ſeaſoned or accuſtomed to the Climate, and acquainted with the Language, and the Means of procuring for themſelves a comfortable Subſiſtence in the Time uſually allotted them for that Purpoſe, by the Cultivation of Ground, and the little Traffic carried on among Slaves, they increaſe in Value, upon an Average, to about 120l. Sterling; and a Creole, or Country-born Man and Woman, would be worth very little more, perhaps about 10l. or 15l. Sterling.

The average Value of a Country-born Man is about 110l. and Woman 100l. of an imported Negro Man 80l. and Woman 70l. but after they have been in the Country from Three to Five Years, they are in our Opinion equal, if not ſuperior in Value to Country-born Negroes.

Merchants of Roſeaux.

Nous eſtimons qu'un négre né aux iſles, deſtiné et propre aux travaux de la terre, vaut environ 54l. Sterling, et que la moyenne valeur d'un négre d'Afrique eſt actuellement 44l. Sterling.

Meſſ. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

La moyenne valeur d'un négre créole eſt de 90l. et celle d'un négre arrivant d'Afrique eſt de 60l.

Habitans de St. Luc.

La valeur moyenne d'un négre ou négreſſe, créole, eſt de deux à trois mille livres; celle d'un négre ou négreſſe, venant d'Afrique, eſt de quatorze cent à dix ſept cent livres.

Meſſ. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, Jⁿ B^{te} la Signiardi, Edm Deſabaije, Habitans François.

A. N° 30.

Has the Produce of each of the Iſlands increaſed in proportion to the increaſed Number of Negro Slaves; and if it has not ſo increaſed, what Reaſon is to be aſſigned for it?

The Produce of the Iſlands hath undoubtedly increaſed by the Increaſe of Labourers, and muſt ever do ſo, except when the Lands are worn by long Cultivation, and in that Caſe require more Manure and Tillage, and conſequently more Labour to produce a leſs Quantity of Fruit than when the Lands are newer and in greater Heart.

Mr. Robinſon.

The Produce of this Iſland has not, I believe, increaſed in proportion to the Number of Slaves imported. In all new-cultivated Countries, the Mortality muſt be conſiderable from a Variety of Cauſes, but it has not been confined to Slaves. I believe a greater Proportion of Whites have died.

Mr. Laing.

The Produce of this Iſland has not increaſed in proportion to the Number of Slaves, becauſe the Land by long Cultivation, particularly in Coffee, has been impoveriſhed and exhauſted, and the Sides of the numerous Hills in the mountainous Country worn out and rendered unfit for the ſame Kind of Cultivation; and becauſe even the Bottoms and Flats, and eaſy-lying Lands require, from long Uſe, a much higher Degree of Cultivation and Manure to keep up its Produce, than when it was new and juſt cleared from the Woods.

Meſſ. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

Beſides this, the Number of Slaves loſt for a Length of Time in this Iſland, in particular by improper Treatment and imprudent Working, were very great. Again, the Quantity of Land begun to be ſettled with unequal Capitals occaſioned great Failures, and Numbers of Eſtates, promiſing well, to be abandoned.

All this, I am happy to add, is now clearly diſcovered, and will not happen again.

Remark by Gov. Orde.

Nous pouvons répondre pour notre quartier ſeulement, que nos revenus augmentent en proportion de nos forces, c'eſt à dire, de la quantité et qualité de nos éſclaves.

S'il y a eu dans cette iſle quelque épôque, où il en a été autrement, c'eſt lorſqu'àprès la vente des terres vacantes, une quantité de négres très conſidérable fut introduite dans l'iſle. L'acquéreur d'une terre en achêtoit une quantité trop conſidérable pour le nombre de négres acclimatés qu'il avoit; il les envoyoit ſur ſa terre qui n'etoit encore qu'une épaiſſe forêt. Ils n'ont pu y étre occupés dans le commencement qu' à abattre les arbres enormes et entrelaſſés de ces climates, enſuite à planter quelques vivres, puis on a planté des cannes, élévé des batimens propres à une ſucrérie. La terre n'ayant pas répondue à l'attente du planteur, il a fallu abandonner ces malheureux eſſais, qui ont couté la vie à bien des blancs, plus encore d'éſclaves, ſans que le revênu de l'iſle en ait été augmenté Dieu merci! Les malheurs paſſés ont éclairé ceux qui ont ſurvécu: nous connoiſſons le peu de valeur d'une terre en friche dans ces climats, et on ne doit pas craindre de pareilles folies pour l'avenir.

Meſſ. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

Il n'y à pas de doute ſur cette queſtion, c'eſt comme ſi l'on demandoit ſi un homme doit mieux courir ayant ſes jambes que celui qui n'en auroit qu'une.

Habitans de St. Luc.

Le produit de chaque iſle augmente en proportion de l'augmentation des négres; ſi cela n'a pas été la cauſe, en doit être attribué aux fléaux tels que les ouragans, vermines, inſectes, &c. et la difficulté d'acclimater les négres importés.

Meſſrs. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, Jⁿ B^{te} la Signiardi Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.

A. N° 31.

What Number of Acres have been in Cultivation in each Year, diſtinguiſhing the Proportion of Acres that has been appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, Ground Proviſions, &c. and what has in each Year been the Produce thereof reſpectively?

Mr. Laing.

I am not prepared to give any tolerable Reply to this Query—nor can it, I believe, be done until proper Returns are made by all the Planters; the Proportion of each Species of Produce to the Number of Slaves can be beſt aſcertained by the Treaſurer's Books in this Iſland; it is leſs in this than in any of the other Iſlands from the natural Sterility of the Soil.

Meſſ. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

It will require much Inveſtigation to anſwer this Queſtion with Preciſion, and to aſcertain the different Proportions of Land in Cultivation in each Year: More Land has however been cultivated in Coffee in this Iſland than in any other Produce, or in Proviſion, as the Nature of the Soil in general and its Surface are more adapted to that Produce than any other. The beſt Information, and that not preciſe, as to the annual Produce thereof, can be had at the Offices of the Cuſtoms and Treaſury.

Meſſ. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hiriart, Habitans François.

Nous ne pouvons encore répondre à cette queſtion que pour notre quartier ſeulement, qui ne s'eſt fermé que depuis l'Année 1770. Il ſe trouve actuellement environ 60 acres en cannes à ſucre; 285 ac. en caffiers; la majeure partie rapportant 10 ac. en cacao, 300 ac. vivres, comme manioc, bananas, ignames, patates, &c. 200 ac: en ſavannes, l'année 1786, nous avons fait et envoyé au marché de Roſeau environ 300 milliers de caffé: en 1787 cette quantité a été reduite à 48 milliers, et le ſucre à 30 mille; la quantité de nos éſclaves de toutes denominations eſt de 600 ou environ. Malgré la quantité de têrre que nous avons en vivres, nous avons été obligés cette année d'en envoyer chercher à Roſeau pour le ſoulagement de nos négres. Les marchands de Roſeau les ont tirés des iſles voiſines.

Habitans de St. Luc.

Les Bureaux du domaine de ſa Majeſté peuvent donner des ecclairciſſemens ſur cet article.

Meſſ. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, J^{n} B^{te} la Signiardi, Edm. de Sabaije, Habitans François.

Cette article concernant la quantité d'acres de terre en culture, ſans reponſe, ne pouvant la fixer faute d'informations exactes.

A. N° 32.

What is the Mode of cultivating and preparing the Ground for Sugar, Cotton, &c. reſpectively?

Mr. Laing.

To give any tolerable Idea of this to an European would require much Time; it varies according to Soil, the Planter's Ideas, and other Circumſtances.—When a Piece of Land is to be prepared for Canes, it is lined out in ſmall Squares of Four or Five Feet in proportion to the Soil; theſe Squares are ploughed or hoed from Five to Eight Inches deep, Care being taken not to raiſe the Subſtratum; the Land, thus dug, is raiſed in Banks the whole Breadth of the Piece, from Twenty to Twenty-four Inches high: Sometimes another Bank is raiſed acroſs the Firſt, and then the Hole reſembles a Box of Three or Four Feet ſquare. The Cane-hole being thus prepared, receives ſuch Portion of Manure as the Planter can give it; and after lying ſome Weeks to pulverize, Two, Three, or Four Cane Tops are put in it, from which Thirty to Sixty Canes will ſpring, according to the Quality of the Soil. At the Expiration of Four or Five Weeks the Plants are all carefully examined, and ſuch of them as have failed are replaced by others; this Operation is again performed at the ſame Diſtance of Time; they are afterwards frequently weeded, moulded, and ſtripped before they are ready for cutting; theſe Operations cannot be performed by any Machine; the Cane in its Infancy is very tender and eaſily deſtroyed; from One Planting Three to Five Crops may be had, if the Soil is good; but ſeveral Operations muſt be performed annually. The Preparation of Land for Cotton is very ſimple; after being cleared it is lined in Squares of Six to Eight Feet, as the Quality of the Soil renders neceſſary; a Hole made by One Stroke of the Hoe is ſufficient to receive the Seed; after planting, no further Trouble is neceſſary, except weeding, until the Wool is fit to pick. Coffee is planted in much the ſame Way as Cotton in new or rich Land, but in a weak and exhauſted Soil much Attention is neceſſary; a good Coffee Buſh will occupy a Space of Ten Feet ſquare, but Six to Eight Feet is the uſual Diſtance between them; after lining the Land in ſuch Squares as the Soil renders neceſſary, the Surface for about 18 Inches Diameter is taken off and put apart; the Hole is then dug 15, 18, or 24 Inches deep, the Earth taken out of it is kept ſeparate from the upper Strata, and is left on the Surface to imbibe the vegetative Qualities for Two or Three Years; if the Planter has Manure he puts as much into this Hole as he can afford, he then throws in the fine Mould taken from the Top of the Hole, and fills it up with the Surface of the Spaces between the Holes; by this he forms a Soil of near Two Feet deep, in which he places his Coffee Plant.

The beſt Mode of cultivating and preparing Land for Sugar is by holeing it and manuring it well and keeping it pulverized; and the ſame Mode is the beſt for Coffee, Cotton, and other Produce, where the Land is not new, and where the Surface will admit of it.

This is all that can be ſaid to this Article in general, without entering into a Detail that would require a Treatiſe on the different Modes of Cultivation for its full Explanation.

Meſſ. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

La manière de cultiver la têrre pour toute ſorte de culture demande du travail ſur tout; à ce travail on peut ajouter ce que le bon ſens dicte à un habitant intelligent, l'exemple de ceux qui reuſſiſſent le mieux, et la lecture des ouvrages ſur cette matiére, dont on peut au moins recueillir des principes généraux.

Meſſ. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

La manière de cultiver et preparer la têrre pour la cane à ſucre eſt beaucoup plus diſpendieuſe et exiſe beaucoup plus de bras, que celle de cultiver le caffière, cotonier, manioc, &c en ce qu'il faut fouiller, remuer, labourer le ſol pour cette premiere culture; ce que la ſeconde n'exige pas.

Meſſ. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, J^{n} B^{te} Signiardi, Edm Deſabaije, Habitans François.

A. N° 33.

What Soil is moſt favourable for Sugar, Cotton, &c. and how far is the Soil capable of Improvement by Manure?

Black or grey Mould on a ſtrong Subſtratum of Clay, is the moſt favourable for Canes; Coffee requires a looſer Subſtratum as it has a Tap Root; looſe black or grey Mould *only* is proper for Cotton; its Fibres are tender and cannot penetrate into a ſtiff Soil; the Soil may be improved to almoſt any Degree of Fertility by Manure; no Weſt India Production is ſo favourable for preſerving and improving Soil as Canes, every Part of which, except the Juice, is convertible into Manure; the Top ſerves for Food for the Cattle, Mules, and Horſes; the Traſh for Litter; the Magaſs for Fuel, the Aſhes of which are very valuable, and the Lees from the Still is alſo a good Ingredient in the Compoſt; raiſing the Banks of the Cane Holes, and judicious horizontal Lining, prevents the fine Part of the Soil from being waſhed away by heavy Rains, and retains the valuable Parts of the Manure.

Mr. Laing.

Good light black Mould is the Soil moſt favourable for all; and all Soil which is ſufficiently deep and of which the Surface is not too ſteep to retain it, is capable of Improvement by Manure.

Meſſ. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

Une ſucrérie demande une ſurface, unie ou un front doux avec la commodité de l'eau. Le caffé peut etre cultivé avec ſuccès dans des pentes bien expoſées ou abritées. Pour le coton des terres fertiles, quoique ſeches, donneront de belles récoltes; il y en a peu de cette eſpèce à la Dominique; quant à la quantité de la terre, celle qui eſt noire et graſſe avec un bon fonds eſt la meilleure dans cette iſle. La griſe et graſſe eſt bonne auſſi, ces deux qualités s'amalgament très bien avec le fûmier et tout ſorte d'engrais; il y a cependant des côtes pierreuſes ou il ne paroit que très peu de terre, mais noire, où le caffé reuſſit parfaitement: quant aux engrais, le fumier d'animaux eſt le meilleur que nous connoiſſons et réuſſit très bien dans les qualités de terres cy-deſſus.

Meſſrs. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

La cane à ſucre demande un ſol gras et frais, ainſi que le caffier, le cotonier, et manioc un ſol plus ſec, et plus chaud, l'un et l'autre exigent d'etre amelioiré par l'engrais, lorſqu'il eſt cultivé depuis un certain nombre d'années.

Meſſ. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, J^{n} B^{te} Deſabaije, Habitans François.

A. N° 34.

What Difference is there in the Produce *per* Acre of different Plantations in the ſame Year, when not expoſed to any extraordinary Accidents?

Very great, the Soil being good or bad, a Difference of 50l. Sterling *per* Acre.

Mr. Robinſon.

Nothing in Nature can be more variable than the Produce of different Eſtates; even on the ſame Plantation, with the ſame Treatment, one Piece will yield double the Quantity of Sugar as another, ſo different is the Quality of the Soil. The Surface and Expoſure alſo contribute to increaſe or diminiſh the Crops.

Mr. Laing.

There cannot be much Difference in the Produce *per* Acre of different Plantations of which the Land is equally good and well cultivated, and which are equally conducted and furniſhed with Slaves, Stock, Works, and Utenſils. The Vermin, ſuch as the Borer, Grub, and Blaſt, which ſometimes affect Sugar Eſtates and partially diminiſh their Produce, may be conſidered as Accidents.

Meſſ. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

Remark by Gov. Orde. Here alſo a good deal ariſes from Situation. The Coffee Crop, in particular, on the Leeward and Windward Side, is ſcarce ever equally good in the ſame Year.

Meſſrs. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François. Pour les ſucréries cette difference peut provenir de la quantité des acres plantée à neuf, en égard à ceux qu'on laiſſe en rejettons; de la qualité de la terre, &c. pour le caffetier il eſt à remarquer que l'arbriſſeau, qui produit le caffé, porte beaucoup une année, et moins la ſuivante.

Meſſ. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, Jn Bte la Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François. La difference dans le produit par acre de terre dans les differentes habitations la même année lorſquelles n'eurent éprouvées aucun accident extraordinaire eſt ordinairement d'un tiers et dans quelques unes ſouvent moitie.

A. N° 35.

By what Cauſes are Crops on different Parts of the ſame Iſland partially affected?

Mr. Robinſon. Too much or too little Rain, Inſects, &c.

Mr. Laing. Excluſive of the Difference of Soil, Expoſure, and Surface, there are a Variety of other Cauſes which affect partially the Crops in different Parts of the ſame Iſland. In new Land, and Situations where it is interſected by Ravins, Rats are inconceivably deſtructive; particular Veins of Wind, heavy Rains, Borer, Blaſt, and a thouſand other Evils, infeſt particular Parts of the ſame Iſland, at different Periods.

Meſſ. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer. The Cauſes of Crops on different Parts of the ſame Iſland being partially affected, may be the Inſects before mentioned, to which a Variety of others may be added, ſuch as bad Management; inferior Quality of Soil; partial dry Weather, or heavy Rains; partial violent Wind, more violent in ſome Parts than in others; Difference of Expoſure to the Sun, Cold and Moiſture in the interior Parts of the Iſland, or a too great Diſtance from the Sea; unequal Hunger; inſufficient Manure; Work, &c.; and many others.

Meſſ. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François. Cela peut provenir de la ſituation des terres et de la difference des ſaiſons, les terres élevées et égouttees donneront de belles récoltes, lorſque les pluyes abondantes nuiront aux terres baſſes et humides. La ſechereſſe produira le contraire; la durée et la violence des vents de nord, qui regnent avant et après le ſolſtice d'hiver, peut auſſi occaſionner des differences à cet egard, ſuivant l'expoſition des terres.

Habitans de St. Luc. Par la bonne ou la mauvaiſe qualité du ſol.

Meſſrs. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, Jn Bte la Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François. La raiſon de la difference du ſuccès des récoltes dans diverſes parties de la meme iſle depend du ſol, ſouvent très different d'une partie a l'autre, ainſique des ſaiſons.

A. N° 36.

Does the Quantity of Labour which it is neceſſary to require from the Negroes vary materially in different Parts of the Year, as it does here in Harveſt Time, &c.; and is there any Period at which the increaſed Labour produces any particular Effect on the Health of the Negroes?

Mr. Robinſon. On Sugar Plantations conſiderably in Crop Time, when the Manufacture is carried on nearly the whole Night; but this produces no bad Effect on the Health of the Negroes; on the contrary they are in general more healthy at that Time, being indulged with Canes, and Cane Juice, raw and boiled.

Mr. Laing. The Quantity of Labour which it is neceſſary to require from Slaves varies much at particular Seaſons: During the Crop Seaſon, from February to June, it is indiſpenſably neceſſary to work at Night. On large Eſtates, where the Crop is large, the Slaves employed in the Mill and Boiling-houſe are only relieved once in Twenty-four Hours; but notwithſtanding this, it is a general Obſervation that Slaves are in better Health, and fuller of Fleſh and Spirits, during this cheerful Seaſon, than at any other Time; and it is alſo remarked that at this Seaſon the Females become pregnant: They have Plenty of boiled Cane Juice, which in that State is very ſalubrious. From the finiſhing of the Crop to the Month of October is the leaſt laborious Part of the Year. The Slaves are then employed in Weeding Canes, Proviſions, &c. This is alſo the moſt unhealthy Seaſon, and all judicious Planters indulge their Slaves; from October, to the Beginning of the Crop, the Land is holed, manured, and planted.

Meſſ. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer. There is in ſome reſpects an Increaſe of Labour in Crop Time, as in Harveſt Time in Europe, eſpecially on Sugar Eſtates; notwithſtanding which, the Health of the Slaves has been obſerved to be beſt on ſuch Eſtates at ſuch Periods. The Labour is alſo harder where Land is holed on ſuch Eſtates; but not ſo much as materially to affect the Health of the Slaves accuſtomed to it. On Coffee and Cotton Eſtates the Quantity of Labour is not much varied; and if on Coffee Eſtates the Health of the Slaves is at any Time affected, it is not ſo materially, and is cauſed rather by their being ſometimes out in the Rain, and ſtanding ſtill, gathering the Berries from the Trees, than from any Increaſe of Labour. Cocoa is the moſt eaſy Culture of all, for when once grown up, in good Soil, well ſheltered from the Wind, it requires no Manure, and ſcarcely any Cultivation, the whole Trouble being the gathering of the Pods from the Trees, breaking them, and taking home the Grain, and drying it, and the Land laſts continually, and rather grows better than worſe, the Leaves which fall being themſelves Manure; and as the Expence for Works or Buildings for it, is very trifling, more of the Produce would be cultivated, no doubt, for the ſake of the Slaves as well as the Planter, and the Preſervation of his Lands, if it bore a higher Price, or the Cultivation of it were encouraged, and if it did not require larger Portions of Land to produce the ſame Revenue as Land planted in other Produce, and if it were not Four or Five Years before beginning to bear plentifully.

That they are more healthy both on Sugar and Coffee Eſtates at Crop Time is found to be the Caſe. On Sugar it is ſuppoſed to ariſe from the Juice of the Canes, which the Slaves at that Time get in Abundance. On Coffee Eſtates, becauſe they always receive in Crop additional Suſtenance.

Remark by Gov. Orde.

Dans un tems de récolte les négres ſont plus occupés que dans une autre ſaiſon (cette difference eſt cependant bien moins ſenſible aux Iſles qu'en Europe), l'habitant a ſoin, quand ce tems approche de ſe munir de vivres pour nourrir ſon attélier avec ſoin. Alors il n'eſt plus de neceſſité d'un jour par ſemaine pour travailler pour leur compte: Il fait plus d'attention dans ce tems intereſſant à tout ce qui peut porter ſes éſclaves à faire leur devoir avec énergie: Il prend même connoiſſance de leurs divertiſſemens pour y entretenir l'ordre, cette augmentation d'activité ne produit aucun effet nuiſible à leur ſanté.

Meſſ. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

Le travail eſt un peu augmenté dans les récoltes reſpectives, mais auſſi le maitre augmente les nourritures: Le temps des pluyes augmente les maladies.

Habitans de St. Luc.

Le fort travail des têrres planteés en cannes à ſûcre eſt dans les mois de Fevrier, Mars, Avril, and Mai, temps de la belle ſaiſon et de la récolte du ſucre; les éſclaves qui cultive à ces têrres ſont alors plus preſſés; et celui des terres plantées en caffiers dans la ſaiſon pluvieuſe, tems ou ſe récolte le caffé les éſclaves ſont egalement preſſés, ce qui ne peut manquer d'influer ſur leur ſanté.

Meſſrs. La Verge la Feuiliée, Cavernier, Jn Bte La Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.

A. N° 37, 38, 39.

Would it be poſſible to cultivate to Advantage the Weſt India Iſlands, by the Labour of Europeans or of Free Negroes?

What is the Diſpoſition of the Free Negroes with reſpect to Labour, particularly continual or diurnal Labour?

Could an European Conſtitution ſubſiſt in a Weſt India Climate under the Labour neceſſary for cultivating a Weſt India Plantation?

Not by Europeans; nor could they ſubſiſt in this Climate, under the Labour neceſſary for cultivating a Sugar Plantation. It would be poſſible to cultivate them for ſome Time, but not to Advantage, by Free Negroes. Were the preſent Negroes made free, upon paying the Maſter the Value of them, the Intereſt of that Money would enable him to hire them, and perhaps on any Terms he might impoſe. He would only hire effective Labourers; the old, young, infirm, and the helpleſs Ignorant, which Deſcriptions take in Half the whole Race, would be at once ſacrificed for want of that greateſt Protection to the Slave, the pecuniary Tie of the Maſter to rear up the Young, and make them valuable, to inſtruct the Ignorant, in order to reap the Benefit of their Labour or their Sale, and for want of any Obligation to protect the Old and Infirm. This done, Cultivation would decreaſe for want of Supplies of Free Negroes.

Mr. Robinſon.

An European could not ſubſiſt in the Weſt Indies under the Labour neceſſary on a Sugar Eſtate, if he were to be ever ſo well fed. The Diverſity of it would render it impoſſible to procure ſufficient Numbers, and the Expence would ruin the moſt productive Property. Neither is it poſſible to carry on the Cultivation by Free Negroes; for a Weſt India Eſtate requires ſo much and ſuch uniform Attention, that Neglect in the Operation for a Week would throw all into Confuſion, and the People neceſſary could not at all Times be procured. In ſhort, this Kind of Property can never be carried on, unleſs the Planter has the unlimited Command of People.

All the Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone have a natural Averſion to conſtant Labour, and, unleſs ſtimulated by ſome particular Cauſe, will always retire from it. The Cauſes of this are various, and not neceſſary to be mentioned here. Free Negroes are extremely indolent, and never exert themſelves, unleſs preſſed by Hunger, or by ſome other Want. The Neceſſaries of Life are ſo eaſily obtained, that a few Hours in the Day, perhaps Two Days in the Week, is ſufficient for that Purpoſe. When theſe People have ſecured Proviſions for a few Days, they

Mr. Laing.

ſwing in their Hammocks until Neceſſity calls them again into Action. The Aborigines are of a ſtill more lethargic Diſpoſition. What would be the Fate of the Planter if he depended on ſuch People to take off his Crop, or perform other preſſing Occaſions? It is evident he muſt be ruined.

Meſſ. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

It would certainly not be poſſible to cultivate to Advantage the Weſt India Iſlands by the Labour of Europeans or Free Negroes.

Remark by Gov. Orde.

With Europeans I am certain it would be impoſſible to cultivate Weſt India Poſſeſſions. With Negroes, if free, I have my Doubts. How far at the ſame Time it might be both poſſible and political to employ more of the former in Veſſels, in Handicraft, as Domeſtics, &c. &c. I have my Doubts.

Meſſ. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

The Diſpoſition of the Free Negroes as to Labour has been mentioned already. They are for the moſt Part brought up to, or learn mechanical Trades, ſuch as Carpenters, Maſons, &c. and will work well enough at ſuch Trades diurnally, being well paid; but they are frequently too lazy to continue long at ſuch Work. It would be impracticable to get them to labour in the Field in the Cultivation of Lands, and the carrying on of a Plantation, even diurnally, much leſs to get them to continue at ſuch Labour.

An European Conſtitution could not ſubſiſt in ſuch a Climate under the Labour neceſſary for cultivating a Weſt India Plantation; and Free Negroes are too few in Number, and in general too lazy to undertake it; and if ſome of them could be excited to do it, it would be at a greater Expence than a Plantation could pay. Beſides, if, after having agreed to work for an Eſtate having no Slaves, they were, for any Cauſe whatſoever, to leave or forſake it in Crop-time, the Crop would be irretrievably loſt, as this is not a populous Country like Europe, where Labourers in Harveſt may be procured on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Remark by Gov. Orde.

Expence is more againſt it than any Thing elſe, in my Opinion. On Eſtates alſo, but for this Cauſe, more Whites might be employed. The Conditions upon Lands in thoſe Iſlands, where ſold and leaſed, required a certain Number, but I fear they have not hitherto attended to. One might ſuppoſe it would be the Policy of the colonial Legiſlatures to ſee it done, but it has not appeared to be ſo.

Meſſ. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

Nous ne croyons pas qu'il fut poſſible de cultiver la terre dans ces Iſles par le travail des Européens, encore moins des négres libres; ils ſeroient bientot ſujets à la maladie, dont nous avons parlé, appellée mal d'eſtomac; nous en avons des preuves convaincantes: Nous craignons de plus que l'abus des liqueurs fortes en augmenteroit les accidents. Les Africains nés dans un climat chaud, et pour la plûpart dans l'éſclavage, ſont bien plus propres à ſupporter le travail dans les chaleurs excéſſives que nous éprouvons. L'Européen le plus robuſte et le plus ſobre n'y réſiſteroit pas un an; d'ailleurs l'entretien des blancs eſt ſi diſpendieux que leur travail ne fourniroit jamais les moyens de decouvrir et exploiter de nouvelles terres. Au contraire celles qui ſont actuellement en valeur retomberont pour la plûpart en friche; car quoique nous ayons dit que les négres ſont grands mangeurs, cela ne doit s'entendre que de végétaux et de racines, nourritures qui leur eſt naturelle, et qui ne conviendroit point aux blancs. Il leur faut ſept ou huit fois la même quantité des viandes, dont un négre ſe contente et eſt ſatisfait: ce qui ne pourroit qu'occaſionner une revolution ſur le prix des ſalaiſons, que nous tirons d'Europe déjà très chères. Les denrées de ces climats, preſque reputées de premiére neceſſité en Europe, ſeroient portées à un prix exceſſif, ce qui dedommageroit à la verité l'habitant des iſles, qui ſeroit forcé à une dépenſe extraordinaire pour l'entretien des blancs ou des libres qu'il faudroit qu'il employat; mais n'y a-t-il pas plus d'apparence qu'elles ſeroient cultivées par des nations rivales qui, ſans s'ecarter de la route actuellement frayée, profiteroient doublement de la ruine inevitable des établiſſemens de la Grande Bretagne dans cette partie du monde. Ce que nous indiquons ſera bien mieux traité par des perſonnes éclairées et moins occupées de leurs travaux journaliers que nous ne le ſommes; nous ne pouvons cependant finir ſans obſerver que l'etat de l'éſclavage des négres dans ces iſles n'eſt pas à beaucoup près ſi déplorable qu'on ſe le figure en Europe: Mais nous craignons qu'il ne ſe commette de très grands abus dans la manière que le commerce ſe fait ſur la Côte de Guinée, auxquels des loix ſages, dictées par l'humanité remedieroient, tant par rapport à la portée du navire qu'à la quantité des négres qu'il lui ſeroit permis de prendre en proportion, ſur la quantité et qualité des vivres et de leurs neceſſaires pour le voyage, et ſur le traitement des négres à bord du navire. En ne permettant la traite que dans les lieux, où il y a moyen d'etablir des comptoirs ou les chéfs veilleroient à l'execution des loix et réglemens relatifs à ce commerce, ce qui ſeroit encore ſoumis à une reviſion au port ou ſe faiſoit la vente, ſeroit ce, après les belles decouvertes qu'a fait l'immortel Capt. Cook ſur les moyens de preſerver la ſanté aux equipages dans les voyages maritimes de long cours, qui doivent etre de la plus grande utilité à ce commerce ſi conſiderable et avantageux, que nous aurions le malheur de le voir proſcrit, et paſſer pour notre ruine dans d'autres mains.

Il y a des négres et mulâtres libres qui ont des mêtiers. Le prix des journaliers etant tres cher dans ce pais, ils travaillent aſſez pour vivre dans une eſpéce d'aiſance, mais en général ils ſe diſtinguent des éſclaves par l'oiſiveté dont ils jouiſſent auſſi longtems que la faim ne les raméne pas au travail.

Habitans de St. Luc.

L'experience malheureuſement trop ſouvent repeté prouve indubitablement le contraire, ſi l'on veut bien faire attention a la quantité de ſoldats que l'Angleterre et la France envoyent en temps de guerre dans les colonies, et la perte et le delabrement qu'elles epreuvent avant de repaſſer en Europe quoiqu'ils ne ſoyent point éxpoſés au fatigues du travail et qu'ils ſoyent mieux nourris, mieux vêtus, et mieux logés l'on conçevra aiſément qu'un Européen ne pourroit reſiſter long temps au travail d'une habitation des iſles.

Le négre libre ne peut ſe plier au travail des têrres; il n'aime point le travail continue ou journalier.

Meſſrs. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, J^n B^te La Signiadi, Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.

L'experience nous à prouvée et nous prouve que les Indes Occidentales ne peuvent être cultivés par les Européens incapables de reſiſter ou ſupporter l'inclemence du climat, et egalement par les négres libres, generalement tres indolens et tres pareſſeux.

Les négres libres ne ſont pas propres à un travail continue et journalier, n'aimant a travailler qu'a quelque métier et abhorrants le travail des terres.

A. N° 40.

Is the Labour of Cattle, and of what Species and in what Proportion, uſed in the Cultivation of a Weſt India Plantation?

Mr. Robinſon.

Oxen, Mules, Horſes and Aſſes are uſed on every Sugar Eſtate, where the Surface of the Land will admit of their Labour, and where the Planter has the Means of purchaſing and feeding them, and can get them to buy.

Dominica is not fully ſtocked with Cattle.

Mr. Laing.

In all Caſes where Cattle or Mules can be employed, no Planter will ſubſtitute the Labour of his Slaves. Humanity and his Intereſts forbid it. When the Surface of a Sugar Eſtate will admit of Cart Roads, Mule and Cattle Carts are uſed, for carrying the Manure from the Pens to different Parts of the Pieces; and in irregular Surfaces, Boxes of a convenient Conſtruction are made for Mules, in which the Manure is carried on their Backs. The Canes are brought from the Field to the Mill, the Produce carried to the Shipping-place, and the Stores brought to the Eſtate by the ſame Means. A Sugar Eſtate with 150 Slaves may have all the Duty which can be done by Cattle or Mules performed by Twelve or Sixteen Oxen, and Twenty or Twenty-five Mules, according to the Surface and Produce; but a great many horned Cattle are neceſſary for making Manure.

Meſſrs. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

The Labour of horned Cattle, Mules, and ſome few Horſes and Aſſes, is employed in the Cultivation of Sugar Eſtates, in the Proportion of about One-half horned Cattle, and One-half Mules, Horſes, and Aſſes; and in ſome Caſes, a few Aſſes, Mules, and Horſes, are employed in carrying to Market the Produce of Coffee Eſtates.

Meſſrs. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

On s'en ſert avantageuſement, et de toutes les eſpéces; mais la ſurface de notre quartier rend cette partie de l'economie rurale impraticable, excepté pour les ſucreries. Ceux que nous avons nous fourniſſent du lait et du fumier.

Meſſrs. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, J^n B^te La Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.

On ſe ſert peu du travail des beſtiaux dans cette colonie, en general trop montueuſe excepter dans les ſucrèries, ou l'on fait uſage des bœufs pour la charette, et des mulets pour le charroi des cannes à ſucre et du ſucre fabriqué. Le nombre de ces bêtes doit etre proportionné au produit de l'habitation; s'il eſt de deux cent boucauds de ſucre, il exige deux cent négres, vingt quatre à trente mulets, et vingt quatre bœufs de trait.

A. N° 41.

Could the Quantity of ſuch Cattle be increaſed, and could their Labour be ſubſtituted for that of Slaves in a greater Extent than it is at preſent?

Mr. Robinſon.

With ſome it could, and conſequently is ſubſtituted for the Labour of Slaves as far as the Circumſtances will admit.

Mr. Laing.

As Paſture is plenty, they may be much increaſed; but their Labour cannot be ſubſtituted in any other Way than what is mentioned.

Meſſrs. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

The Quantity of Cattle could be increaſed, but their Labour not ſubſtituted for that of Slaves, except in ſome few Caſes, ſuch as in opening the Ground for planting Canes, where the Surface is ſufficiently even and free from Stones to admit the Uſe of the Plough, and in carrying all Kinds of Produce to Market, and Proviſions, and other Things, to the reſpective Plantations, and in turning the Coffee-mills to ſeparate the Grain from the Berry, and in ſeparating it afterwards from the Huſk, which might be conſtructed in lieu of thoſe now worked by Slaves.

Remark by Governor Orde.

Machines for clearing Coffee would certainly ſave a good deal of Negro Labour; of them we now begin to have ſome; Cattle might alſo be uſed for different Kinds of Carriage.

Meſſrs. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

Cela ne peut avoir lieu que pour les ſucréries.

Meſſrs. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, J^{n} B^{te} Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.

Tous les habitans pourroient charrier leurs denrées par le moyen des bêtes cavalines, ce qui ſoulageroit beaucoup les éſclaves de cette opération, toujours la plus labourieuſe, et ces memes beſtiaux, ſeroient utiles a d'autres parties de leurs manufactures, telles que les moulins à péler la ceriſſe du caffé et a le piler pour le bonifiage ainſi que pour le moulin à grager le manioc.

A. N° 42.

Have different European Inſtruments of Huſbandry from Time to Time been introduced in the Cultivation of Plantations in the Weſt Indies; and is it likely that the Uſe of theſe could be extended, or further Improvements in this reſpect be applied, to lighten and abridge the Labour of Slaves in cultivating Weſt India Plantations?

Mr. Robinſon.

They have been introduced, and perhaps can be extended, except where the Planter has not the Means of procuring them.

Mr. Laing.

I have never known any other European Implements of Huſbandry introduced in the Iſlands but the Plough. In a regular Surface, I ſee no reaſon why it may not be uſed to prepare the Land for planting, inſtead of holing by Negroes, which is the hardeſt Part of the Buſineſs: Or, if the Plough cannot form the Cane-hole properly, or raiſe the Soil with that Care which is often neceſſary, the Land may be turned over once or twice, it will then be eaſily formed into proper Cane-holes. This would alſo improve the Soil much.

Meſſrs. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

No European Implements of Huſbandry have been hitherto introduced in this Iſland, except Hoes, Bills, Axes, Crows, Pickaxes, &c. and ſome Corn-mills. In ſome of the Iſlands the Uſe of the Plough has been introduced, and if generally extended in this and the other Iſlands, where the Nature of the Land as mentioned before will admit of it, and, if poſſible, further Improvements were made in that reſpect, the Labour of the Slaves would be thereby lightened and abridged.

Remark by Gov. Orde.

Some Mills and Machines alſo for cleaning Coffee. We have no Land here for the Plough; that which is level is full of monſtrous Stones.

Meſſrs. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. BertrandHirriart, Habitans François.

Tous nos inſtruments pour la culture de nos terres ſont Européens. S'il ſe preſente des ameliorations pour ſoulager nos négres nous les ſaiſſiſſons avec empreſſement. Nous, cultivateurs du caffé, croyons qu'il ſeroit poſſible de trouver le moyen de piler le caffé (nous entendons de le ſeparer des on parchemin) d'une maniere plus aiſée que celle qu'eſt generalement uſitée; nous avons d'autant plus lieu de le penſer, que l'annee 1778, l'on envoya a Londres du caffé en parchemin qui y fut mis dans l'etat ou les èpiciers le vendent; quelque temps apres il parut dans les papiers une propoſition d'effectuer cette operation à un prix tres modique et beaucoup moindre que ce qui nous coute ici, l'auteur avoit ſans dóute inventé une machine qui le facilitoit très conſiderablement. On diſcontinua cependant d'envoyer le caffé dans cet etat ce qui fit que perſonne ne ſe crut dans le cas de profiter de cet avertiſement, ce qui eſt peutêtre a regretter. Nous avons fait quelque progrès dans ces iſles pour ſeparer le caffé de ſa cériſe ce qui s'execute dans le tems de la récolte par moyen d'un ou deux chevaux qui ſuppléent au travail de 12 négres. La machine eſt un moulin diſpendieux qui n'eſt pas a la portée de tous les habitans. Enfin toute induſtrie qui ſe preſente dans ces pays provient des blancs comme les travaux en general eſt l'ouvrage des négres qui employent leur force ſans addreſſe; c'eſt pourquoi les machines ſimples reuſſiſſent le mieux.

Meſſrs. La Verge laFeuillée, Cavernier, J^{n} B^{te} Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.

On ſe ſert des inſtruments de labourage dans quelques colonies de ces Indes, mais dans celle-ci, il y a peu et preſque point de champs, qui ſoient propre au labour.

N. B. No Anſwers have been received from the Iſland of Dominica to the 43d and 44th Heads of Inquiry.

A. N° 45.

What Proportion of the Land which is private Property in the Iſland of Dominica is now in Cultivation?

It is ſo ſmall as ſcarce to be worth mentioning. In many Inſtances where the Surface would admit of it, the Looſeneſs of the Soil would not permit the Cattle to draw in the Seaſon when ploughing is neceſſary.

Mr. Laing.

A. N° 46 and 47.

What Proportion of the Land now in Cultivation in the Iſland of Dominica would, from Situation or Soil, admit of the Uſe of the Plough?

In how many Plantations in the ſaid Iſland has the Plough been known to be introduced, for the Purpoſe of preparing the Land for Cultivation?

I have only heard of Two Attempts to uſe the Plough here, and both were unſucceſsful; at leaſt it was laid aſide. In Grenada there are Two or Three in conſtant Uſe, and in the French Iſlands they are very common.

Mr. Laing.

It is ſo ſmall as ſcarce to be worth mentioning. In many Inſtances where the Surface would admit of it, the Looſeneſs of the Soil would not permit the Cattle to draw in the Seaſon when ploughing is neceſſary; in others, the Surface is rugged and covered with large hard Stones; and it is to be obſerved that the Plough could be of little Uſe but on Sugar Eſtates.

If the Plough has ever been introduced on any of the Plantations in this Iſland for the Purpoſe of preparing the Land, it can only have been on one or two; it is now not uſed on any.

Meſſrs. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

Il y a quelques portions de terre à la Dominique, on l'on pourroit faire uſage de la charrue. Elles ne ſont pas en grand nombre, ni fort étendues, l'iſle etant très montagneuſe.

Sur très peu; et l'on n'a pas continué malgré les grands advantages qu'offre cette methode. Elle a ſans doute des advantages qui peuvent provenir du climat. Elle eſt impracticable pour les habitans caffetiers.

Meſſrs. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

Nous ne connoiſſons pas d'habitations, ſur laquelle on ait fait uſage de la charrue; et nous ne croyons pas que l'uſage en fut facile.

Meſſrs. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, J^{n} B^{te} Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.

N. B. No Anſwer has been received from the Iſland to the 48th Head of Inquiry.

A. N° 49.

What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation; and what is the average Proportion of Produce in each Species to the Number of Acres or of Slaves?

To this I can give no Reply, without reſorting to the Treaſurer's Books, except that already mentioned in A. N° 31.

Mr. Laing.

It will be difficult to reply to this Article, without a very long Detail, on account of the various Qualities of the Soil of different Eſtates. About 65 or 70 able working Field Slaves, which would require about 130 of all Deſcriptions, including Children, Aged, and Sick, will be a complete Strength for an Eſtate making 100 Hogſheads of Sugar, of 1800 Cwt. each. The ſame Number of working Slaves would be ſufficient for a Coffee Eſtate making about 70,000 lbs. Weight, or a Cocoa Eſtate making 350,000 lbs. Weight. Land produces more or leſs *per* Acre according to its Quality, and the Quantity of Manure made uſe of on it. An Acre of Land has been known to produce from Three to Five Hogſheads of Sugar, when an Acre within a very ſhort Diſtance of it would perhaps make ſcarcely Half a Hogſhead. The ſame will be the Difference in Coffee, or other Produce, in Land of different Qualities more or leſs manured.

Meſſrs. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

Cette queſtion ſe trouve ſatisfaite pour notre quartier par notre réponſe A. N° 31.

Meſſrs. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

Nous croyons qu'il y a beaucoups moins de négres que la quantité néceſſaire pour la terre cultivée, la moyenne proportion étant de deux négres par trois acres, quand la vraie proportion eſt d'un négre par acre, et nous ſommes loin de ce point.

Meſſrs. La Verge la Feuillée, Caverniér, J^{n} B^{t} la Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.

A. N° 50.

Is the Corn, Graſs, or Ground Proviſions, raiſed in the Iſland of Dominica, produced from ſeparate Farms, or from Lands annexed to the Plantations reſpectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the ſaid Plantations?

There

Mr. Laing.

There are no ſeparate Farms in this Iſland for Corn, Graſs, or Ground Proviſions. All are cultivated by the Slaves of the Coffee and Sugar Plantations.

Meſſrs. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

The Corn, Graſs, and Ground Proviſions, raiſed in this Iſland, are in general produced from Lands annexed to the different Plantations, and worked by the Negroes belonging to them.

Meſſrs. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

Entièrement des terres contiguës à nos plantations, et travaillées par nos négres: Il peut en etre autrement ailleurs.

Habitants de St. Luc.

Il y a tres peu de maiteries iſolées. Elles ſont pour l'ordinaire partie de la même habitation et cultivées par les négres de l'habitation principale.

Meſſrs. La Verge la Feuilleé Cavernier, J^{n} B^{t} la Signiardi, Habitans François.

Les habitations ſe fourniſſent ou doivent ſe fournir toutes les proviſions néceſſaires pour la conſomation de leurs éſclaves. Cependant les petites biens iſolées fourniſſent quelque peu de caffé, et ces mêmes proviſions, qu'ils, vendent aux villes et bourges, et mêmes aux habitations conſiderables, qui peuvent en manquer, s'occupantes aux grandes cultures.

A. N° 51.

What is the Kind of Manure made uſe of in the Iſland of Dominica?

Mr. Laing.

The principal Manure uſed in the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane is from the Offals of itſelf. There are Penns placed in the Cane Pieces, where the Cattle lie at Night and Noon. Theſe are frequently moulded from Hollows, or other Places where good Mould is to be had; and once or twice in the Week, or oftener if wet Weather renders it neceſſary, Cane-traſh is thrown into the Penns as Litter, and to increaſe the Quantity of Manure. Theſe being impregnated with the Dung and Urine of the Cattle, Mules, &c. is excellent Manure in Five or Six Months. The Pulp from the Cane called Magraſs, the Lees from the Diſtillery, the Plantain Tree after bearing its Fruit, the Skin of the Plantain, and every other vegetable Subſtance, is collected in a Pond, and mixed with Mould, which in Time becomes good Dung.

Meſſrs. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

The principal Manure uſed in cultivating the Sugar Canes is from the Dung of horned Cattle, Horſes, and Mules, mixed with Mould; and, on Sugar Eſtates, with Corn-traſh, rotten or other Magoſs, Aſhes, Lees, and the Ordure gathered in cleaning the Works. On Coffee Eſtates the Pulp, and other Skin of the Berry, when rotted, and alſo the Huſk of the Grain, mixed alſo with the Dung of Cattle and Mould.

Remark by Gov. Orde.

Sea Sand and Lime has alſo been advantageouſly uſed in this Iſland.

Meſſrs. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

De fumier d'animaux divers, que nous melôns aux mauvaiſes herbes et végétaux ſuperflus qui pourriſſent enſemble. Nous dirons à ce ſujet que l'experience nous a montré qu'avec le ſécours du fumier l'on peut régénérer et planter avec ſucces en caffetiers des terres effritées quoiqu'en diſe l'Abbé Raynal, auteur trop lu en Europe. Nous pourrions encore refuter ſa declamation contre l'éſclavage en nous appréciant du célébre Monteſquieu qui croit l'eſclavage utile & neceſſaire dans les climats chauds, en effet la pareſſe et l'indolence s'y emparent de l'homme le plus actif. Il convient qu'une tête commande à un attêlier. Il faut éxécuter la ſentence de Dieu "tu mangeras ton pain â ſueur de ton front" et qu'il chatie ceux qui y regimbent. Nous prions tous les jours que ſa volonté ſoit faite; et devons nous etre liés à la faire éxécuter?

Nous donnons des exemples de juſtice, d'equité, de charité, de patience, de perſévérance, à ceux qui nous entourent, nous propageons ces vertus Chrétiennes parmi eux; c'eſt ainſi que nous travaillons á la vigne du ſeigneur, et nous avons la ſatisfaction de voir, que nos éſclaves deviennent des hommes raiſonnables et policés de ſauvages ou barbares qu'ils etoient; et qu'aucun d'eux ne voudroit rétourner dans ſon pays natal, ſentiment ſi doux pour les blancs. Nous avons notre tache comme eux la leur. Leur part de bonheur et de malheur eſt peutetre préférable à la notre.

Meſſrs. La Verge, la Feuillée, Cavernier, J^{n} B^{te} la Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.

On fait uſage en cette iſle pour engrais de la fiente des beſtiaux et toutes les immondices miſes en tas ſur les habitations a ſucre on fait uſage meme des cendres de bogaces, et ſur les caffetieres, des peaux de la graine du caffier, lorſqu'elles ſont bien pourries et depouillés de leurs ſels trop forts.

A. N° 52.

If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and the Owners?

Mr. Laing.

Already replied to.

Meſſrs. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

Mules and Cattle are uſually employed in carrying out Dung to the Cane Pieces on Sugar Plantations, where it is practicable. The Negroes muſt neceſſarily diſtribute it to the different Holes on Sugar, or to the different Trees on Coffee Eſtates: It is certainly moſt for the Advantage of the Owners, and Eaſe of the Negroes, ſo to employ Cattle and Mules where practicable.

Meſſrs. Dubucq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

Un habitant ſucrier fera très bien d'employer des beſtiaux pour porter le fumier dans ſes pieces de terre. La quantité en ſera augmentée, et ſes négres ſoulagés, le caffetier ne peut s'en ſervir pour cet uſage.

Meſſrs. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, Jn Bte la Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.

Les habitans employeront volontiers des mulets ou bœufs, s'ils pouvoient facilement s'en procurer, ce qui ſeroit auſſi avantageux aux négres qu'aux proprietaires.

A. N° 53.

Upon any Plantation with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding on an Average a certain annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be ſuppoſed to be the nett Income to the Owner, if living on the Iſland, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and clothing his Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other neceſſary Expences; and what the nett Income to the Owner living in Great Britain?

Mr. Laing.

The Expences of an Eſtate are ſo various, from Situation, the Diſpoſition of the Proprietor, &c. that it is impoſſible to give any deciſive Reply to this. An Eſtate that makes 150 Hogſheads of Sugar, and upwards, is ſuppoſed to pay the contingent Expences from the Rum; the Crop of Sugar will be ſubject to no Deductions, but Supplies of Slaves and Stock, or other extra Expences; the Wear and Tear cannot be eaſily aſcertained. If he is ſucceſsful in his Slaves, the Increaſe of the Females will be equal to the Reduction in Value of the others; his Cattle, if his Stock is good, will increaſe in Value; but there will be an unavoidable Loſs of Mules: Such an Eſtate ought to leave the Proprietor 2000l. Sterling *per* Annum, out of which he is to deduct his own Expences, and that of his Family.

Meſſrs. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

A Plantation of 100 heavy Hoſheads of Sugar, if in a Situation near to a Market, and good ſhipping Place, will give to the Owner, if living on the Iſland, a nett annual Revenue of about 1800l. Sterling, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and clothing the Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other neceſſary Expences; and ought to produce as much to the Owner reſiding in England, or within a 100 or a 150l. Sterling of it, if well conducted by a good and honeſt Manager.

We beg leave to add one Obſervation to thoſe which the above Anſwers to the Queries have drawn from us, and to the many which have been made by others on the ſame Subject; which is, that as many Perſons in this and the other ceded Iſlands purchaſed Woodland at high Prices from his Majeſty's Commiſſioners, in Expectation, by the Aſſiſtance of the African Trade, of being able by Degrees to ſtock them with Slaves, at a moderate Expence, ſo as to carry on with effect the Cultivation of them, an Abolition of that Trade, or any great Augmentation in the Price of Slaves, would bear peculiarly hard on ſuch Purchaſers, who, after having expended, in many Inſtances, their little All, would be fruſtrated in their Hopes of reaping the Fruit of their Labour, and expoſed to the Loſs of all they have already expended, by the entire Stop which would be put to their Progreſs in cultivating their Lands.

Remark by Gov. Orde.

Upwards of Two Thouſand in my Opinion; and if we judge from Experience, and the common Conduct of Managers in the Abſence of the Proprietor, not Half that Sum.

Meſſrs. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

Nous ne nous croyons pas aſſez éclaircis ſur cette matiere pour y répondre d'une façon ſatiſfaiſante.

Meſſrs. La Verge, la Feuillée, Cavernier, Jn Bte la Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.

Une habitation ayant un certain attêlier de négres travaillant, & bien conſtitués, occupé a la culture de la canne à ſucre, avec le nombre neceſſaire de bêtes a corne & cavalines, la dite habitation bien cultivée et bien adminiſtrée à tout egard, le proprietaire reſidant en Angleterre doit avoir du moins les deux tiers du produit net tous frais payés nourriture de négres, leurs vetements, fraix de chirurgerie, appointment d'econome, &c.

Mr. Laing.

There are no ſeparate Farms in this Iſland for Corn, Graſs, or Ground Proviſions. All are cultivated by the Slaves of the Coffee and Sugar Plantations.

Meſſrs. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

The Corn, Graſs, and Ground Proviſions, raiſed in this Iſland, are in general produced from Lands annexed to the different Plantations, and worked by the Negroes belonging to them.

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Entièrement des terres contiguës à nos plantations, et travaillées par nos négres: Il peut en etre autrement ailleurs.

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Il y a tres peu de maiteries iſolées. Elles ſont pour l'ordinaire partie de la même habitation et cultivées par les négres de l'habitation principale.

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A. N° 51.

What is the Kind of Manure made uſe of in the Iſland of Dominica?

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The principal Manure uſed in the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane is from the Offals of itſelf. There are Penns placed in the Cane Pieces, where the Cattle lie at Night and Noon. Theſe are frequently moulded from Hollows, or other Places where good Mould is to be had; and once or twice in the Week, or oftener if wet Weather renders it neceſſary, Cane-traſh is thrown into the Penns as Litter, and to increaſe the Quantity of Manure. Theſe being impregnated with the Dung and Urine of the Cattle, Mules, &c. is excellent Manure in Five or Six Months. The Pulp from the Cane called Magraſs, the Lees from the Diſtillery, the Plantain Tree after bearing its Fruit, the Skin of the Plantain, and every other vegetable Subſtance, is collected in a Pond, and mixed with Mould, which in Time becomes good Dung.

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Nous donnons des exemples de juſtice, d'equité, de charité, de patience, de perſévérance, à ceux qui nous entourent, nous propageons ces vertus Chrétiennes parmi eux; c'eſt ainſi que nous travaillons á la vigne du ſeigneur, et nous avons la ſatisfaction de voir, que nos éſclaves deviennent des hommes raiſonnables et policés de ſauvages ou barbares qu'ils etoient; et qu'aucun d'eux ne voudroit rétourner dans ſon pays natal, ſentiment ſi doux pour les blancs. Nous avons notre tache comme eux la leur. Leur part de bonheur et de malheur eſt peutetre préférable à la notre.

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If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and the Owners?

Mr. Laing.

Already replied to.

Mules and Cattle are uſually employed in carrying out Dung to the Cane Pieces on Sugar Plantations, where it is practicable. The Negroes muſt neceſſarily diſtribute it to the different Holes on Sugar, or to the different Trees on Coffee Eſtates: It is certainly moſt for the Advantage of the Owners, and Eaſe of the Negroes, ſo to employ Cattle and Mules where practicable.

Meſſrs. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

Un habitant ſucrier fera très bien d'employer des beſtiaux pour porter le fumier dans ſes pieces de terre. La quantité en ſera augmentée, et ſes négres ſoulagés, le caffetier ne peut s'en ſervir pour cet uſage.

Meſſrs. Dubucq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

Les habitans employeront volontiers des mulets ou bœufs, s'ils pouvoient facilement s'en procurer, ce qui ſeroit auſſi avantageux aux négres qu'aux proprietaires.

Meſſrs. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, J^{n} B^{te} la Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.

A. N° 53.

Upon any Plantation with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding on an Average a certain annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be ſuppoſed to be the nett Income to the Owner, if living on the Iſland, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and clothing his Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other neceſſary Expences; and what the nett Income to the Owner living in Great Britain?

The Expences of an Eſtate are ſo various, from Situation, the Diſpoſition of the Proprietor, &c. that it is impoſſible to give any deciſive Reply to this. An Eſtate that makes 150 Hogſheads of Sugar, and upwards, is ſuppoſed to pay the contingent Expences from the Rum; the Crop of Sugar will be ſubject to no Deductions, but Supplies of Slaves and Stock, or other extra Expences; the Wear and Tear cannot be eaſily aſcertained. If he is ſucceſsful in his Slaves, the Increaſe of the Females will be equal to the Reduction in Value of the others; his Cattle, if his Stock is good, will increaſe in Value; but there will be an unavoidable Loſs of Mules: Such an Eſtate ought to leave the Proprietor 2000l. Sterling *per* Annum, out of which he is to deduct his own Expences, and that of his Family.

Mr. Laing.

A Plantation of 100 heavy Hoſheads of Sugar, if in a Situation near to a Market, and good ſhipping Place, will give to the Owner, if living on the Iſland, a nett annual Revenue of about 1800l. Sterling, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and clothing the Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other neceſſary Expences; and ought to produce as much to the Owner reſiding in England, or within a 100 or a 150l. Sterling of it, if well conducted by a good and honeſt Manager.

We beg leave to add one Obſervation to thoſe which the above Anſwers to the Queries have drawn from us, and to the many which have been made by others on the ſame Subject; which is, that as many Perſons in this and the other ceded Iſlands purchaſed Woodland at high Prices from his Majeſty's Commiſſioners, in Expectation, by the Aſſiſtance of the African Trade, of being able by Degrees to ſtock them with Slaves, at a moderate Expence, ſo as to carry on with effect the Cultivation of them, an Abolition of that Trade, or any great Augmentation in the Price of Slaves, would bear peculiarly hard on ſuch Purchaſers, who, after having expended, in many Inſtances, their little All, would be fruſtrated in their Hopes of reaping the Fruit of their Labour, and expoſed to the Loſs of all they have already expended, by the entire Stop which would be put to their Progreſs in cultivating their Lands.

Meſſrs. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

Upwards of Two Thouſand in my Opinion; and if we judge from Experience, and the common Conduct of Managers in the Abſence of the Proprietor, not Half that Sum.

Remark by Gov. Orde.

Nous ne nous croyons pas aſſez éclaircis ſur cette matiere pour y répondre d'une façon ſatisfaiſante.

Meſſrs. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

Une habitation ayant un certain attêlier de négres travaillant, & bien conſtitués, occupé a la culture de la canne à ſucre, avec le nombre neceſſaire de bêtes a corne & cavalines, la dite habitation bien cultivée et bien adminiſtrée à tout egard, le proprietaire reſidant en Angleterre doit avoir du moins les deux tiers du produit net tous frais payés nourriture de négres, leurs vetements, fraix de chirurgerie, appointment d'econome, &c.

Meſſrs. La Verge, la Feuillée, Cavernier, J^{n} B^{te} la Signiardi, Edm. Deſabaije, Habitans François.

St. Vincent. A. Nº 1, 2, 3.

A. Nº 1.

WHAT is the legal Power which Maſters have over their Slaves in each of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?

Gov. Seton. In order to give a full Anſwer to this Queſtion, it is neceſſary to conſider it in a twofold Senſe. Firſt, with reſpect to the legal Power which a Maſter has over his Slaves, as touching his Property in them, and his Right to ſell or diſpoſe of them; Secondly, with reſpect to the legal Authority he has over them while in his Poſſeſſion, ſo as to enforce Obedience to his Commands.

Conſidering the Queſtion in the firſt Light, it may be obſerved generally, that where no particular Circumſtances of Debt or other legal Reſtrictions occur, every Maſter has an abſolute Right to ſell or diſpoſe of his Property in Slaves, with or without Conditions; but as the Property in Slaves is by the Laws of St. Vincent of a mixed Nature, partaking in ſome Reſpects of the Quality of real Eſtate, and in ſome of perſonal, it frequently happens that the Maſter is prevented, by the Operation of Law, from alienating his Property at all, or that he is prevented from doing ſo for a longer Term than his natural Life. In order to make myſelf underſtood, it may be proper to obſerve, that by the Slave Act of the Iſland, Slaves are ſo far made real Eſtate, that they deſcend to the Heir at Law, that Widows are dowable in them, and that the Property in them may be modified by the ſame Limitations and Reſtrictions as is Property in Land; but in all Caſes where no previous Reſtrictions occur, they are made Aſſets in the Hands of Executors for the Payment of Debts, after every other Part of the perſonal Eſtate has been expended.

The legal Power which a Maſter has over his Slaves in point of Treatment, enables him to exact ſuch a Proportion of Labour from them as is conſiſtent with Humanity and the Health of the Slaves, and in inflicting ſuch Puniſhments by Whipping or Confinement as may be proportionate to the Offences which ſometimes occur, and neceſſary for the preſerving of due Authority over them. This I conceive to be the *legal* Authority with which Maſters are inveſted: No doubt ſome Examples occur, though not frequently, where Maſters have exceeded their Bounds, either from an avaricious or cruel Diſpoſition; but ſhould a Slave happen to die in conſequence of ill Treatment received from his Maſter, the Maſter would be liable to ſuffer Death or other Puniſhment according to the Enormity of the Offence, and the Circumſtances of the Caſe.

A. Nº 2.

What is the Protection granted to Slaves by Law in each of the Britiſh Iſlands?

Gov. Seton. The Protection granted by Law to Slaves extends ſo far as expreſly to prevent a Maſter or any other Perſon from mutilating or diſmembering a Slave; and I have no doubt that a Maſter would be puniſhable by Indictment in the criminal Courts of Law for any enormous Acts of Barbarity which he might commit, though ſuch Acts might not be *expreſsly* laid down and prohibited by the Words of the Slave Act. The ſame Reaſoning holds good in the reſpect to Strangers; over and above which an Action of Treſpaſs will lie againſt Strangers at the Suit of the Maſter, for any ill Treatment ſhewn by him to a Slave. The great Misfortune which Slaves labour under is, that as their Teſtimony can never be admitted in a Court of Law, many Acts of Cruelty may paſs unpuniſhed for Want of Evidence whereon to convict Offenders; but this Inconvenience can only occur upon very ſmall Plantations, where the Maſter employs no White Servant. Upon the larger Settlements the Servants are a Check upon the Owner, and mutually on each other, as their Evidence can always be brought forward to eſtabliſh any Facts which may be ſubjected to a legal Inveſtigation.

A. Nº 3.

For what Offences are Slaves ſubject to their Maſters Correction? For what are they amenable to the eſtabliſhed Juriſdiction of the Iſland, and in what Manner are they tried?

Gov. Seton. Slaves are ſubject to the Correction of the Maſter for all ſuch Offences as are of a private Nature, and not cognizable by the Law, and for ſuch Acts of Neglect as they may be guilty of in Diſcharge of the Buſineſs impoſed upon them. But for ſuch Offences as are made criminal, they are puniſhable by an Order from One or Two Juſtices of the Peace, according to the Nature of the Offence committed, and the Degree of Puniſhment to be inflicted. In all Matters affecting Life or Limb, the Trial is to be held before Two Juſtices of the Peace at leaſt. In every Trial, the Slave may be allowed Counſel, if required, and is entitled to Benefit of Clergy in every Caſe where it is not expreſsly taken away. No Slave can be puniſhed with Death for Theft, unleſs

leſs the Value of the Thing ſtolen amounts to Six Pounds Currency; and though this Mode of Trial is certainly too ſummary, and requires ſome Amendment, yet it rarely happens in St. Vincent that any Slave is executed, perhaps not more than One or Two in Twelve Months upon an Average.

A. N° 4.

To what Penalties are Maſters, or thoſe who act under them, ſubject if they tranſgreſs the Laws made for the Protection of Negro Slaves, or in any reſpect exerciſe Acts of Cruelty towards them, and to what Courts are they in ſuch Caſes amenable?

Anſwered in a great Meaſure in the Anſwers to the 1ſt and 2d Queſtions. Gov. Seton.

A. N° 5.

Are Negro Slaves fed at their Maſters Expence, or by their own Labour; and when fed by their Maſters, with what are they fed, and in what Quantity?

The Cuſtom with reſpect to the feeding of Slaves differs upon different Eſtates. In general they are fed partly by their own Labour, and partly by the Aſſiſtance of the Maſter; but as there is conſtantly an Abundance of Proviſions in St. Vincent, the Produce of the Iſland, and as the Seaſons are very regular, every Slave of the leaſt Induſtry may be amply ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Food, the Produce of his own Labour, raiſed from the Ground allowed him by his Maſter for the Purpoſe of Cultivation; over and above which, it is common for each Slave upon the different Eſtates to receive a weekly Allowance of Herrings, Salt Fiſh, or Salt Beef, from his Maſter, which, mixed with the Ground Proviſions of the Iſland, affords them very comfortable and wholeſome Food. Gov. Seton.

A. N° 6.

How are Negro Slaves clothed, lodged, and ſecured againſt the Inclemency of the Seaſon? —State the Law and the Practice.

The Slave Act expreſsly directs every Owner of Slaves to ſupply annually each Male Slave with a Pair of Drawers and a Shirt, or a cloſe bodied Frock, and each Female Slave with a Shift and Petticoat; beſides which Clothing, it is cuſtomary to give them a few Yards of Blanketing and a Hat, and ſome other little Matters. With reſpect to the Lodging, though no Proviſion is expreſsly made for it by Law, yet it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that every Maſter, for his own Intereſt, will be careful as to that Point: And the Cuſtom is, to build them Huts about Twenty Feet long, and Twelve wide, which are either wattled or boarded on the Sides, and thatched with dried Cane Tops. Theſe Huts are generally warm and dry, and are inhabited upon an Average by Three or Four Negroes each. Gov. Seton.

A. N° 7.

What is the annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, at different Ages reſpectively?

It is difficult to aſcertain the annual Expence attending the Maintenance of Negroes at different Ages; but calculating the annual Expence of a Gang collectively, and including in the Calculation the Expence of feeding and attending the Sick, the Sugar and Rum expended amongſt them, the Salt Proviſions allowed them, the Clothing and Feeding, and the Chriſtmas Allowance, and it may be computed that each Negro coſts his Maſter from Seven to Eight Pounds Currency *per Annum*, upon thoſe Plantations where they are fed almoſt entirely with Ground Proviſions, the Produce of their own Labour. Gov. Seton.

A. N° 8.

Are many Negroes uſually let out to hire; in what Numbers, and on what Conditions?

Some few Perſons hire Negroes out by the Day, Year, or Job. The Coſt of a good working Negro *per* Day is generally Three Shillings Currency; the annual Hire of a Negro is from Twelve to Sixteen Pounds Currency; and the Charge by the Job is according to the Nature of the Work. In digging Cane-holes, for Inſtance, the common Charge is Seven Pounds Currency *per* Acre: But as Cotton at preſent bears a very high Price, there are ſo few Negroes hired out in St. Vincent (except ſuch as have been brought up to Trades), that it is difficult to aſcertain the Cuſtom. Gov. Seton.

A. N° 9.

Are any Days, or Hours in Days, ſet apart in which the Slaves may labour for themſelves? —State the Law and the Practice.

Gov. Seton. The Slaves in St. Vincent are always allowed to reſt from Twelve to Two in the Afternoon, and, except in Crop Time, are diſmiſſed from their Labour at Sunſet. They are alſo allowed One Afternoon in each Week to work in their Grounds, and have the Sunday to themſelves; and during the Chriſtmas Holidays, they have Three Days of Reſt allowed them by the Slave Act.

A. N° 10.

Have Negro Slaves any Portions of Land aſſigned them for the Purpoſe of cultivating them for their own Uſe?—State the Law and the Practice.

Gov. Seton. As the Plantations in St. Vincent are generally underhanded, there is no Scarcity of Ground for the Purpoſe of raiſing Proviſions; but over and above the ſpare Land adapted to raiſing the Staple Commodities of the Iſland, which is cultivated in Proviſions, almoſt every Plantation contains other Spots unfit for Purpoſes of regular Cultivation, on account of the uneven Surface of the Country, which anſwer very well for Proviſions; and in theſe broken and ſteep Places, the Negroes raiſe the different Sorts of Food neceſſary for their Subſiſtence in a great Abundance.

A. N° 11.

Are Negro Slaves ſubject to any peculiar Diſeaſes to which White Inhabitants, or Free Negroes, are not ſubject? And if they are ſo ſubject, aſſign the Cauſes.

Gov. Seton. The Diſeaſes to which Negroes ſeem peculiarly ſubject are the Yaws, and a Diſorder in the Stomach, ariſing perhaps from Poverty of Blood, and ending frequently in a dropſical Habit. The former Diſeaſe is ſaid to be common amongſt them on the Coaſt of Africa; and as to the latter, it may probably ariſe from the Nature of the Food which they eat. It is to be obſerved, however, that few active, induſtrious, or well-diſpoſed Negroes are troubled with it; but generally thoſe of an indolent and lazy Habit, who neglect their own Grounds, and depend for Subſiſtence upon their Maſters. The Free Negroes are equally ſubject to theſe Diſorders as Slaves, though not in ſo great a Degree, which, perhaps, is owing to their being better fed and clothed.

A. N° 12.

What Care is taken of the Slaves in Sickneſs? Are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpoſe? What Proviſion is made for them when old or diſabled; and are their Maſters obliged in ſuch Caſes to maintain them?

Gov. Seton. On every Plantation of any Conſequence, a Phyſician is employed by the Year to attend the ſick Negroes, who commonly viſits the Eſtate Three Times a Week, or oftener when neceſſary. There is a Houſe allotted for the Reception of the Sick, and One or Two Nurſes appointed to attend them. Medicines proper for their different Complaints are adminiſtered to them, under the Direction of the Phyſician; and Panado, Gruel, Sago, or other Food, ſupplied them by their Maſters. This is the common Cuſtom of the Country, which however is not eſtabliſhed by Law, but by that Senſe of Self-intereſt, excluſive of any Conſiderations of Humanity, which ſeldom fails to be a ſufficient Inducement to Men to be careful of their Property. The Slave Act expreſsly directs Owners of Slaves to maintain their infirm or ſuperannuated Slaves.

A. N° 13.

What is the general Period of the Lives of Negro Slaves? Is it of equal Duration with that of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes?

Gov. Seton. Warm Climates in general are not ſo conducive to long Life as the colder Climates, and on this Account Negroes in the Weſt Indies are not commonly ſo long-lived as Europeans in Europe. But over and above theſe Conſiderations, they certainly are more ſubject to Diſeaſes, from the Viciſſitudes of the Weather in the rainy Seaſon, than are labouring People in Europe. However, there are many Inſtances of Longevity amongſt them: But if the common Duration of their Lives is to be aſcertained, it may be defined at about Fifty Years; and this Calculation is to be confined to the Creole Negroes, or thoſe ſeaſoned to the Climate; for it is very certain that of the Negroes imported from the Coaſt of Africa, a much greater Proportion of them die under that Age than arrive at it. It is difficult to ſay whether Free Negroes are more long-lived than Slaves; but the Preſumption is certainly greatly in their Favour, as they live more at their Eaſe, and enjoy more of the Comforts of Life than fall to the Share of Slaves; and as the actual Neceſſaries of Life are very eaſily procured in theſe Climates, being in fact but very few, the Labour of a healthy Man is more than ſufficient to procure them for himſelf and a ſmall Family. Therefore, if a Free Negro is commonly induſtrious, he will have much Time for Reſt, after performing the Labour neceſſary for his Support. To give a more full Anſwer to this Queſtion might lead us into too extenſive a Field for the preſent Purpoſe.

A. N° 14.

What is the Practice reſpecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves, and what are the Regulations concerning it?

As to the Practices reſpecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves, there are none but thoſe which Nature points out. They go together according to their own Inclinations, and part when Diſguſt, Satiety, or Incontinency, prompts them to do ſo. However, it is not at all an uncommon Thing for a Huſband and Wife who have Children to live together for the Period of their Lives, and to unite their Intereſts and Labour for the Support and Benefit of their Children. Gov. Seton.

A. N° 15.

Can any Cauſes be aſſigned which impede the natural Increaſe of Negro Slaves?

Many Cauſes may be aſſigned which impede the actual Increaſe of Negro Slaves. Firſt, the Weſt India Climate is greatly injurious to the Conſtitutions of all Children. The Women who are employed in conſtant Labour are not in general ſo apt to breed as thoſe who live more at Eaſe; and Negro Children, from the Quality of their Food, are liable to more Diſeaſes ariſing from Worms than White Children. But over and above theſe Conſiderations, as Chaſtity is held in no particular Eſtimation among the Female Sex, the younger Part of them ſeldom confine themſelves to One Huſband ſo long as they can gratify their Inclinations to Variety, or receive a Price for their Favours, by beſtowing them more at large; and on this Account the Negro Women are not apt to breed while very young. It would be difficult to aſcertain the Proportion of Children reared, in compariſon of thoſe who are born through the Iſland; but, upon well-regulated Eſtates, a Proportion of One in Two are commonly reared. Gov. Seton.

A. N° 16 and 17.

Are many Children born of Negro Slaves, and in what Proportion are they reared? Are the Children of Negro Slaves ſubject to any Diſeaſes to which the Children of White Inhabitants are not equally ſubject; and if they are, to what Cauſe is it to be imputed?

Negro Children (Slaves) are more ſubject to Worms than White Children, and perhaps may not be raiſed in as great a Proportion as the Children of Free Negroes, becauſe they cannot in general be ſo well provided for. Gov. Seton.

A. N° 18 and 19.

Are Negro Slaves or their Children in general baptized? What religious Inſtitutions are there for their Benefit in each of the Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?

It is not uncommon for Negro Slaves to be baptized by the Romiſh Prieſts; but this depends entirely on their own Inclinations, as there are no religious Inſtitutions eſtabliſhed by Law for the Benefit of Slaves in the Iſland. Gov. Seton.

A. N° 20 and 21.

Are any Miſſionaries ſent from England for the Inſtruction of Negro Slaves, and what has been their Succeſs? If unſucceſsful, to what Cauſe is it to be attributed? Are the Miſſionaries more ſucceſsful in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Free Negroes than in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Slaves? And to what Cauſe is any Difference in this Reſpect to be imputed?

Some Miſſionaries are at preſent in St. Vincent, who have been ſent out by the Society of Methodiſts in England: But the Object of their Miſſion is ſaid to be the Converſion of the Charaibs. However, the Negroes have an Opportunity of attending at their Meeting-houſe in the principal Town, where they preach Three or Four Days in each Week. Gov. Seton.

N. B. No Anſwers have been returned by Governor Seton from the 22d to the 27th Head of Inquiry, both incluſive; which Heads of Inquiry relate to the Practice of Obeah, and whether many of the Negroes in this Iſland are Mahometans.

A. N° 28.

With reſpect to Negro Slaves and Free Negroes, what is the Proportion between Males and Females?

Gov. Seton. There is no obvious Difference between the Proportion of Males and Females among Slaves and among Free People.

A. N° 29.

What is the average Value of a Country-born Negro Man and Woman? And what the average Value of an imported Negro Man and Woman?

Gov. Seton. A Country-born Negro Man, of a good Conſtitution and Diſpoſition, when young, is worth from Seventy-five to Eighty Pounds Sterling: A Country-born Woman of the ſame Deſcription, from Fifty-five to Sixty-five Pounds Sterling. An imported Negro Man, whoſe Diſpoſition cannot be known, but anſwering in other Reſpects to the above Deſcription, is purchaſed at Forty-five or Fifty Pounds Sterling, and an imported Woman at Thirty-five to Forty Pounds Sterling.

A. N° 30.

Has the Produce of each of the Iſlands increaſed in proportion to the increaſed Number of Negro Slaves? And if it has not ſo increaſed, what Reaſon is to be aſſigned for it?

Gov. Seton. The Produce of St. Vincent certainly has increaſed with the Number of Slaves; and if the ſame Advantages have not been derived from an Increaſe of Slaves in the other Iſlands, this Defect muſt ariſe from ſome temporary Calamity which may hereafter be removed, or to the Injuries which the Soil may have ſuffered from long Cultivation. It is a Fact aſcertained by conſtant Experience, that the Produce of the Soil is ever in proportion to the Quantity of Labour properly beſtowed upon it. Seaſons certainly make Variation in the Crops of the different Years; but thoſe Plantations which are moſt highly cultivated are without doubt, *cæteris paribus*, the moſt productive.

A. N° 31.

What Number of Acres has been in Cultivation in each Year, diſtinguiſhing the Proportion of Acres that has been appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, Ground Proviſions, &c. and what has in each Year been the Produce thereof reſpectively?

Gov. Seton. It is difficult to aſcertain the Quantity of Land employed in the different Articles of Cultivation. Cotton is at preſent in its Infancy, but is increaſing every Year, and is the Object of all the new Settlers in the Iſland. The average Quantity of Sugar produced is about Six Thouſand Hogſheads; Cocoa and Coffee are not much cultivated.

A. N° 32.

What is the Mode of cultivating and preparing the Ground for Cotton, Sugar, &c. reſpectively?

Gov. Seton. The Mode of cultivating the Ground for the Sugar Cane is as follows:

If the Soil is poor, a ſufficient Quantity of Manure is diſtributed in different Heaps upon the Land, carried in Carts, or on the Backs of Mules according to the Nature of the Surface; after this, the Ground is cleared of Graſs and Weeds. It is then marked out carefully in ſtraight Lines with Stakes, and divided into Squares of Four or Five Feet. The Negroes are ſet to work upon the Land, and One or Two, according to their Strength, are employed in the digging of a Cane Hole. They turn up the Soil with Hoes to the Depth of about Six Inches, drawing back the Dirt to the Stakes which are placed in a ſtraight Line, and thus forming Banks of Earth parallel to each other of about Eighteen Inches high. This Mode of Cultivation is calculated to expoſe as much of the Soil as poſſible to the Sun and Air, to prevent Waſhes in heavy Rains, and to admit a free Paſſage of Air through the Cane Holes. After the Cane Holes are dug, the Negroes are employed with Baſkets in diſtributing the Dung which has been previouſly placed upon the Land. In a ſhort Time afterwards, the Canes are planted; and Three or Four Plants are commonly put into each Hole of Four or Five Feet ſquare; Cotton is planted from the Seed in ſmall Holes, at the Diſtance of Four, Five, Six, or Eight Feet, according to the Nature of the Soil.

A. N° 33.

What Soil is moſt favourable for Sugar, Cotton, &c. and how far is the Soil capable of Improvement by Manure?

A rich, looſe, black Soil is the moſt favourable both to Sugar and Cotton; and a cold ſteep clayey Soil is very unfavourable to both, not only in reſpect of the Quantity of Produce, but alſo of the Quality. The different Soils accordingly, as they approach to the one or the other of theſe Extremes, are variouſly productive. Manure, conſiſting principally of Animal Dung and Cane Traſh, is conſtantly uſed by thoſe Planters who have a ſufficient Quantity of Mules and Cattle to produce it, and a ſufficient Strength of Negroes to throw it upon the Land. Gov. Seton.

A. N° 34.

What Difference is there in the Produce *per* Acre of different Plantations in the ſame Year, when not expoſed to any extraordinary Accident?

The Difference in the Produce *per* Acre of different Plantations varies materially, according to their Situation, Soil, and Surface. Thoſe Plantations which are ſituated on the Sea Coaſt are, in general, conſiderably more fruitful than the inland Plantations; the Reaſon is, becauſe they are more flat, of a looſer Soil, and are more expoſed to the Sun; the inland Plantations are of a ſteeper Surface and colder Soil, and are more liable to be affected by the Torrents of Rain which frequently fall in St. Vincent. Gov. Seton.

A. N° 35.

By what Cauſes are Crops, on different Parts of the ſame Iſland, partially affected?

The preceding Anſwer may ſerve in Part as an Anſwer to this Queſtion: Over and above which, different Plantations are differently infected with a Kind of Vermin, known by the Name of Borer, which is very injurious to the Sugar Cane. Gov. Seton.

A. N° 36.

Does the Quantity of Labour which it is neceſſary to require from the Negroes vary materially in different Parts of the Year, as it does in Europe in Harveſt Time, &c.? and is there any Period at which the increaſed Labour produces any particular Effect on the Health of the Negroes?

The Quantity of Labour required from the Negroes differs materially in the different Parts of the Year. From the Month of January to June the Crop commonly continues, at which Time the Negroes are worked much harder than at the other Part of the Year. However, it is found by conſtant Experience that they enjoy their Health much better during the Period of hard Labour, than during the Remainder of the Year. The Reaſon is, that the Weather is drier, and that the Negroes are greatly benefited in their Health by eating the Sugar Cane, which they are always allowed to do in Crop Time without any Reſtraint. Gov. Seton.

A. N° 37, 38, and 39.

Would it be poſſible to cultivate to Advantage the Weſt India Iſlands by the Labour of Europeans or of Free Negroes?

What is the Diſpoſition of Free Negroes with reſpect to Labour, particularly continual or diurnal Labour?

Could an European Conſtitution ſubſiſt in ſuch a Climate, under the Labour neceſſary for cultivating a Weſt India Plantation?

It would be impoſſible to cultivate the Weſt India Iſlands by the Labour of Europeans, who would be abſolutely unable to bear that intenſe Degree of Heat to which they muſt be expoſed: And as to the Labour of Free Negroes, very little Dependance is to be placed upon them, in a Country where the Neceſſaries of Life are ſo few and ſo eaſily acquired. Gov. Seton.

A. N° 40 and 41.

Is the Labour of Cattle, and of what Species, and in what Proportion, uſed in the Cultivation of a Weſt India Plantation? Could the Quantity of ſuch Cattle be increaſed and could their Labour be ſubſtituted for that of Slaves in a greater Extent than it is at preſent?

The Labour of Cattle and Mules is always employed in St. Vincent wherever it can be; and it is a Maxim adopted by every reaſonable Planter to ſubſtitute Animal Labour for the Labour of Man wherever it is practicable ſo to do. Gov. Seton.

A. N° 42.

Have different European Inſtruments of Huſbandry from Time to Time been introduced in the Cultivation of Plantations in the Weſt Indies, and is it likely that the Uſe of theſe could be extended or further Improvements in this reſpect be applied to lighten and abridge the Labour of Slaves in cultivating Weſt India Plantations?

Gov. Seton. The Plough has been particularly attempted in St. Vincent; but as it is no where adopted, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that it has been attempted without Succeſs. Poſſibly upon a few level Plantations it might leſſen the Labour of Negroes; but the Surface of the Iſland is in general ſo rugged that no great Expectations are to be formed from it.

A. N° 44 and 45.

How much Land is there in the Iſland of St. Vincent which is not private Property?

What Proportion of the Land which is private Property in the ſaid Iſland is now in Cultivation?

Gov. Seton. The Reports of the Surveyors have not been ſufficiently accurate to enable me to anſwer theſe Queſtions.

A. N° 46 and 47.

What Proportion of Land now in Cultivation in the ſaid Iſland would, from Situation or Soil, admit of the Uſe of the Plough?

In how many Plantations in the ſaid Iſland has the Plough been known to be introduced for the Purpoſe of preparing the Land for Cultivation?

Gov. Seton. Already anſwered.

A. N° 48.

How many Slaves in the whole are employed in the ſaid Iſland in the Cultivation of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, &c. &c. and how many in menial Services, in making Roads, Fiſhing, or any other Employments?

Gov. Seton. The Returns of Slaves employed in different Works are too inaccurate to enable me to anſwer the Queſtion.

A. N° 49.

What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation; and what is the average Proportion of Produce in each Species to the Number of Acres or of Slaves?

Gov. Seton. The Proportion of Slaves to the Number of Acres in Cultivation is not eaſily aſcertained, without better Information than we have at preſent. There are few Plantations which give a Hogſhead of Sugar for every Negro in the Gang, including thoſe of all Denominations; or a Hogſhead of Sugar for every Acre of Land in Cultivation.

A. N° 50.

Is the Corn, Graſs, or Ground Proviſions, raiſed in the ſaid Iſland produced from ſeparate Farms; or from Lands annexed to the Plantations reſpectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the ſaid Plantations?

Gov. Seton. The Corn, Graſs, and Ground Proviſions in the Iſland, are almoſt univerſally raiſed upon the ſame Plantations with the Sugar and Cotton. The Article of Proviſions has already been fully explained.

A. N° 51.

What is the Kind of Manure made uſe of in the Iſland of St. Vincent?

Gov. Seton. This Queſtion has been already anſwered in the Anſwer to Queſtion A. N° 32.

A. N° 52.

If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and the Owners?

They always do when they can. Already anſwered in Anſwer to A. N° 41 and 42. Gov. Seton.

A. N° 53.

Upon any Plantation with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding on an Average a certain annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be ſuppoſed to be the nett Income to the Owner if living on the Iſland, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and clothing his Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other neceſſary Expences? And what the nett Income to the Owner living in Great Britain?

The nett Income of Plantations vary, according to the Quantity of Sugar and Cotton produced: A ſmall Eſtate is at a greater Expence, in proportion to its Produce, than a larger one; becauſe the Buildings, the Stock, and White Servants neceſſary for the one, are ſufficient for the other, with a very little additional Expence. The Expence annually attending a Plantation of One Hundred Hogſheads may amount to about 1200l. Currency, the annual Expence of a Plantation of Two Hundred Hogſheads will not exceed 1600l. Currency. The ſame Windmill, Water Mill, or Cattle Mill ſufficient for the One, is ſufficient for the other; and a few more Mules and Negroes, and a ſmall Addition in the Buildings, create the principal Difference between the one and the other. The nett Income of a Plantation of One Hundred Hogſheads of Sugar may amount to 1000l. Sterling *per* Annum. The Income of a Plantation of Two Hundred Hogſheads *per* Annum will be 2600l. Sterling at leaſt. Gov. Seton.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Chief Juſtice Ottley to Sir William Young. Dated St. Vincent, Auguſt 6, 1788.

There are many Circumſtances attending the Slave Trade, and the Treatment of Slaves in the Weſt India Colonies, which call aloud for Reformation, The former Subject the Parliament I underſtand have at preſent under their Conſideration; and I have no doubt, but that in their Wiſdom they will make ſuch Regulations in every Circumſtance attending the Exportation of Negroes from Africa, as may be conſiſtent with Humanity, and the Health and Welfare of the Slaves, by preventing the barbarous Cuſtom of cramming too many Human Bodies in One Veſſel, and by obliging each Ship to be provided with a ſufficient Number of tight Water Caſks, to hold a proper Supply of Water for the Voyage, and a reaſonable Quantity of Food to ſecure the Slaves againſt Want. They will alſo, I ſuppoſe, oblige the Maſters of Veſſels, and all the other Officers to keep proper Regiſters of the Mortality which may happen in each Voyage, and whenever that Mortality may happen to be extraordinary, to aſſign on oath the Cauſes of it, and to be liable to legal Proſecution if thoſe Cauſes ſhould ariſe from Neglect or Cruelty. They ought alſo to be prevented from following the barbarous Practice (which I underſtand is too common) of rubbing the Slaves with mercurial and repellent Drugs or Ointments, when they are near Land, in order to drive in any Eruptions with which they may be troubled, and to give their Skins a ſmooth and gloſſy Appearance; the Conſequence of this Practice is, that many of the Slaves who have been treated in the above Manner, die ſoon after their Landing, or break out into bad Sores, by reaſon of their natural Propenſity to bathe themſelves in freſh Water, and to eat the Vegetables and Fruits of the Country, after the harſh and diſagreeable Impriſonment during a long Voyage. It would be proper alſo to attend to the Protection of the Mariners on Board of theſe Veſſels, who are frequently ſo ill treated during the latter Part of the Voyage, that they are induced to run away from their Ships, and thus to forfeit their Wages become due to them by the Time of their Arrival here. It is alſo a conſtant Practice in the Agreement made with the Sailors on their entering on board of the African Ships, to defraud them, or at leaſt to impoſe upon their Ignorance, by ſpecifying that they ſhall receive ſo many Pounds or Shillings *per* Month, Part payable in the Weſt Indies, and Part in England, and by this Artifice they pay them *Pounds Currency* here, inſtead of Sterling at Home: many of theſe Circumſtances have come under my Cognizance as a Magiſtrate, by reaſon of the Complaints lodged by the Sailors againſt their Captains. With reſpect to the internal Government of Negroes in the Colonies, many Regulations are required to protect them againſt the Cruelty and Avarice of bad Maſters, who are indeed *not very numerous*, but who do exiſt in almoſt every Iſland. The great Hardſhip which Slaves labour under at preſent is, that as their Evidence can never be admitted againſt White People, they are liable to ſuffer much Abuſe and ill Treatment from an Oppreſſive Governor or Maſter, without any legal Remedy or Protection. They are liable, moreover, to be hard worked, badly fed, and clothed, notwithſtanding any Proviſions hitherto made to the Contrary. The only Mode by which I conceive theſe Defects can be remedied is, by framing a Law againſt them of ſuch Form as to make it *operate of itſelf*, by laying an indiſpenſible Obligation upon certain Deſcriptions of Perſons in the Weſt Indies to ſee the Law enforced; for however ſtrange it may appear in Theory, nothing is found more true in Practice, than that Laws are leſs obeyed in ſmall Communities than in larger ones. The Magiſtrates and the People are generally too intimate, and too nearly connected; hence that Reverence and Reſpect which is paid to the Office when exerciſed at a Diſtance, is much diminiſhed by Habits of Intimacy and Connection. Beſides theſe Conſiderations, the Office of an Informer is conſidered as an odious one; and it becomes a diſagreeable Taſk to bring any Offender to Juſtice who is your Neighbour, and perhaps your Intimate. If to theſe Defects in our Police we add the Difficulties of bringing legal Proofs to eſtabliſh any Facts, we ſhall then be able to form ſome Idea of the wide Field which Cruelty and Avarice have to range in. The Plan of a Slave Act which I have propoſed without Succeſs in this Iſland, and which I could wiſh to ſee recommended from Home, is this: “That every Owner or Poſſeſſor of Slaves ſhould be under the Neceſſity of planting a certain Quantity of Proviſions, in proportion to his Number of Slaves (ſay One Acre for every Fifteen Negroes): That he ſhould be forced to give to each Slave a certain Quantity of Clothing annually; ſay Two Shirts and Two Pair of Trowſers, a warm Jacket, a Hat, and Four Yards of Blanket to each Man; Two Petticoats and Shifts, a Hat, &c. &c. to each Woman: That each Plantation ſhould build and keep in order an Hoſpital of certain Dimenſions, in Proportion to the Number of Slaves on it, for the Convenience of the Sick: That Dwelling-houſes, in the Proportion of One for every Four or Five Negroes, properly ſecured againſt the Inclemencies of the Weather, ſhould be kept up on each Plantation: That each Owner of Slaves ſhould be forced to deliver out weekly to each Slave, either Three Pounds of Beef or Pork, or Two Pounds of Salt Fiſh, or Seven or Eight Herrings, and a Quantity in Proportion to the Children:

That no Maſter or Director of Slaves ſhould be allowed, on any Pretence whatever, to give more than Thirty-ſix Laſhes to a Slave; and if this Clauſe is offended againſt, a heavy Penalty to be inflicted, whether the Negroes ſuffer by it or not: That no Slave ſhould be puniſhed by his Maſter more than Once in One Week, if the Puniſhment ſhould exceed Twelve Laſhes: That in every Caſe where the Offence committed might require a heavier Puniſhment, not exceeding Fifty Laſhes: That any Man killing a Slave, ſhould be deemed a Felon, and ſuffer Death: That any Man mutilating or diſmembering a Slave, drawing his Teeth, cutting off his Ears, &c. to ſuffer peremptorily an Impriſonment for Six Months, and to pay a Fine: That no Slave ſhould be tried for any Offence affecting Life or Limbs, but by a Jury of Four, and before Two Juſtices of the Peace: That in all Caſes where the Benefit of Clergy is not taken away, it ſhould be allowed to Slaves, and the Court to be Counſel for the Priſoner under Trial: That no Slave ſhould be liable to be chained, &c. without a Warrant ſigned by Two Juſtices, expreſſing the Length of Time he is to wear it, and the Offence for which it is put on: That an exact Regiſter ſhould be kept on each Plantation of the Deaths, and of the Cauſes of them. And in order that theſe Regulations ſhould be ſtrictly adhered to, certain Perſons ſhould be appointed in each Pariſh, who ſhould be under the Neceſſity of viſiting all the Plantations in it twice in each Year, having Power to inſpect them properly, to view the Condition of the Slaves in each, their Houſes, Hoſpitals, and Clothing, and to have a Power of examining upon Oath any White or other Perſon, touching the ſeveral Regulations eſtabliſhed by Law. Theſe Viſitors ſhould make a Return on Oath to the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly, of the Particulars which come under their Conſideration, and that Return ſhould be printed. I would alſo recommend, that no other Puniſhment ſhould be allowed but Whipping or Confinement, where the Maſter or Governor is to puniſh; that the Slaves ſhould be allowed Half a Day in each Week, or One Day in a Fortnight, beſides their Sunday, during the Months of June, July, and ſo on, until December. Two Hours of Reſt daily at Noon, and from Sun-ſet till Day-light, during Three Months in Time of Crop; their Labour muſt neceſſarily be much harder, but they are always ſo healthy and contented in the dry Seaſon, that they feel no Inconvenience from it. Indeed, in the Crop Months, it would be attended with the greater Loſs and Inconvenience to the Plantations to reſtrict the Labour. I hope you will make Allowance for the Hurry in which I write. I have thought much upon the Subject which I have juſt mentioned, and am convinced, that the Plan which I have juſt mentioned is both practicable and proper. You will put it into other and better Language, if you would wiſh to recommend it. If it ſhould be aſked, What the general Condition of Slaves is in the Weſt Indies? I ſhould not heſitate to anſwer, That it is better than the Condition of labouring People in England as far as reſpects the Neceſſaries of Life; and where they happen to belong to a humane Maſter, there is no Deſcription of People of the lower Sort who can be happier. Their Work is by no means hard or unremitting. They are well fed, and lodged and taken care of in Sickneſs; nor on Accident in the domeſtic Concerns, Loſs, or Infirmity, are they liable to go to Gaol for Debt.

St. Vincent.

a Master or Director of Slaves should be allowed, on any Pretence whatever, to give more [illegible] Lashes to a Slave: and if this Clause is extended against Masters, Charity to [illegible] greater Consequence whether it be more? That no Slave should be punished by the [illegible] than One or Two Weeks, if the Punishment should exceed [illegible] where the Offence committed might require a heavier Punishment [illegible] That any Man killing a Slave, should be deemed a [illegible] That any Man maiming or dismembering a Slave, [illegible] besides perpetually an Imprisonment [illegible]

[illegible]

Bermuda. A. N° 1.

WHAT is the legal Power which Maſters have over their Slaves in each of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

Vide A. N° 3.

Governor Browne.

Slaves in Bermuda are conſidered as the abſolute Property of their Owners.

A. N° 2.

What is the Protection granted to Slaves by Law in each of the Britiſh Iſlands?

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

The Law allows only of moderate Correction for Offences.

Governor Browne.

The Laws of Bermuda do not expreſsly provide for the Protection of Slaves: They are effectually protected by the Humanity of the Inhabitants. Cruelty towards Slaves was never known to extend even its Shadow to Bermuda.

A. N° 3.

For what Offences are Slaves ſubject to their Maſters Correction?—For what are they amenable to the eſtabliſhed Juriſdiction of the Iſland; and in what Manner are they tried?

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

Slaves are ſubject to their Maſters Correction for Idleneſs and Diſobedience:—They are amenable to a Court of Juſtice for Felony, Fraud, Murder, &c.

Governor Browne.

They are ſubject to that domeſtic Diſcipline which, in all civilized Countries, is ſuppoſed to reſide in the Head and Maſter of every Family.

In all other Caſes, they are amenable to the eſtabliſhed Judicatories of the Iſland, and are tried as Freemen.

A. N° 4.

To what Penalties are Maſters, or thoſe who act under them, ſubject, if they tranſgreſs the Laws made for the Protection of Negro Slaves, or in any other reſpect exerciſe Acts of Cruelty towards them; and to what Courts are they in ſuch Caſes amenable?

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

If by any Act of Cruelty they maim or deſtroy a Negro Slave, they are amenable to a Court of Juſtice.

Governor Browne.

Though Slaves in Bermuda are conſidered as the abſolute Property of their Owners, and are ſubject to their Correction, and are not ſheltered by Laws made expreſsly to protect them from perſonal Wrongs; yet, ſo far as is conſiſtent with the Idea of a mild, equitable, perpetual Service, they are conſidered as Britiſh Subjects, entitled to the Benefit of the Laws of the Realm, and are treated accordingly.

A. N° 5 and 6.

Are Negro Slaves fed at their Maſters Expence, or by their own Labour; and, when fed by their Maſters, with what are they fed, and in what Quantity?

How are they clothed, lodged, and ſecured againſt the Inclemency of the Seaſon? State the Law and the Practice.

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

In Bermuda the Negroes are generally much better fed and clothed than in the other Iſlands.

Governor Browne.

Slaves in Bermuda are either purely domeſtic, and work at home; or are Artificers and Labourers, and work abroad for Hire.

The former are tolerably lodged, clothed, and fed, at their Maſters Expence; generally, however, ſparingly and meanly, becauſe for the moſt part the Circumſtances of their Owners are ſlender, and inadequate to a liberal Allowance.—The latter are decently clad by a Deduction they are allowed to make from their Wages, and are fed by their Employers.

I believe it is almoſt univerſally the Practice here, to allow Negroes who work for Hire a Proportion of their Wages ſufficient to defray the Expence of their Maintenance, except their Diet.

A. N° 7.

What is the annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, at different Ages reſpectively?

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

Mr. Brickwood did not return an Anſwer to this Queſtion.

Governor Browne.

There is neither Law nor Practice from which it may be calculated: It depends upon the Abilities and Diſpoſition of the Owner, the Nature of the Employment, the Character of the Slave, &c. It reſts upon no uniform permanent Principle, but is governed by the Circumſtances of the reſpective Connections.

A. N° 8.

Are many Negroes uſually let out to Hire, in what Numbers, and on what Conditions?

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

Mr. Brickwood did not return an Anſwer to this Queſtion.

Governor Browne.

There are many Negroes let out to Hire; the Number cannot be aſcertained, becauſe it depends upon Circumſtances which are continually changing. They who go to Turks Iſlands are on Shares; they who follow the Sea are uſually at monthly Wages; Artificers and Labourers who work in the Iſland are uſually at Day Wages.

A. N° 9.

Are any Days, or Hours in Days, ſet apart, in which the Slaves may work for themſelves? State the Law and the Practice.

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

Mr. Brickwood did not return an Anſwer to this Queſtion.

Governor Browne.

There is neither Law nor Practice.

A. N° 10.

Have the Negro Slaves any Portions of Land aſſigned them for the Purpoſe of cultivating them for their own Uſe? State the Law and the Practice.

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

Mr. Brickwood did not return an Anſwer to this Queſtion.

Governor Browne.

There is neither Law nor Practice.

A. N° 11.

Are Negro Slaves ſubject to any peculiar Diſeaſes, to which White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not ſubject? And, if they are ſo ſubject, aſſign the Cauſes.

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

No.

Governor Browne.

They are not ſubject to any peculiar Diſeaſes.

A. N° 12.

What Care is taken of the Slaves in Sickneſs; are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpoſe; what Proviſion is made for them when old or diſabled, and are their Maſters obliged in ſuch Caſes to maintain them?

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

In Bermuda great Attention is paid to their Welfare.

There are no Laws or Regulations for the Care or Maintenance of them, when ſick, infirm, or aged.

Governor Browne.

I have never heard any Complaints which lead me to ſuppoſe any are wanted: The Temper, Diſpoſition, Education, and Habits of the Bermudians render them unneceſſary.

A. N° 13.

What is the general Period of the Lives of Negro Slaves; is it of equal Duration with that of White Inhabitants, or Free Negroes?

Generally ſo in Bermuda.

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

I believe the general Period of their Lives is not of equal Duration with that of the White Inhabitants: The White Inhabitants are a ſober, temperate People; the Negroes are leſs regular in their Manner of Living: If then their Lives are ſhorter, I believe it may be imputed to a voluntary ill-judged Irregularity.

Governor Browne.

A. N° 14.

What is the Practice reſpecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves, and what are the Regulations concerning it?

In Bermuda, ſome Slaves marry, and many well-principled ones, who do not marry, keep conſtantly to One Woman.

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

There is no Practice, nor are there any Regulations: They are influenced by the Manners of the Whites: Though their Connections are made without the Formality of a public matrimonial Solemnity, yet they conſider a Regard to their Engagements as a Duty of indiſpenſable moral Obligation, and that a Separation without good Cauſe is reproachful: An Attachment to their Offspring contributes to make them conſtant in their Cohabitations: Promiſcuous Lewdneſs is not faſhionable among them.

Governor Browne.

A. N° 15.

Can any Cauſes be aſſigned which impede the natural Increaſe of Negro Slaves?

Mr. Brickwood did not return an Anſwer to this Queſtion.

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

Negroes multiply here by their natural Increaſe.

Governor Browne.

A. N° 16.

Are many Children born of Negro Slaves, and in what Proportion are they reared?

In Bermuda, nearly in the ſame Proportion as the Whites.

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

Many Children are born, but in what Proportion they have been reared cannot be aſcertained.

Governor Browne.

A. N° 17.

Are the Children of Negro Slaves ſubject to any Diſeaſes to which the Children of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not equally ſubject; and, if they are, to what Cauſe is it to be imputed?

In Bermuda, not.

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

They are not ſubject to any peculiar Diſeaſes.

Governor Browne.

A. N° 18.

Are Negro Slaves, or their Children, in general baptized?

Very few are baptized in the Weſt India Iſlands, but in Bermuda, a conſiderable Number are baptized.

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

They are rarely baptized.

Governor Browne.

A. N° 19, 20, and 21.

What Religious Inſtitutions are there for the Benefit of the Slaves in each of the Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?

Are any Miſſionaries ſent from England for the Inſtruction of the Negro Slaves, and what has been their Succeſs; if unſucceſsful, to what Cauſe is it to be attributed?

Are the Miſſionaries more ſucceſsful in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Free Negroes, than in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Slaves, and to what Cauſes is any Difference in this Reſpect to be imputed?

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland. In Bermuda, not any.

Governor Browne. There are no appropriated Religious Inſtitutions here for their Benefit, nor have there been any Miſſionaries.

They enjoy the common Advantage of Parochial Worſhip and Religious Inſtruction.

Neither Governor Browne, or the Agent, have returned Anſwers to the Heads of Inquiry from N° 22 to N° 27, incluſive; which Heads relate to the Practices of Obeah, and whether many Negroes in Bermuda are Mahometans.

A. N° 28.

With reſpect to Negro Slaves or Free Negroes, what is the Proportion between Males and Females?

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland. In Bermuda nearly the ſame.

Governor Browne. The Number of Free Negroes is quite inconſiderable. The Proportion between the Male and Female Slaves appears from the annexed Account taken from the Secretary's Office.

An Account of the Number of Inhabitants in the Iſland of Bermuda, agreeable to Returns made in 1783.

NAMES OF PARISHES.	WHITES.				BLACKS.			
	Males under 15 Years.	Males above 15 Years.	Females.	Total.	Males under 15 Years.	Males above 15 Years.	Females.	Total.
St. George - -	78	122	224	424	97	123	262	482
Hamilton - -	93	116	240	449	84	119	203	406
Smiths - -	50	67	188	305	60	57	161	278
Devonſhire - -	96	116	272	484	114	107	219	440
Pembroke - -	136	161	354	651	155	138	292	585
Pagets - -	119	111	299	529	94	103	252	449
Warwick - -	162	232	508	902	102	131	300	533
Southampton - -	192	180	463	835	177	176	371	724
Sandys - -	150	220	513	883	270	239	513	1022
	1076	1325	3061	5462	1153	1193	2573	4919

A. N° 29.

What is the average Value of a Country-born Negro Man and Woman; and what the average Value of an imported Negro Man and Woman?

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

In Bermuda, there is but little Traffic in Negroes: The Men ſell from 40 l. to 100 l. Sterling each.

Governor Browne.

It is impoſſible to fix an average Value. The Price of a Country-born Negro depends upon an endleſs Variety of Conſiderations, ſome perſonal, ſome relative.

If a menial Servant, the Price may be enhanced by the Character of the Family he has lived in; if an Artificer, by the Nature of his Employment, his Character for Diligence and Ingenuity; if a Sailor, by his Activity; if a Labourer, by his Strength; if old, by his Experience; if young, by his Aptneſs to learn.

If all the Slaves in Bermuda were to be brought to Market, each one would have a particular Price.

Each one's Character is or might be known, and the Sales would be according to their reſpective Reputations.

They are never ſold by the Dozen, Score, or Hundred.

A. N° 30 to N° 42, incluſive.

Has the Produce of each of the Iſlands increaſed in proportion to the increaſed Number of Negro Slaves; and if it has not ſo increaſed, what Reaſon is to be aſſigned for it?

What Number of Acres has been in Cultivation in each Year, diſtinguiſhing the Proportion of Acres that has been appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Cocoa, Ground Proviſions, &c. and what has been the Produce thereof reſpectively?

What is the Mode of cultivating and preparing the Ground for Sugar, Cotton, &c. reſpectively?

What Soil is moſt favourable for Sugar, Cotton, &c. and how far is the Soil capable of Improvement by Manure?

What Difference is there in the Produce *per* Acre of different Plantations in the ſame Year when not expoſed to any extraordinary Accident?

By what Cauſes are Crops on different Parts of the ſame Iſland partially affected?

Does the Quantity of Labour, which it is neceſſary to require from the Negroes, vary materially in different Parts of the Year, as it does here in Harveſt Time, &c. and is there any Period at which the increaſed Labour produces any particular Effect on the Health of the Negroes?

Would it be poſſible to cultivate to Advantage the Weſt India Iſlands by the Labour of Europeans or of Free Negroes?

What is the Diſpoſition of the Free Negroes with reſpect to Labour, particularly continual or diurnal Labour?

Could an European Conſtitution ſubſiſt in a Weſt India Climate under the Labour neceſſary for cultivating a Weſt India Plantation?

Is the Labour of Cattle, and of what Species, and in what Proportion, uſed in the Cultivation of a Weſt India Plantation?

Could the Quantity of ſuch Cattle be increaſed, and could their Labour be ſubſtituted for that of Slaves in a greater Extent than it is at preſent?

Have different European Inſtruments of Huſbandry, from Time to Time, been introduced in the Cultivation of Plantations in the Weſt Indies; and is it likely that the Uſe of theſe could be extended, or further Improvements in this Reſpect be applied, to lighten and abridge the Labour of Slaves in cultivating Weſt India Plantations?

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

To the above Heads of Inquiry Mr. Brickwood has not returned any Anſwers.

A. N° 43.

What is the whole Number of Acres in the Iſland of Bermuda; and how much of that Part thereof which is at preſent not cultivated is capable of being brought into Culture?

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

Between Twelve and Thirteen Thouſand Acres, whereof about Nine-tenths are either uncultivated or appropriated for raiſing Cedar Timber for building Veſſels for the Uſe of the Iſland and for Sale.

A. N° 44.

How much Land is there in the Iſland of Bermuda which is not private Property?

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

Very little.

A. N° 45.

What Proportion of the Land, which is private Property, in the Iſland of Bermuda, is now in Cultivation?

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

About One-tenth Part thereof.

A. N° 46.

What Proportion of the Land, now in Cultivation in the Iſland of Bermuda, would, from Situation or Soil, admit of the Uſe of the Plough?

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

Great Part thereof.

A. N° 47.

In how many Plantations in the Iſland of Bermuda has the Plough been known to be introduced for the Purpoſe of preparing the Land for Cultivation?

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

In none but that of the late Governor Bruere's.

A. N° 48.

How many Slaves in the whole are employed in the ſaid Iſland in the Cultivation of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, &c. &c. and how many in menial Services, in making Roads, Fiſhing, or any other Employment?

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

About One-eighth Part of the Slaves are employed in the Cultivation of Cotton and Proviſions, and much the greater Part of the Males are employed at Sea in Fiſhing for the daily Supply of the Inhabitants, or in building and fitting their Veſſels.

A. N° 49.

What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation, and what is the average Proportion of Produce in each Species to the Number of Acres or of Slaves?

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

No Part of the Lands were cultivated to raiſe Produce for Sale till 1785 or 1786, ſince when about 200 Acres have been planted with Cotton.

A. N° 50.

Is the Corn, Graſs, or Ground Proviſions, raiſed in the Iſland of Bermuda, produced from ſeparate Farms, or from Lands annexed to the Plantations reſpectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the ſaid Plantations?

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

They are raiſed in ſmall detached Plats by each Family by their reſpective Negroes; but there is nothing like a Farm or Plantation on the Iſland.

A. N° 51.

What is the Kind of Manure made uſe of in the Iſland of Bermuda?

Sea Weeds, Aſhes, &c.

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

A. N° 52.

If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and the Owners?

They are not wanted in Bermuda.

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

A. N° 53.

Upon any Plantation with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding on an Average a certain annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be ſuppoſed to be the nett Income to the Owner, if living on the Iſland, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and clothing the Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other neceſſary Expences; and what the nett Income to the Owner, if living in Great Britain?

At preſent there are no other Plantations in Bermuda but Cotton, which, being but ſmall and in their Infancy, afford no Anſwer to this Query.

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Iſland.

Governor Browne has made One general Anſwer to the Heads of Inquiry from N° 30 to N° 53, incluſive, which is as follows:

Governor Browne.

The Lands in Bermuda were originally ſurveyed and divided into 450 Shares of 25 Acres each; the Inhabitants were diſperſed throughout the Iſlands. By the ordinary Fluctuation of Property, many of thoſe Shares have been ſince ſubdivided and built upon, and are now held in ſmall Portions: This ſtimulates and compels their Poſſeſſors to look abroad for Employment.

The larger Poſſeſſions are generally devoted to the Growth of the Cedar Tree.

In conſequence of the Act, "for the further Increaſe and Encouragement of Shipping and Navigation," there were One Hundred and Twenty Veſſels regiſtered here between the 1ſt of March 1787 and the 1ſt of January 1788, Nine-tenths of which had been built in Bermuda with Timber of its Growth.

The Spots cultivated by Hand lie in all Parts of the Iſlands, are ſeverally of ſmall Dimenſions, and generally employed in the Growth of ſuch Vegetables as are of moſt domeſtic Uſe, and leaſt expoſed to ſuffer from the Caſualties incident to the Climate, ſuch as Barley, Potatoes, Onions, &c.

Female Negroes are uſually employed in this Service: They uſe the Hoe becauſe it ſeems to be beſt adapted to the Purpoſe, whether one conſiders the Perſons employed or the ſmall Spots of unincloſed Ground that are ſeparately cultivated.

The Objection to the Uſe of the Plough does not ariſe from the Nature of the Soil, but from the minute Diviſions of the Parts adapted to Tillage. The Plough has been at divers Times introduced and diſcontinued. Many White People work abroad throughout the Year: I have never heard of any Complaints that may be imputed to their Employments.

About One-half of the Carpenters employed in Ship-building are native Whites.

They work promiſcuouſly with Blacks, and the Labour is performed without any other Diſtinctions than thoſe of Strength, Activity, Ingenuity, &c. which are common to all Collections of Artificers elſewhere.

There are between Eleven and Twelve Thouſand Acres of Land, One Thouſand of which is covered with Cedar Timber; the Remainder is in Paſture and Tillage: The Paſture maintains about 450 Horſes, about 1200 Milch Cows, and 300 other Horned Cattle, about 500 Sheep, and other ſmall Stock of various Sorts and of uncertain Number.

There is no Land in Bermuda that is not private Property.

Small Cedar, Bruſh, and marine Vegetables, caſt upon the Shores, are the Manures generally uſed: They are collected by Hand, and carried on Negroes Heads, which are the common Vehicles of Tranſportation in Bermuda.

The Inhabitants in general have a long Time paſt turned their Attention to the Sea, and conſider Trade and Navigation as the beſt Means of acquiring a Subſiſtence, and of accumulating Wealth.

From the foregoing Obſervations it appears to me, that the Inhabitants could not eaſily be perſuaded to turn their Attention to Cultivation; that, from the preſent State of their Poſſeſſions, Land may not eaſily be obtained for the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, or

Cocoa; that the preſent State of Cultivation cannot be computed by Acres; that the Plough is too unwieldy an Inſtrument to be advantageouſly employed; that the preſent Mode of Culture and Demand for Labour do not require any extraordinary Exertions, or ſubject the Labourer to any extraordinary Suffering; that the Produce of Bermuda does not depend upon the Number of Slaves, and might not be affected by their Increaſe or Diminution, nor for a long Time by their utter Extirpation; but as there are among them many valuable Servants, uſeful Domeſtics, ingenious Artificers, expert Seamen, ſtout Labourers, the Abolition of Slavery would inconceivably injure the Bermudians.

Nothing, perhaps, can better ſhew the State of the Slavery in Bermuda than the Behaviour of the Blacks in the late War.

There were at one Time between Fifteen and Twenty Privateers fitted out from hence; they were partly manned by ſeveral Hundred Slaves, who voluntarily ſerved on board, and behaved both as Sailors and Marines irreproachably.

When they were taken in this or the trading Service, they always returned, if it was in their Power.

There were ſeveral Inſtances wherein they had been condemned with the Veſſel and ſold, and afterwards found Means to eſcape, and through many Difficulties and Hardſhips returned to their Maſters Service.

In the Ship Regulator (a Privateer) there were 70 Slaves: She was taken and carried into Boſton: Sixty of them returned in a Flag of Truce directly to Bermuda: Nine others returned by the Way of New York; One only was miſſing, who died in the Cruize or in Captivity. This I had at the Time from the Commiſſary of Priſoners.

There are moreover about 500 Slaves uſually employed as Seamen.

It is poſitively affirmed by creditable Perſons, that the Number of Deſerters for 30 Years paſt does not exceed Five a Year on an Average; that is the higheſt Number any one ſuppoſes: Few will admit that there has been ſo many. Conſidering the rambling Trade of Bermuda, and the frequent Opportunities the Negroes have to deliver themſelves from Bondage, this may ſeem incredible, but I have no Doubt of it.

Bahama Iſlands.

Letter from Mr. Stokes, Agent for the Bahama Iſlands, to Mr. Fawkener, dated Feb. 23, 1788.

S I R, N° 1, Inner Temple-lane, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1788.

ON my Return to Chambers Yeſterday Evening, I was honoured with your Favour, incloſing a Liſt of Accounts relative to the Population of his Majeſty's Bahama Iſlands; and alſo Heads of Information reſpecting his Majeſty's Weſt India Iſlands. And with regard to the Liſt of Accounts, I am exceedingly ſorry it is not in my Power to give my Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade that particular Information which they deſire, nor do I believe there are any Materials in England which can enable me ſo to do; but as an Opportunity now offers for the Bahama Iſlands, I will (with their Lordſhips' Permiſſion) ſend out a Copy of the Liſt of Accounts, and deſire that ſuch Anſwers may be returned to the Queries therein contained, by the Firſt Opportunity, as can be obtained; for ſeveral of the Iſlands which compoſe that Government are ſituate at a great Diſtance from each other.

In the meantime, I beg leave to obſerve, that I do not remember ever to have heard of a Guinea-man's having gone from the Coaſt of Africa to the Bahama Iſlands for the Purpoſe of ſelling Slaves: Nor do I apprehend that any Slaves (except a few refractory ones occaſionally) have ever been ſent from the Bahama Iſlands, "to any Foreign Settlement or Iſland in America or the Weſt Indies," for the Purpoſe of Sale.

I humbly conceive, that the preſent Inhabitants of the Bahama Iſlands may be diſtinguiſhed into Three Sorts.

1ſt, Thoſe who were either born in the Country, or have been ſettled there for many Years, and who in the late, and alſo in the former War, have rendered eſſential Services to Great Britain, by fitting out a Number of Privateers which diſtreſſed the Enemy's Trade to a very great Extent, as the Bahama Iſlands in a great Meaſure command the Navigation of the Windward Paſſage, the Gulph Stream, and the ſouthern Parts of the Coaſt of North America.

2dly, The Emigrants from the Thirteen revolted Colonies, who left that Country on account of their Attachment to his Majeſty's Government, when the different Poſts were evacuated by the Britiſh Troops. And,

3dly, The Emigrants from the Moſquito Shore, who left that Country when it was ceded to Spain.

Thoſe Three Claſſes, added together, may amount at this Time to nearly 11,000 white and coloured Inhabitants. There are alſo a few who have emigrated from Nova Scotia and New Brunſwick to the Bahama Iſlands, but the Number is uncertain: And as Settlers are daily coming in from different Parts of America and the Weſt Indies to many of the Bahama Iſlands at a Diſtance from each other, I am afraid it will be difficult to give the preciſe Number of the Inhabitants, diſtinguiſhing the Number of different Colours and Ages; but I ſhall receive the higheſt Satiſfaction in procuring for their Lordſhips every Information in my Power, and I am afraid it can only be obtained by waiting for an Anſwer from the other Side of the Atlantic.

I have the Honour to be, with the higheſt Reſpect,
S I R,
Your moſt faithful and obedient humble Servant,
ANTHONY STOKES.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Dunmore, to the Right Honourable Lord Sydney, dated Naſſau, New Providence, 30th July 1788.

THE very detached Situation of theſe Iſlands, and no regular Returns having as yet been made of the Number of Inhabitants, or State of Cultivation, render it impoſſible to anſwer many of the Queries until ſuch Returns are made, which will require a conſiderable Length of Time to accompliſh.

I alſo incloſe ſuch Anſwers as can be at preſent procured to the additional Heads of Inquiry incloſed in your Lordſhip's Circular Letter of the 6th of March laſt; but as they principally relate to Sugar Plantations, of which we have none, it is impoſſible for me to anſwer them, as it is alſo for me to ſay what Number of Acres is contained in theſe Iſlands, or what is private Property, or in what Proportion cultivated, as no Surveys have been made till lately, and very few Grants are yet paſſed.—Heretofore, every Man ſat himſelf down on the Iſland he liked beſt, and cultivated ſuch Lands as he thought proper.

A. N° 1.

What is the legal Power which Maſters have over their Slaves in each of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

The Proprietor has a legal and abſolute Right to diſpoſe of his Slave.

A. N° 2.

What is the Protection granted to Slaves by Law in each of the Britiſh Iſlands?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

In caſe of a Slave being aſſaulted, the Party is liable to be indicted and fined, ſo as the Aſſault can be proved by a White Perſon, for no Free Negro or Slave can be Witneſs againſt a White Man.

A. N° 3.

For what Offences are Slaves ſubject to their Maſters Correction? For what Offences are they amenable to the eſtabliſhed Juriſdiction of the Iſlands, and in what Manner are they tried?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

They can be corrected at the Will of their Maſters. They are amenable for every Offence or Crime againſt the eſtabliſhed Laws of Great Britain and theſe Iſlands. They are tried by Two Magiſtrates and Three Freeholders.

A. N° 4.

To what Penalties are Maſters, or thoſe who act under them, ſubject, if they tranſgreſs the Laws made for the Protection of Negro Slaves, or in any reſpect exerciſe Acts of Cruelty towards them; and to what Courts are they in ſuch Caſes amenable?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

None, except in caſe of Murder; they are then tried in the general Court, and ſuffer Death if found guilty.

A. N° 5.

Are Negro Slaves fed at their Maſters Expence, or by their own Labour; and, when fed by their Maſters, with what are they fed, and in what Quantity?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

They are fed at their Maſters Expence, and are allowed from Six to Eight Quarts of Indian Corn per Week, according to the Generoſity or Goodnature of the Maſter; Rice, or Guinea Corn, in Proportion.

A. N° 6.

How are Negro Slaves clothed, lodged, and ſecured againſt the Inclemency of the Seaſon?—State the Law and the Practice.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

They are in general clothed by their Maſters, and lodged and ſecured againſt the Inclemency of the Seaſons according to their own Induſtry.—No Law, but Practice.

A. N° 7.

What is the annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, at different Ages reſpectively?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

Men and Women about Four Pounds each, Children in Proportion.

A. N° 8.

Are many Negroes uſually let out to hire, in what Numbers, and on what Conditions?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

There are but few let out to hire in theſe Iſlands; Conditions are, for a good, able Man, Ten Pounds per Annum; Women, and leſs able Men, in Proportion.

A. N° 9.

Are any Days, or Hours in Days, ſet apart, in which the Slaves may labour for themſelves ?—State the Law and the Practice.

They are allowed the Sunday only for themſelves.—No Law, but Practice.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 10.

Have Negro Slaves any Portions of Land aſſigned them, for the Purpoſe of cultivating them for their own Uſe ?—State the Law and the Practice.

In general they are allowed ſmall Portions of Land.—No Law, but Practice.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 11.

Are Negro Slaves ſubject to any peculiar Diſeaſes, to which White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not ſubject ? and, if they are ſo ſubject, aſſign the Cauſes.

They are ſubject to none that the Whites and Free Negroes are not.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 12.

What Care is taken of the Slaves in Sickneſs ; are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpoſe : What Proviſion is made for them when old or diſabled ; and are their Maſters obliged in ſuch Caſes to maintain them ?

They ate in general taken very good Care of by their Maſters, whoſe Intereſt it is ſo to do : There is no Law or Regulation for that Purpoſe.—When old or diſabled, their Owners are obliged to maintain them.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor,

A. N° 13.

What is the general Period of the Lives of Negro Slaves ? Is it of equal Duration with that of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes ?

It is of equal Duration with that of the White Inhabitants or Free Negroes, which is in general from Sixty to Seventy Years.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 14.

What is the Practice reſpecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves, and what are the Regulations concerning it ?

There are none.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 15 and 16.

Can any Cauſes be aſſigned which impede the natural Increaſe of Negro Slaves ?
Are there many Children born of Negro Slaves, and in what Proportion are they reared ?

Their natural Increaſe in theſe Iſlands is more than equal to that of the Whites ; and their Children are moſtly reared at leaſt in equal Proportion with that of the White Inhabitants or Free Negroes.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 17.

Are the Children of Negro Slaves ſubject to any Diſeaſes, to which the Children of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not equally ſubject ; and, if they are, to what Cauſe is it to be imputed ?

They are not.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 18.

Are Negro Slaves or their Children in general baptized?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

They are not in general.

A. N° 19.

What Religious Inſtitutions are there for the Benefit of the Negro Slaves in each of the Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

There are none particularly for them.

A. N° 20.

Are any Miſſionaries ſent from England for their Inſtruction, and what has been their Succeſs? If unſucceſsful, to what Cauſe is it to be attributed?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

None for them in particular.

A. N° 21.

Are the Miſſionaries more ſucceſsful in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Free Negroes, than in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Slaves? And to what Cauſes is any Difference in this Reſpect to be imputed?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

Anſwered in the laſt.

No Anſwers have been received from the Earl of Dunmore from the 22d to the 27th Head of Inquiry incluſive; which relate to the Practice of Obeah, and whether many of the Negroes in the Bahama Iſlands are Mahometans.

A. N° 28.

With reſpect to Negro Slaves and Free Negroes, what is the Proportion between Males and Females?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

Nearly equal.

A. N° 29.

What is the average Value of a Country-born Negro Man and Woman?—And what the average Value of an Imported Negro Man and Woman?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A Country-born Man about 50 l. a Woman 40 l.—There never has been any imported directly from Africa into theſe Iſlands.

A. N° 30.

Has the Produce of each of the Iſlands increaſed in proportion to the increaſed Number of Negro Slaves; and, if it has not ſo increaſed, what Reaſon is to be aſſigned for it?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

It has moſt aſſuredly in theſe Iſlands.

A. N° 31.

What Number of Acres has been in Cultivation each Year, diſtinguiſhing the Proportion of Acres that has been appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, Ground Proviſions, &c.; and what has in each Year been the Produce reſpectively?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

The Quantity of Acres cultivated is impoſſible to be aſcertained at preſent.

A. N° 32.

What is the Mode of cultivating and preparing the Ground for Sugar, Cotton, &c. reſpectively?

The only Requiſite for the Cultivation of Cotton is, the cutting down the Wood, and either carrying it off or burning it.—There is no Sugar made in the Bahamas.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 33.

What Soil is moſt favourable for each, and how far is the Soil capable of Improvement by Manure?

The Soil (or rather no Soil) is favourable for Cotton, and is very capable of Improvement by Manure, if it was to be had.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 34.

What Difference is there in the Produce *per* Acre of different Plantations in the ſame Year, when not expoſed to any extraordinary Accident?

Very little.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 35.

By what Cauſes are Crops on different Parts of the ſame Iſland partially affected?

By being expoſed more or leſs to Gales of North and Eaſt Winds.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 36.

Does the Quantity of Labour which it is neceſſary to require from the Negroes vary materially in different Parts of the Year, as it does here in Harveſt Time, &c.; and is there any Period at which the increaſed Labour produces any particular Effect on the Health of the Negroes?

The Quantity of Labour required in theſe Iſlands does not materially differ at particular Seaſons of the Year, and never ſo much as to affect the Health of the Negroes.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 37.

Could an European Conſtitution ſubſiſt in a Weſt India Climate, under the Labour neceſſary for cultivating a Weſt India Plantation?

European Conſtitutions might ſubſiſt under the Labour neceſſary for cultivating a Plantation in the Bahamas, which is principally Cotton and Ground Proviſions.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 38.

What is the Diſpoſition of the Free Negroes with reſpect to Labour, particularly continual or diurnal Labour?

Don't underſtand the Queſtion.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 39.

Would it be poſſible to cultivate to Advantage the Weſt India Iſlands by the Labour of Europeans or of Free Negroes?

Vide A. N° 37.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. Nº 40.

Is the Labour of Cattle, and of what Species and in what Proportion, uſed in the Cultivation of a Weſt India Plantation?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

There are but few Cattle in the Bahamas, and none uſed in the Cultivation of the Plantations.

A. Nº 41.

Could the Quantity of ſuch Cattle be increaſed, and could their Labour be ſubſtituted for that of Slaves, in a greater Extent than it is at preſent?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

The Quantity of Cattle is increaſing, but their Labour cannot be ſubſtituted for that of Slaves to any great Extent in theſe Iſlands.

A. Nº 42.

Have different European Inſtruments of Huſbandry from time to time been introduced in the Cultivation of Plantations in the Weſt Indies, and is it likely that the Uſe of theſe could be extended, or further Improvements in this reſpect be applied, to lighten and abridge the Labour of Slaves in cultivating Weſt India Plantations?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

The Bahama Iſlands are too rocky to admit of many Implements of European Huſbandry (the Hoe excepted), nor could they be applied to lighten or abridge the Labour of the Slaves.

A. Nº 43.

What is the whole Number of Acres in the Bahama Iſlands, and how much of that Part thereof which is at preſent not cultivated is capable of being brought into Culture?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

We don't yet know the Number of Iſlands that compoſe this Government, much leſs the Number of Acres they contain, or what is cultivated, or what is not.

A. Nº 44.

How much Land is there in the Bahama Iſlands which is not private Property?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

Impoſſible to ſay.

A. Nº 45.

What Proportion of the Lands which is private Property in the Bahama Iſlands is now in Cultivation?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

Impoſſible to ſay.

A. Nº 46.

What Proportion of the Land now in Cultivation in the Bahama Iſland would, from Situation or Soil, admit of the Uſe of the Plough?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

None in theſe Iſlands that are yet diſcovered.

A. Nº 47.

In how many Plantations in the Bahama Iſlands has the Plough been known to be introduced, for the Purpoſe of preparing the Land for Cultivation?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

In none.

A. N° 48.

How many Slaves in the whole are employed in the Bahama Iſlands in the Cultivation of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, &c. &c. and how many in menial Services, in making Roads, Fiſhing, or any other Employment?

Impoſſible yet to be aſcertained.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 49.

What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation, and what is the average Proportion of Produce in each Species to the Number of Acres or of Slaves?

Impoſſible to be aſcertained at preſent.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 50.

Is the Corn, Graſs, or Ground Proviſion, raiſed in the Bahama Iſlands, produced from ſeparate Farms, or from Lands annexed to the Plantations reſpectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the ſaid Plantations?

Don't underſtand the Queſtion.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 51.

What Kind of Manure is made uſe of in the Bahama Iſlands?

No Kind as yet.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 52.

If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and the Owners?

There being no Manure, cannot ſay.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 53.

Upon any Plantation with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding on an Average a certain annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be ſuppoſed to be the nett Income to the Owner, if living on the Iſland, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and clothing his Negroes, the Wear and Tear and other neceſſary Expences; and what the nett Income to the Owner living in Great Britain?

We grow no Sugar, and I hope never will.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

Further Evidence received by the Committee reſpecting the Treatment of Slaves in the Weſt Indies.

PURSUANT to the Deſire of ſeveral of the Planters of Jamaica, communicated by Stephen Fuller Eſquire, Agent for the ſaid Iſland; the Right Honourable Lord Rodney, Sir Peter Parker Baronet, Honourable Samuel Barrington, Sir Joſhua Rowley Baronet, and William Hotham Eſquire, were examined on the Treatment of Negro Slaves in the Weſt Indies, all of which Officers had commanded your Majeſty's Fleets, Squadrons, or Ships upon the Jamaica and the Windward Iſlands Station.

The Admirals above mentioned attended the Committee at the ſame Time, and gave their Anſwers ſeparately and individually to the ſeveral Queſtions propoſed to them; which Queſtions and Anſwers the Committee have here inſerted. Vice Admiral Edwards *, who had been brought to the Committee by the Deſire of Stephen Fuller Eſquire, to be examined relative to the Manners and Cuſtoms of Africa, having alſo ſerved on the Weſt India Station, was examined reſpecting the Treatment of Slaves in the Iſlands in the Weſt Indies: And his Evidence on this Part of the Subject, together with that of other Gentlemen who, having reſided in ſome or other of the ſaid Iſlands, were capable and willing to give Information thereupon, is alſo here inſerted.

Lord Rodney, Sir Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel Barrington, Sir Joſhua Rowley, Admiral Hotham.

Further Evidence received by the Committee reſpecting the Treatment of Slaves in the Weſt Indies.

Queſtion.

WHAT have you obſerved of the Behaviour of Maſters towards their Negro Slaves in thoſe Iſlands where you have commanded?

Lord Rodney.

I ſpeak to all the Weſt India Iſlands, but particularly to the Iſland of Jamaica; and I am able to ſpeak from Experience, ever ſince the Year 1761: I never ſaw any other than humane and proper Behaviour to them. There is not any Plantation without the Attendance of a Surgeon, moſt of whom come from England. I never ſaw any Inſtance of Cruelty; but, on the contrary, great Forbearance. The Puniſhments inflicted are not too ſevere; and it is to be obſerved, that by whipping a Negro his Value is diminiſhed, for if he bears the Mark of having been flogged, the Price of him is ſunk One-half.

Sir Peter Parker.

I commanded on the Jamaica Station between Four and Five Years during the laſt War, and I not only never ſaw, but never heard of any Inſtance of Cruelty exerciſed towards them. At the Houſes where I viſited, I obſerved that the Negroes were treated with the greateſt Humanity and Attention, and particularly when they were ſick.

Admiral Barrington.

I cannot ſpeak much with relation to the Iſland of Jamaica, Thirty-five Years having elapſed ſince I was ſtationed there: During my Service in the laſt War, I was chiefly at Sea; but I was ſtationed at Barbadoes about Three Months, where I went on Shore every Morning, and moſt frequently viſited the Plantations that lay near the Shore, and I never ſaw any Act of Cruelty exerciſed upon the Negroes; not a ſingle Stroke given them, except in One Inſtance, which on Inquiry I found to be a Huſband beating his Wife with a Whip, who, upon my expoſtulating with him upon his Treatment of her, told me ſhe had been whoring all the preceding Night.

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* Vide Admiral Edwards's Evidence reſpecting Slaves on the Gold Coaſt, under the Firſt Head of the Report.

Sir Joſhua Rowley. I was ſtationed at Jamaica between Three and Four Years during the laſt War, and never ſaw any Cruelty uſed towards the Negroes during the whole of that Time, but the Negroes treated with the greateſt Attention.

Admiral Hotham. I have been Three Times in the Weſt Indies, and Twice at the Windward Iſlands (reſiding there about Five Years in the whole), and Once at Jamaica, where I remained about Twelve Months, and was frequently on Shore at Jamaica: I never ſaw a ſingle Puniſhment inflicted. In the Windward Iſlands, I ſaw Three Inſtances of Negroes puniſhed by whipping, but not ſeverely. I have ſeen Puniſhments more ſevere inflicted on the Soldiers and Sailors.

Queſtion. Did the Slaves in general appear to be properly fed, clothed, and lodged?

Lord Rodney. When I firſt went to the Weſt Indies in the Year 1761, I obſerved in the Iſland of Barbadoes that ſeveral of the Slaves were naked. Upon the Capture of Martinique, many of the Planters went thither; and in conſequence of what they obſerved there, Clothes were given in great Quantities to the Slaves in the Iſland of Barbadoes: Indeed, by the Laws of the Iſland, they ought to have had Clothes given them before, but theſe Laws were not ſufficiently obſerved. When I was laſt in the Weſt Indies, and particularly in Jamaica, where I went all round the Iſland, I obſerved that the Slaves were decently and neatly clothed. I never ſaw a Slave naked at Jamaica except on their firſt Arrival; after which they are furniſhed with Clothes immediately. In the Windward Iſlands, the Negroes appeared to me to be properly fed, though not equally well fed as in the Iſland of Jamaica, where they have Advantages from the Quantity of Land aſſigned them for their own Uſe. In Jamaica, I have frequently ſeen them on the Saturday Afternoon going to Market to the Number of 5000 or 6000 together, very neatly dreſſed, with the Produce of the above Lands on their Heads, ſuch as Garden Stuff and Fruit; and alſo Poultry and Pigs of their own breeding, which they ſell for their own Profit; the Maſter never takes theſe from them; but if he will not pay the Price aſked for them by the Negro, the latter always ſays he will carry them to ſome other Purchaſer. With reſpect to Lodging, they are in general better off than the labouring Poor in this Country.

Sir Peter Parker. I have been at many Plantations in Jamaica, and always found that the Slaves were well clothed, and ſome of them remarkably neat and clean: The Women in particular pique themſelves on being ſo. The Slaves are fed well by their Maſters, and beſides that, have *Plantations* of their own, which they cultivate; and thoſe that are induſtrious grow rich, and enjoy themſelves very much. With reſpect to their Lodging, they have Huts that are more comfortable than our Cottages. I do not know any of our labouring Poor who are ſo well lodged.

Admiral Barrington. The Slaves always appeared to me to be well fed, and to be furniſhed at leaſt with ſuch Clothing as they want. When they work, they pull off their Jackets; but when it rains, always put them on again, as their Maſters are of opinion, that the working naked in the Rain is prejudicial to their Health. Their Huts are infinitely ſuperior to the Iriſh Cabins, and much neater and cleaner.

Sir Joſhua Rowley. In all the Plantations where I have been, the Negroes have always been properly clothed. They are much better fed than the common Labourers in England, and they have all of them ſmall Cottages of their own, kept very clean and neat.

Admiral Hotham. I have obſerved that the Houſe Negroes in Gentlemen's Houſes are in general clothed. Thoſe that work in the Field are for the moſt Part naked, except that the Men wear Breeches, and the Women Petticoats. Theſe alſo have Clothes, and on a Sunday, which is their Holiday, many of them appear neat and clean. They do not ſeem to want for any Thing in reſpect to Food; they are fed according to the Cuſtom of the Iſland, and moſt of them have ſomething to carry to Market on a Sunday. Every Plantation has a Negro Town or Village belonging to it, at ſome little Diſtance from the Houſe of the Proprietor; in general the Cottages are very clean and neat, and ſufficient for People of their Condition.

Queſtion. Did it appear to you, that more Labour was required of the Negroes than they could properly bear?

Lord Rodney. They never appeared to me upon any Plantation to be overworked; they do conſiderably leſs Work than the labouring Men in England. They work only with the Hoe, and never make uſe of any heavy Implement. They begin Work juſt before Sun-riſe, breakfaſt about Eight, when I am told they are allowed One Hour. At Dinner they have generally Two Hours allowed them, from Twelve o'Clock till Two; from thence they work till Sun-ſet, which is about Six in the Afternoon.

Sir Peter Parker, and Sir Joſhua Rowley. We entirely agree with the above Account given by Lord Rodney.

Admiral Barrington. The Negroes are not overworked in any Reſpect. Compare their Work with that of a Sailor belonging to a Merchant Ship in loading and unloading, and the latter will be found to do as much Work in a Day, as the former in a Week.

Admiral Hotham. I never obſerved that the Negroes were overworked in any Reſpect.

Queſtion. Do the Negroes appear to be in a deſponding State, or are they in general ſatisfied with their Condition?

Lord Rodney. So far from being in a deſponding State, that I have often wiſhed the Poor in this Country were in ſo happy a Condition. The Negroes have all the Appearance of Happineſs and Vivacity, and they generally dance in the Evenings after their Work is ended.

Sir Peter Parker. They appeared to me to be very happy and well ſatisfied with their Situation. They not only dance and ſing in the Evenings after their Work is ended, but you may hear them ſinging in the Fields while at Work. They enjoy themſelves a great deal more than the White People in the Weſt Indies.

Admiral Barrington. They have appeared to me to be ſo happy at Times when I have been very miſerable myſelf, that I have very often wiſhed myſelf in their Situation.

Sir Joſhua Rowley. They ſeem to me to be much happier than the poor People in this Country.

Admiral Hotham. I have always obſerved the Negroes to be very cheerful, good-humoured, and happy, eſpecially when I have converſed with them.

Queſtion. Do you conceive that the Plantations in the Weſt Indies could be cultivated to Advantage by the Labour of Europeans?

Lord Rodney. Certainly not; the Europeans could not bear the Heat of the Climate. In the Articles of wooding and watering, we loſt a very conſiderable Number of our Seamen. The Negroes are brought from a Country lying equally between the Tropics, but where, from other Circumſtances, the Climate is much more unhealthy.

Sir Peter Parker. I am alſo of opinion it would be impoſſible. There is an Oilineſs upon the Skin of a Negro, which enables him to bear the Heat of the Sun; whereas the Skin of the Europeans is bliſtered by it, and they cannot work but under the Shelter of an Awning.

Admiral Barrington. I ſhould ſuppoſe it alſo to be impoſſible.

Sir Joſhua Rowley. I ſhould think the ſame from what I have obſerved among the Seamen.

Admiral Hotham. I ſhould think it utterly impoſſible to work the Plantations by means of Europeans: Their Conſtitutions would not ſtand it.

PART III.

Further Evidence received by the Committee reſpecting the Treatment of Slaves in the Weſt Indies.

Their Lordſhips then proceeded to put the following Queſtions to Lord Rodney, &c.

Do you not conſider the Ships employed by the French in their Weſt India Trade as One of the principal Sources of their Naval Power?	Queſtion.
I do think it the principal Source, and what enabled the French in the laſt War to man their Navy.	Lord Rodney.
I am of the ſame Opinion. I conſider the Trade of the French to the Weſt Indies as nearly equal to all the reſt of their Foreign Trade.	Sir Peter Parker.
We are of the ſame Opinion.	Admiral Barrington, and Sir Joſhua Rowley.
I look upon the French Weſt India Trade as a very great Nurſery for their Seamen.	Admiral Hotham.
Are not the French Ships employed in this Trade remarkably fine Veſſels, and well manned?	Queſtion.
They are doubly manned to ours, and much larger Ships. In the War that preceded the Peace of 1748, we met 180 Sail of large Ships in One Convoy from St. Domingo only. Of theſe we captured 40 Sail, and they were on an Average worth 20,000l. at leaſt apiece; many of them were worth from 80,000l. to 90,000l.	Lord Rodney.
They are certainly very fine Ships, and in general ſuperior to ours, and their Complement is double to what we have.	Sir Peter Parker.
They carry infinitely more Men than ours: I ſuppoſe double the Number; and the Ships in general are much larger.	Admiral Barrington.
I am of the ſame Opinion.	Sir Joſhua Rowley.
They are much larger than our Ships in this Trade, and carry, in proportion, a greater Number of Men according to their Bulk.	Admiral Hotham.
Has not the Number of theſe French Weſt Indiamen greatly increaſed of late Years?	Queſtion.
Prodigiouſly; and the Reaſon is, the French have been increaſing their Plantations in every Iſland, particularly in St. Domingo.	Lord Rodney.
The Number of theſe Ships has increaſed conſiderably; I think at leaſt One-fourth more.	Sir Peter Parker.
I think alſo the Number has increaſed very much. When I was at Bourdeaux in the Year 1776, I obſerved many large Ships building there, and they were all deſigned for this Trade.	Admiral Barrington.
I am not ſufficiently a Judge of the French Trade to ſpeak to this Queſtion.	Admiral Hotham.
ADMIRAL EDWARDS has ſerved on the Weſt India Station: Was Two Years at Barbadoes, in 1759 and 1760; and Four Times at Jamaica, the laſt Time in the Year 1755. Being aſked, What he had obſerved in thoſe Iſlands of the Treatment of the Slaves by their Maſters, or by their Overſeers? replied, He never obſerved any particular Inſtances of Cruelty: Has heard the Screams of the Negroes under Puniſhment, but on Inquiry has been told, that they had committed Crimes for which they would have been more ſeverely puniſhed in this Country. The Slaves in general appeared to him as cheerful as the poor People of this Country.	Vice-admiral Edwards.
Sir GEORGE YOUNG has been at different Times a great deal in all the Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, both French and Engliſh, and particularly Jamaica, but has not been there ſince the Year 1768.	Sir George Young.

PART III.

Further Evidence received by the Committee reſpecting the Treatment of Slaves in the Weſt Indies.

Being aſked, If he had any Information to give the Committee reſpecting the Treatment of the Negro Slaves there? he replied, He uſed to go frequently to the Gentlemen's Pens, and ſee the Negroes at Work in the Fields: They did not appear to him in general ill treated.

Being aſked, If he conceived it would be poſſible to keep up the preſent Stock of Slaves in the Weſt Indies by more Attention to this Object? Sir George gave it as his Opinion, That by putting an end to Polygamy, and by releaſing the Women from Field Labour, and confining them to domeſtic Work, and by ſhewing proper Attention to them when pregnant, the Stock might not only be kept up, but would be increaſed. Sir George Young is certain, that the Plough might be introduced there, which would tend to diminiſh the Labour of the Slaves—Mr. Aſhley, of Cookham, has introduced the Plough with Succeſs, and ſince its Introduction has not been under the Neceſſity of purchaſing Slaves; Sir George Young is of opinion, that many uſeful Regulations might be made in theſe Reſpects; but when he was in the Weſt Indies, the Planters did not ſeem deſirous to encourage the breeding of Slaves, but thought it cheaper to purchaſe.

Mr. Gandy.

Mr. GANDY has been in the Iſland of Antigua, was there at the Beginning of the War, where he found ſome Moravian Miſſionaries, who had been ill-treated at firſt, but were afterwards protected by the Magiſtrates, and met with great Succeſs in converting the Slaves. Being aſked, What was the Effect of this Succeſs of the Miſſionaries? he ſaid, He had the Account only from them; the Miſſionaries ſeemed ſatisfied.

Mr. Gandy being aſked, Whether he obſerved among the Negroes of Santa Cruz the ſame Religious Worſhip that prevailed on the Coaſt of Africa? replied, He ſaw no Trace of Religion.

Reverend Robert Boucher Nicolls, Bachelor of Laws.

Mr. NICOLLS is a Native of Barbadoes, but was not capable of much Obſervation till he returned to the Iſland in the Year 1768; he continued there till 1770, but has not been there ſince that Time; reſided there as a Miniſter of the Goſpel, occaſionally aſſiſting his Friends without having any particular eccleſiaſtical Duty. The Information he has to give applies ſolely to the Management of the Slaves in the Weſt Indies; and being aſked, What Obſervations he made during his Reſidence there reſpecting the Manner of treating the Slaves? replied, One of the principal Reaſons which induced him to quit the Iſland, and not to return to it ſince, was what he obſerved of the Treatment of the Negroes; they were frequently ill-fed, worked more than they could bear, and puniſhed beyond what their Offences ſeemed to require; though at the ſame Time he muſt ſay, that he knew many humane Maſters, particularly Sir John Allen, the Reverend Mr. Carter, the Reverend Dr. Wharton, and the Reverend Mr. Haines Gibbs, and others; he has heard that the Produce of the Eſtate was frequently in proportion to the kind Treatment of the Negroes, particularly with reſpect to the Eſtate of Dr. Mapp, who raiſed a conſiderable Fortune by the Management and humane Treatment of his Slaves, and purchaſed very few Negroes, and thoſe Natives. The Intercourſe alſo between the Whites and the Negro Women, and the Conſequences which that produced, were very affecting to Mr. Nicolls, as being the frequent Cauſe of bad Treatment to the Slaves.

Mr. Nicolls being aſked, Whether he choſe to ſtate any Particulars? ſaid, He did not.

Being aſked, Whether he obſerved, that on thoſe Eſtates where the Negroes were humanely treated, they increaſed? replied, They always did increaſe, and he believes the Want of Increaſe is in ſome Degree to be imputed to the working the Negro Women too hard, and not allowing them Time to take care of their Children.

Mr. Nicolls being aſked, Whether he knew of any Eſtates in the Iſland of Barbadoes where the Stock of Negroes has been kept up without freſh Supply by Purchaſe? replied, He lived recluſe, but has heard of ſome Eſtates, to the Number of Ten or Fourteen, where the Stock was kept up without any freſh Importation; Mr. Nicolls particularly knows that the Reverend Mr. Carter never purchaſed any new Negroes.

Mr. Nicolls having on a ſubſequent Day read over the above Evidence, deſired, and was allowed to make ſome Addition to it, which he did in the following Words:

Some Particulars having eſcaped my Recollection at the Time of Examination, and being eſpecially deſirous of ſtating no Circumſtance which I could not atteſt in the moſt ſolemn Manner, and perhaps under a very great Impreſſion of Reſpect at the Time, omitting what I might otherwiſe have ſaid, I gladly avail myſelf of the Indulgence allowed of recollecting myſelf, and adding ſome Lines to the foregoing.

It appears to me, that the Diſorders of the Negro Children, which often carry them off in Infancy, frequently proceed from the Milk of their Mothers being rendered feveriſh and unwholeſome by the Labours of the Field, while they are Nurſes, as well as from the Want of ſufficient and hearty Food and Care.

The Labour in Barbadoes, as far as I could obſerve, received in general no Intermiſſion but on Sundays; an entire Day being ſeldom given, except at the Three great Feſtivals, and even Half a Day was not given, to the beſt of my Knowledge and Belief, even Once a Quarter: I have known the Negroes to be continued at the Boiling-houſe Work during the greater Part of Saturday Night, and even till Sun-riſe on Sunday; nor is the whole of that Day of Reſt appropriated to themſelves, as commonly they provide Provender for the Horſes from the Fields, Morning and Evening, and it being their only Holiday, they attend a diſtant Market, from whence they return exhauſted to the Labours of the enſuing Week.

Of the Difficulty of ſeaſoning African Negroes, from their Deſpondency and Self-neglect, I have been ſometimes a Witneſs, as well as of the Lameneſs and other Diſorders of Seamen employed in that Trade, which Diſcorders have often occaſioned their Diſcharge; a charitable Lady whom I knew having often relieved them under ſuch Circumſtances.

The following Evidence of the Rev. Iſham Baggs of Yarlington, near Wincanton, Somerſet, was delivered by him in Writing to the Committee; Mr. Baggs being brought to the Committee by Mr. Clarkſon while the Report was preparing; and a few Alterations were made in it upon Queſtions put to this Witneſs with his Conſent.

Par. 11. Mr. Baggs has been in the Weſt Indies, but Barbadoes is the Iſland where his Obſervations chiefly lay. He has certainly ſeen Inſtances of Treatment to the Negroes there, that have ſhocked him much. He has ſeen old Slaves, who were paſt their Labour, turned off to beg in the Streets, and to get their Living as they could: He has alſo ſeen pregnant Women, who appeared to be juſt ready to tumble to Pieces, whipped by the Drivers to make them keep up with the reſt, with the ſame Severity as the Men. Theſe were the Inſtances of cruel Treatment that particularly ſtruck his Attention. He is firmly of opinion, from his Knowledge of the Africans in their own Country, as well as in the Colonies, that the Planters could do without freſh Supplies, if they choſe; and that the Slave Trade is totally unneceſſary.

Reverend James Ramſay.

Mr. RAMSAY being aſked, In what Part of the Weſt Indies he had been? replied, Principally in St. Chriſtopher's. He was called there as a Clergyman, from the Year 1762 to 1781, but occaſionally went to the other Windward Iſlands, Barbadoes, St. Vincent's, Dominica, &c.

Mr. Ramſay happened to be ſettled in a Part of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher where there was no Surgeon, and having originally been bred to that Profeſſion, was from that Circumſtance, and in order to increaſe a narrow Income, induced to practiſe as a Surgeon, and this led him to the Knowledge of the State and Situation of the Slaves.

Mr. Ramſay being aſked, What he knew of the Treatment of the Slaves in thoſe Iſlands? gave, in Anſwer to this Queſtion, the following Paper:

Obſervations made by the Rev. James Ramſay of Teſton, during a Reſidence of 19 Years, ending Auguſt 1781, in the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher, concerning the State and Treatment of Slaves.

1ſt. Manner of ſupplying the Slaves with Proviſions.

Till about the Year 1750 there was little Intercourſe between that Iſland and North America for Proviſions. Planters depended chiefly on Iſland Proviſions, and occaſional Supplies from England (Robertſon's Tracts, P. 49). About this Time Planters began to direct their whole Attention to the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane, and, in doing this, leſſened the Proportion of Land hitherto allotted for Proviſions. They pretended to make up the Loſs to the Slaves by the Importation of North America Grain; but this was done in ſo ſcanty a Manner, as did not compenſate for what had been taken from them. The weekly Allowance of this imported Grain was from One Pound and a Half to Two Pounds and a Half; on ſome Plantations it was below the firſt; in ſome few it might riſe to Three or Four Pounds. But the Diſtribution of this Allowance was ſubject to Interruptions. In Crop Time it was not the general Cuſtom to give any Allowance, the Slaves being ſuppoſed to ſupport themſelves with the Cane and the Produce of the Scraps of broken Land that was ſtill left them.

Sometimes there was a real Scarcity of imported Grain, then the Slaves were obliged to ſhift for themſelves; at beſt the Supply was ſcanty, and inadequate to their Wants. In unfavourable Seaſons, their Proviſion Lands failed; often their Roots were ſtolen, and they had only Sunday on which to cultivate them. When I ſettled in the Iſland, Anno 1762, there were ſtill ſeveral Planters who had leſſened the Growth of Iſland Proviſions, without giving any thing but a few Herrings in their ſtead. In ſhort, the Slaves continued to be irregularly and ſparingly ſupplied, therefore to be inefficient and ſickly, requiring great Numbers to perform the ordinary Plantation Work, and making frequent Supplies neceſſary from the Slave Market. This was open to daily Obſervation; wherever Slaves were fed a little more plentifully than others, they were found able not only to do their own Work with Eaſe, but alſo to aſſiſt their Neighbours.

2d. Their inceſſant Labour.

This is a great Check both to their Exertion and Population. The ordinary Work hardly allows of any longer Reſpite than Four or Five Hours in the Twenty-four. This was ſo univerſal, that I recollect hardly above One Inſtance of a contrary Practice, from which to make a Compariſon of the Effects of different Management, and muſt therefore leave it to the unbiaſſed Judgment of thoſe who ſhall conſider how much it muſt affect the human Conſtitution; in ſhort, it wears it down, and haſtens on old Age; it being neceſſary for Slaves to be placed in favourable Circumſtances of Indulgence and good Treatment, to reach an advanced Period in Life: It is exceeding rare to ſee a grey-headed Negro.

3d. Treatment of Slaves.

Almoſt the only Inſtruments uſed in managing Slaves are, the Whip, Bean-ſtick, Dungeon, and Chains: The Maſter is actuated in his Conduct towards them by a conſtant ſuſpicious Jealouſy, that is to be ſatisfied by no Exertion, that is to be ſoftened by no Attachment. A Maſter conſiders not his Horſe nor his Mule as ever oppoſed in point of Intereſt to him; but this (with an Exception here and there to a particular Favourite) is the conſtant Light in which a Slave is viewed. The Maſter, conſcious that he makes his Slave a mere Inſtrument of Profit, concludes that his Slave muſt view him as his Enemy and Oppreſſor; he therefore treats him as his Enemy, and oppreſſes him in Revenge. It is a certain Fact, that generally ſpeaking, in my Time, a Slave was not conſidered as an Object of Sympathy or deſerving of Regard. Every poſſible Exertion was forced out of him; no Exertion was rewarded; he was worked, managed, and whipped as a Brute; he was ſuſpected and hated as a Rival, and treated as an Enemy; that this proceeds not from any particular Depravity in the Maſters, as Men, is evident from Europeans almoſt univerſally not only falling into the ſame Habit, but generally exceeding the Creoles in this ſpiteful Severity. No Set of Men are more ready than Planters with their good Offices, or to open their Purſes to White Men or Strangers in Diſtreſs; but a Slave is not conſidered as an Object of Compaſſion, or as having a Claim to Sympathy; all muſt be forced out of him, without Feeling, without Recompence; he is a Spunge that muſt be ſqueezed before he can be made to render his Contents. The Maſter is ever careful how he expreſſes himſelf pleaſed with the Slave's beſt Endeavour to ſerve him.

4th. Want of Clothing.

Slaves are not regularly nor ſufficiently ſupplied with Clothing; from One and an Half to Two and an Half Yards of blue Blanket, and perhaps an Oſnaburgh Petticoat for the Women, is the ordinary annual Allowance; nor is this to be excuſed from the Warmth of the Climate; the Evenings and Mornings require the Body to be well covered; the Fact is, that no Slave, who can by any means procure Clothes for himſelf, is contented with this Allowance; Penuriouſneſs in the Maſter, alone preſcribes the Quantity meaſured out to them.

5th. Inattention to the Breeding of Slaves.

There is not the leaſt Regard paid to the breeding of Slaves, except where the Manager is a married Man, whoſe Wife, of her own accord, without Orders or Reward, ſympathizeth with the Negreſſes when pregnant, helps them out with a few Rags to wrap their Infants in, and ſees that they are properly tended when lying-in; but there is a prevailing Objection againſt the employing of married Men, on the Suppoſition that their Families uſe more Sugar, and keep more Attendants about the Houſe than Bachelors; neither of which is generally true. No Increaſe from Births, except in very few particular Circumſtances, can be expected where a Bachelor is employed, eſpecially as they often are giddy inexperienced young Men, and are frequently changed. With ſuch, nothing but Labour is heeded; Food, Encouragement, and Reſt, are never thought of.

It is ſaid, a particular Planter of St. Kitt's has proved to the Privy Council the Neceſſity of Supplies, from the Unhealthineſs of a particular Plantation belonging to himſelf: I had the Care of that Plantation before he purchaſed it, then it had no ſuch Character: After it came into his Hands, in leſs than Eight Years it had Four Changes of Managers, only

One of thoſe was a married Man. There is nothing in the Situation of that Plantation to make it leſs healthy than thoſe lying for ſeveral Miles on each Side of it; but never ſince it belonged to him has it been in Circumſtances to increaſe from the Births. When he mentioned his having propoſed Rewards for breeding Women, he ought to have told what Clothing, what Food, what Indulgence, what Accommodation he ſupplied them with; that Gentleman has not been in the Iſland ſince 1760 or 1761, and can only judge of its preſent State by Letters or Converſation.

6th. Additional Labour impoſed on the Slaves from the uſual Manner of feeding Cattle.

Even the largeſt Plantations cannot be ſaid to allow any Lands for the Growth of Graſs; a few Ranges between the Cane Fields, and a few worn-out Bits of Land, form in general the whole Proviſion for Cattle. Their Dependance is on Graſs, hand-picked by the Slaves, and in Crop Time on Cane Tops. During a great Part of the Year Graſs is only to be found in ſhady Places towards the Mountains. The Slaves muſt walk in the Heat of the Day, perhaps, Two Miles right out to pick up for them a ſmall Fardel of Graſs and Weeds. Thus, the Cattle are ill-fed, and whatever they cannot perform is impoſed on the Slaves, who have been wearied out in this abſurd Attempt to feed them; yet perhaps a full Fourth Part of what is now put in Canes, would be more profitable if planted in Proviſions and Graſs. The Quantity of Sugar would hardly be diminiſhed; for the reſt receiving more Manure, would be more certain and more productive in its Crops; but ſuppoſing it diminiſhed in any poſſible Proportion, the annual Expences in new Slaves and Cattle would be leſſened in a much greater Proportion. It is impoſſible for one not acquainted in the Colonies, to conceive the Oppreſſion impoſed on the Slaves by this Neglect of procuring Food for the Cattle; not only in the actual Fatigue occaſioned by Graſs-picking, but alſo in the additional Labour exacted from him, to make up for the Weakneſs and Diſproportion of the Cattle kept to do the Plantation Work.

7th. Neceſſity of Supplies.

This is charged on the original Diſproportion of the Sexes, Unhealthineſs of Situation, unnatural Diſpoſition of the Negreſſes, the Neceſſity of working them hard to anſwer the Planters Purpoſe of purchaſing them. I ſhall paſs by the Effrontery which dares to offer ſuch Reaſons before our Country, and conſider them in Order.

1ſt. The Diſproportion of the Sexes ſprings equally from Inhumanity and Avarice. A few Years preſent Labour, without charging himſelf with the Maintenance of unproductive old Age, or the Interruptions of Pregnancy or Nurſing in the other Sex, has made the Planter generally prefer Males to Females, the ready prepared Supply of the Slave Market to the ſlow Recruits of Generation; therefore he muſt take on himſelf the Conſequences, and cannot expect that the Legiſlature ſhould continue to indulge him in thoſe ſiniſter Motives, which are not to be ſeparated from the Miſery, Oppreſſion and Murder of the unhappy Victims of his Covetouſneſs: But among the Creole Slaves, which make Four-fifths of the whole, the Sexes are in due Proportion. Perhaps it may be found that, among them, the Females exceed the Males conſiderably. Of African Slaves, not One in Ten leaves Poſterity; it is therefore neither neceſſary nor diſcreet to go to Africa for Recruits.

2d. To Unhealthineſs of Situation I allow very little. Our Sugar Colonies contain Four Millions of Acres: 240,000 Acres of good Land well tilled and manured, Half of it being cropt alternately, would annually produce more Sugar than all our Iſlands ſend to Market. Surely ſuch a Proportion, conveniently ſituated, might eaſily be ſelected; if it be obſerved that an indifferent Perſon cannot pretend to judge better for Planters than they in every Caſe muſt do for themſelves, I deny the Inference. Very few Proprietors capable of puſhing on Improvements, manage their own Plantations. Managers wiſh to avoid the being obliged to anſwer for the Conſequences of Changes. The Method of forcing every Scrap of Land to receive the Sugar Cane, and doing the whole Work with a Hand Hoe and a Hedge Bill, has been long eſtabliſhed, and requires an Effort to break through it, of which few Planters are capable.

But in well-regulated Settlements, the firſt Point is to take poſſeſſion of the Glebe by turning the whole Bent of Labour to lodge and maintain the Inhabitants from the Soil; perhaps in every Situation the Productions of a Diſtrict is a natural Antidote to its Unhealthineſs. This indeed can alone explain the different Effects of the Air of any Place on Natives and Strangers. Thus Africans are healthy in their own Country: Europeans are ſickly there. Some Part of this Difference may be aſcribed to the Intemperance of the latter, and their Neglect to accommodate themſelves to the Circumſtances of the Climate, eſpecially living in the Manner of and on the Proviſions brought from Europe. Now in our Weſt Indian Settlements the Firſt Object is, the erecting of Sugar Works, and the planting of the Sugar Cane, Coffee, or ſome other Article of Exportation. The ſcanty Maintenance of the Slave is drawn from North America and Europe; he dares not plant or partake of what the Soil invites him to ſhare; but, like the muzzled Ox, treads out the Corn for others; or like a Soldier cooped up in a Garriſon, is prevented from ſharing in the Plenty around him.

Suppoſe a Spot ſo unhealthy as to prevent the Natives from ever becoming accuſtomed to it; yet were Slaves in general properly treated, more healthy Places would ſoon overflow and repair the Loſs; every Country is capable of not only ſupporting but of increaſing its Number of Inhabitants.

Our Sugar Colonies have particular Advantages in the Extenſiveneſs of the Sea Coaſt and Salubrity of the Air, if their Inhabitants were not kept under by harſh Treatment and ſcanty muſty Food, brought from diſtant Parts, adapted neither to the Climate nor their Labour; but if any Spot be found abſolutely incorrigible, we have no Right to force unwilling Wretches without Reward, without any common Intereſt, to ſacrifice their Lives to our Avarice. We muſt abandon it and turn our Views another Way.

3d. To any general unnatural Diſpoſition in Negreſſes, I give a flat Denial; it is Blaſphemy againſt Nature to ſuppoſe it. That Wretches who are upbraided, curſt, and ill-treated, as I myſelf have been witneſs to, for being found in a Condition to become Mothers, ſhould lament the Circumſtance and wiſh it to be otherwiſe with them; that they ſhould have little Pleaſure in cheriſhing and careſſing a Babe, whom they muſt ſhortly reſign to Stripes, to Blows, to Chains, may eaſily be imagined; yet Nature is ſtrong enough to overcome all this, and make them anxious and tender of their Offspring, ſacrificing their Eaſe and ſcanty Portion of Reſt to nurſe and tend it. No Careleſſneſs can be ſeen, except where they have been hired out to, or ſuffered to accompany with profligate Sailors or White Men.

4th. That they are purchaſed not for the Purpoſes of Population, but of being worked down, I ſhall readily admit, and their Maſters will anſwer for it before an awful Tribunal: But I deny that it ever anſwers the Purpoſes of Avarice. This has been fully eſtabliſhed by the Dean of Middleham. In Confirmation of his Teſtimony, I might go from one End of St. Chriſtopher's to another, and point out on every Plantation even the immediate deſtructive Effects of puſhing Slaves beyond their Strength. I dare affirm, that Three well-atteſted Inſtances of the Profit ariſing from purchaſing Slaves, that will bear to be conſidered in every Point of View, are not to be produced; and were we to allow the Fact, who is the Man that has Courage to come forward and avow the Deed, boaſt of Wealth forced out of an unintereſted Wretch's Labour, moiſtened with a Brother's Blood?

8th. Ability of White Men to labour in the Weſt Indies.

This I conſider as proved from the Teſtimony of Robertſon in his Tracts, as well as from a Reference to the original Settlement of the Iſlands. Robertſon ſays, that when the Importation of White Servants was checked after the Reſtoration, the Planters had Cauſe to complain of the Meaſure, and he cenſures the Hardſhip of being forced to buy Slaves, in much the ſame Terms as Planters now blame the propoſed Abolition of the Slave Trade; certainly the original Clearing of the Lands could not have been more fatal to the Lives of White Servants than the ſettling of the neutral Iſlands, and the clearing of freſh Lands in Jamaica, ſince the Peace of 1763, has been to Negroes; the Fact is, that White Handicraft Men now labour more hardly in the Weſt Indies in leſs favourable Circumſtances than with proper Management it is neceſſary for Slaves to do in the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane; Blackſmiths, Maſons, Carpenters, Sawyers, among whom White Men may be found, have all more laborious Employments than ordinary Plantation Work.

9th. Labour of Slaves cheaper than that of Free Men.

Impoſſible; for the Planters Advocate acknowledges, that a Slave does not One-third the ordinary Work of a Free Man; and the Purchaſe and Inſurance of a Slave are heavy Articles, that take not place in the Caſe of a Free Labourer.

10th. Neceſſity of continuing the Slave Trade till the Plantations ſhall be ſtocked.

Not for One Hour; perhaps hardly more than One Half of the Number of Slaves now in the Colonies are employed in the Culture of the Sugar Cane: If they were properly aſſiſted with Cattle and Farming Inſtruments, a much ſmaller Number would ſend the ſame Produce to Market, without being under a Neceſſity of being worked down ſo as to render them unable to keep their Numbers up from the Births. But if any Recruit be really wanted, take the many uſeleſs Domeſtics that ſwarm in every Family rather than go to Africa, and ſupply their Place with White Servants, or Free Negroes and Mulattoes; or buy up the Slaves of poor White People, who are kept idle, heartleſs, and poor, depending on their Slaves Labour; if obliged to ſerve themſelves, they would become hearty, contented, and rich.

11th. The Advantage of buying African Slaves.

No Calculation can prove this. The Planters mention Evidence before the Privy Council, of new Slaves ſelling in Martinico for 60l.; they have been ſold in our Iſlands for 48l.—Suppoſe a Lot of Ten at 45l. or 450l.—Long tells you they are ſeaſoned in Three Years, and that from One Third to One Half die in the ſeaſoning:—Robertſon makes the Deaths Two out of Five, or Four out of Ten.—We ſhall take this at the Medium. Colony Intereſt varies from Ten to Six *per Cent.* generally with Premiums or Conſignments, which is ſtill more deſtructive to the Planter; we ſhall charge on the Three Years ſeaſoning only Twenty *per Cent.* or ſomething leſs than Seven *per Cent. per Annum*; this makes 90l. Intereſt to be added. Planters ſay the annual Coſt of a Slave in Food, Clothes, Surgeon, Taxes, &c. is at 8l.; we ſhall charge only 10l. on the original Number for the Three Years ſeaſoning; this makes 100l. in the whole: At the Three Years End we have Six Slaves worth in original Price, Intereſt, and Maintenance, 640l.; they are ſaid to occupy Lands and other Property equal to double their Value, or 1280l.; both together make up the Sum of 1920l.—Long ſays, if they be not puſhed to produce more than Two Hogſheads of Sugar for Three Slaves, they may be ſupplied from the Births; this will be Four Hogſheads of Sugar for Six Slaves. This is indeed a greater Proportion than the Iſlands, taken as One Whole, have ever produced; their Slaves ought therefore to increaſe from the Births. Four Hogſheads of Sugar, with their Rum, after paying the various Plantation Salaries, feeding and clothing of the Slaves, ſupplying Stores, Live Stock, &c. leave at the Rate of 12l. for each Hogſhead, or in all 48l. to anſwer the Inſurance of the Six Slaves, and pay the Intereſt of the Capital of 1920l. The Inſurance of a Slave's Life is reckoned Five *per Cent.*; but as, according to Robertſon and D'Auberteuil, they all die in Fifteen Years, it ſhould be near Seven *per Cent.*—At Five *per Cent.* Six Slaves worth 640l. give 32l.; the Intereſt of 1920l. Capital, at Six *per Cent.* is 115l.; both together make 147l. hence an annual Loſs of 99l.—But ſuppoſe the Six Slaves rented from another Perſon, their Rent and Inſurance will be about 14l. each, or 84l.; the Property of 1280l. occupied by them, at Six *per Cent.* ſhould give 76l.; both together, 160l.; which makes an annual Loſs of 112l.—The Planter is welcome to raiſe the Produce of a Slave's Labour as high, and ſink the Claims on it as low, as he can ſhew proper Documents for. I am not afraid of his proving a Balance on the other Side: Indeed nothing is rated high except the Land and Stock, which is only worth double the Value of the Slaves, when theſe are eſtimated at 50l. or 60l. each.

I am well aware that a Perſon, not acquainted with the Weſt Indies, will hardly be brought to believe in ſuch a Calculation as this, or that the annual Value of a Slave's Labour exceeds not 8 or 10l.; yet the Truth is, that almoſt every ſmall Plantation, and perhaps more than Half of the whole, do not ſupport themſelves and pay the Intereſt Money due upon them: Even thoſe who ſupply their Proprietors with the moſt ſplendid Revenues, if annual or frequent Supplies of Slaves be neceſſary, would not ſtand the Teſt of Calculation; the real State is concealed from them, becauſe when a Bill is drawn for new Slaves, they feel only a caſual Diminution of the Revenue they can ſpend; the Expence is thrown on their Property generally; they cannot judge of its Operation, and think no more of it till a new Demand is made for a new Lot of Slaves. Indeed the only Situations in which Weſt Indian Eſtates ſeem to make a profitable Return is in the Caſe above, where the Property of the Family in Poſſeſſion has been able to weather the Expences of Settlement; or where one has, for perhaps One Third of the real Coſt, ſucceeded to the Labours of a bankrupt Planter, and can allow for the precarious Returns of good and bad Years, to keep up the Plantation Stock, and the Owner's ordinary Expences; or where the Proprietor has ſome gainful Trade or Profeſſion, or Place of Manager, which enables him to reſerve the Produce of the Plantation to ſtock and work itſelf clear of Incumbrances.

12th. Plantations that have not required any, or frequent Supplies.

Wherever there are Circumſtances in favour of good Treatment, Plantations are eaſily kept up; where there is Want of Attention, they fall back and require Supplies. The State of the Slaves will always diſcover a Change in the Management of the Plantation: Thus from 1763 to 1781, Mills Nichola Town Plantation had careful Managers, and a kindly, tender Manager's Wife; the Slaves in the firſt Year were 208, in the laſt 234. Mr. Molineux's Plantation increaſed from about 200 in 1763, to 217 in 1773; till 1779 it kept up to 213: In this laſt Period ſeveral old Negroes, who were perhaps the Remains of ſome Lot, died off; about this Time the Manager loſt his Wife, and in 1781 the Numbers were reduced to 203. Mr. Madan's Plantation in 1765 contained 158; ſome Time about 1775, a careful young Man, a Surgeon, became Manager: The Slaves in 1781 were 172, and, according to my Information, it continues to increaſe. Lord Romney's Plantation in 1763 contained about 500 Slaves, it has not ſince that Time, except it has been very lately, had a Recruit of above Fifteen or Twenty Slaves; and had Population been the Object, ſuch are its peculiar Advantages, that the Number at this Time might have been double. Mr. Crook's Plantation in 1766 contained 157; in 1772, under his own Care, it had increaſed to 180; in 1781, under other Care, it had fallen back to 157. G. W. Thomas's Plantation in 1762 contained about 200 Slaves, it then required a conſtant annual Supply of Fifteen or Twenty Negroes, on account of their being over-worked; it might be conſidered as a new Plantation ſtocked with African Slaves: In 1763 a new Manager had the Care of it, and it had received no Supplies in 1781 from that Time; in 1765 its Number was 183; in 1781, 154. This may be accounted for from the Circumſtance of being chiefly recruited with Males: But becoming more healthy, the ſmaller Number did the Work equally well, and made more Sugar than the original Number of 200. As it ſtill continues under the ſame Manager, the Africans being now in general dead, it may be ſuppoſed to have begun to increaſe.

From what has happened on this Plantation, we may conjecture the Effect of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, where Africans abound: From the Over-proportion of Males, they will at firſt decreaſe in Number; but becoming more healthy by better Treatment, and eaſed by the Aſſiſtance of Cattle and improved Inſtruments of Agriculture, the Work will be better done, perhaps more Sugar be made, and at length they will begin to increaſe from the Births. It would be an invidious Taſk to point out Plantations where Neglect and indiſcreet Treatment have reduced the Number of Slaves: But it is only neceſſary for me to begin on either Side of the Place where I lived, and deſcribe each Plantation by its Management, and the Conſequences; ſcanty Food, ſevere Treatment, indiſcreet Labour, always produced Sickneſs and Loſs of Lives.

13th. Runaway Slaves.

In every Plantation, in proportion to the ſevere Treatment and ſcanty Food, Numbers of Slaves abſent themſelves from their Labour, and keep out in the Woods, or hire themſelves to the principal Slaves in the Mountain Plantations, to work in their Proviſion Grounds: When their Work is done, they either diſmiſs them, or, to get the Reward for bringing back Runaways, carry them home to their Maſters, who, if they have been abſent Six Months, may have them condemned by the Magiſtrates, and receive their Value out of the Iſland Treaſury. A late Commander in Chief of the Leeward Iſlands was noted for paying his public Taxes with his Runaway Negroes Lives; he certainly was an unfeeling Maſter, and did not feed his Slaves.

Almoſt every Plantation keeps Two or more of the moſt truſty Slaves as Hunters, conſtantly ſearching the Mountains for Runaways. In ſome Plantations, the Number of Runaways often amounts to One Tenth of the whole, or perhaps a Fifth Part of the Working Slaves. When brought home, they are ſeverely flogged, have Iron Rings of Ten or Twelve Pounds Weight hammered round their Ankles, Iron Crooks or Collars rivetted about their Necks, and they are made to work in the Field chained Four or Five together: At Night they are thruſt, chained together, Ten, Twelve, or more, into the Dungeon, a Place of Ten or Twelve Feet ſquare, with no Opening for Air but a ſmall Hole cut in the Door. Theſe Wretches have no Opportunity of adding any thing to the Plantation Allowance of Food, which, where they are moſt numerous, is generally very ſmall, and for the moſt Part only raw Horſe-beans, nor is there always Care taken to ſupply them with a little Water; their Food, ſuch as it is, they may dreſs as they can. There are Inſtances of ſome being found ſuffocated in the Morning. Kept in this State, they ſoon drop off, and new Supplies muſt be purchaſed.

14th. Happineſs of Slaves in our Colonies.

It is ſaid, Negroes ſing and dance, and ſhew Signs of Content that makes their State appear enviable to the higheſt and happieſt Spectator. A Lark will ſing in a Cage—is he therefore as happy as when, in full Enjoyment of his Powers, he ſoars out of Sight to chaunt his Morning Hymn? It is well for Human Nature that, forgetting Circumſtances, it can make the moſt of the preſent Moment: But to talk of Happineſs which depends on the Will or Caprice of another, is a Miſapplication of the Term. Thoſe who think thus of their State, ſhould ſee their Allowance of Food diſtributed, ſhould follow them into the Field, attend the Calling of the Liſt, the Examination of their Bundles of Graſs, and obſerve the Application of the Driver's Whip; they ſhould enter the Hoſpital, inquire into the Nature and Cauſe of their Ailments, and remark how they are attended, nurſed, and ſupported under them: He muſt not take his Examples from a Parcel of idle Domeſtics, among whom his Preſence has made a Holiday, which makes them for the Hour forget their ſcanty Diet, the peeviſh Caprice and harſh Treatment of their Maſters.

June 7th, 1788. JAMES RAMSAY.

The above Paper having been read, Mr. Ramſay was aſked, Whether he had any further Information to give the Committee on the Treatment of Slaves in the Weſt Indies? and made the following Reply, viz.

I have given my Reaſoning in my Paper, and on the Facts I ſtake my Character.

I beg leave to read an Extract of a Letter from a reſpectable Perſon in the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher; it is as follows: "I can alſo add to your Felicity by aſſuring you, from my own daily Obſervation, that notwithſtanding the many Objections ſtarted to your Book upon Slavery, the Juſtneſs of its Principles is plainly evinced by the more kind and benevolent Treatment the Negroes daily meet with, which ſhews you, that Men are averſe to the Acknowledgment of diſagreeable Truths, but evince it by their Conduct. Your Aim is anſwered hereby, and your Heart will rejoice at the Good you have done, notwithſtanding the Obloquy you have met with."

Mr. Ramſay added, I beg leave to obſerve, that what I have ſtated of the ill Treatment of Slaves, does not ariſe from any particular ill or cruel Diſpoſition in the Planters, but from the natural Connection between Slavery and Tyranny.

PART III.

Further Evidence received by the Committee reſpecting the Treatment of Slaves in the Weſt Indies.

Mr. Botham.

Mr. BOTHAM went out to the Weſt Indies in the Year 1772, and returned in 1774, has viſited moſt of the Iſlands, both French and Engliſh, but was never at Jamaica.

Being aſked, What Information he could give the Committee relating to the Treatment of Slaves in the Weſt Indies, either in the Engliſh or French Iſlands? replied, As far as his Information went during the ſhort Time he was there (which was Two Years), it appeared to him, that Slavery neceſſarily required a Degree of Cruelty, as without it Slaves cannot be prevailed on to work, and the Practice ſeems to correſpond with this Idea; as to particular Inſtances of Cruelty he was not in a way to obſerve them; what he principally wiſhed to repreſent to the Committee was, the Practicability of cultivating the Sugar Cane by Free People, which he carried on for ſeveral Years at Bencoolen, in the Iſland of Sumatra, but never knew that Mode carried on in the Weſt Indies.

Mr. Botham then delivered * in a Paper, pointing out the Mode of cultivating a Sugar Plantation in the Eaſt Indies; and being aſked, Whether he had any further Information to give the Committee? replied, All that he had written was only to ſhew that a Sugar Plantation in the Eaſt Indies is cultivated with much leſs human Labour than in the Weſt Indies; that he ſpoke within Compaſs when he ſaid One-third leſs. By cultivating the Land with Free People, the Expence of the Labourer is got rid of at Times, when his Aſſiſtance is not wanted; but in the Weſt Indies the Planter is obliged to maintain his Slave at all Times.

* Mr. Botham's Paper is placed at the End of this Part of the Report.

Reverend James Stuart.

Mr. STUART had a Living in South Carolina, and in conſequence of the laſt War left that Province, and went to the Iſland of Guadaloupe, remained in that Iſland about a Fortnight, but was not particular in his Inquiries while there relative to the Treatment of the Negroes; they appeared to him in general cheerful and looked well, ſeemed to be more familiar with the White People than they are in our Iſlands, and he did not obſerve any Severities uſed towards them.

Mr. Stuart went from Guadaloupe to Dominica, where he remained a Month, but was confined during the Time with a ſevere Fever, ſo had no Opportunity of making any Obſervations there; from thence he went to Santa Cruz, and was there a Month or Six Weeks, went out into the Plantations, and about the Towns, and did not obſerve any Severities there; made Inquiry about the Treatment of Negroes, and was told, that if a Maſter treated his Negro with Severity, the Daniſh Government took the Plantation out of the Hands of the Proprietor, or his Manager, and put it into thoſe of Truſtees, to be managed for his Benefit.

Mr. Stuart obſerved that Numbers of the Negroes went to the Meetings of the Moravians, and underſtood that their Attendance on thoſe Meetings not only did not contribute to retard their Buſineſs, but that it made them more orderly, and the Maſter or Miſtreſs was always pleaſed that their Negroes ſhould attend thoſe Meetings. It appeared to Mr. Stuart that the Nature of the Government of Santa Cruz being arbitrary, operated as a Check upon the Planters.

Mr. Stuart went from Santa Cruz to St. Euſtatius, and reſided there, and at Nevis and St. Kitt's, for the Space of 18 Months: At St. Euſtatius there are not above Two or Three Sugar Plantations, but there are a great Number of Negroes employed as Servants, and they are treated very humanely.

From St. Euſtatius Mr. Stuart went to St. Chriſtopher's, where he paſſed the chief Part of the above 18 Months, in the Years 1778 and 1779; in general he thought the Slaves in the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher's hardly treated, and very much oppreſſed by the Labour required from them; he alſo thought the Puniſhments there very ſevere, having ſeen the Negroes flogged very cruelly for what appeared to him very trifling Faults, ſuch as not picking Graſs enough, going into a Field and cutting a Cane, and ſometimes for not keeping up in their Ranks, when their Strength was not equal to that of their Companions. Mr. Stuart has ſeen and heard the Negroes whipped, and their Mode of Puniſhment is thus: They lay them on their Faces, having Four Negroes to hold them down by the Legs and Arms; the Puniſhment is inflicted by a Negro, under the Direction of the Overſeer or Manager, with a long Whip, made of a tough Subſtance, called Mahoe, which grows in the Mountains, and he has ſeen them whipped till the Fleſh was cruelly mangled and raw.

With reſpect to Clothing, Mr. Stuart is of opinion that the Clothing in general given to the Negroes is too ſlight even for that Climate; he thought alſo that the Allowance of Food was too ſcanty, and particularly ſo in ſome Plantations, and it did not appear to him that the Negroes upon ſome of the Plantations had Time ſufficient allowed them to cook their Proviſions.

From what he has obſerved, both in America and in the Weſt Indies, Mr. Stuart thinks the Condition of the Negroes, even under the moſt humane Maſters, is deplorable. He believes their

their Treatment in America and in the Weſt Indies is nearly alike, but in our Weſt India Iſlands it appeared to him to be more ſevere than either in the French or Daniſh Iſlands.

With reſpect to their Work he obſerved, that the Negroes in the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher were called up about Five in the Morning, and continued to work as long as it was Day-light, except a ſmall Portion of Time allowed them for their Breakfaſt and for their Dinner; as far as he knows, they have no Holidays allowed them except Sundays; and they work even then, but for themſelves. One Part of their Work is to pick Graſs, of which they are obliged to pick a certain Quantity in a ſmall Space of Time, and are flogged if they do not pick the given Quantity.

In Sickneſs there is a Doctor who attends them, and Mr. Stuart believes their Treatment at that Time is pretty humane.

Mr. Stuart being aſked, What he obſerved of the Increaſe of the Negroes in Carolina and the Weſt Indies? replied, His Obſervations on this Subject were, that they do increaſe in Carolina, though the Climate of South Carolina is more unhealthy for the Negroes than that of our Weſt India Iſlands; and he added, his Obſervation is confirmed by the following Inſtances:

Mr. Savage, a Gentleman of the greateſt Veracity, informs him, that Mr. Manigault, in the Year 1738, purchaſed of Mr. Johnſon (the Son of Governor Johnſon) 86 Negroes, 14 of whom were old and good for nothing. He purchaſed alſo, and added to the above, about 14 poor Negroes, the Refuſe of a Cargo, and without any other Addition, by natural Increaſe, the Plantation in the Year 1772 conſiſted of 270 Negroes.

Mr. Stanyan received 20 Negroes from his Father, and 20 he purchaſed, and from theſe he raiſed 240 (beſides giving ſome to his Children) in the Courſe of perhaps 50 Years.

Mr. Savage's Brother got 30 Negroes, and purchaſed 30 more, and although a young Man, he poſſeſſed at the Peace upwards of 100; more Inſtances of the ſame Nature might be given.

Mr. Stuart being aſked, Whether he knew any Inſtance of Increaſe in the Weſt Indies? replied, He did not; but he always thought the Negroes might increaſe, from the Climate, and from the Nature of the Negro Women, who are very prolific.

Being aſked, Whether the Negro Women in South Carolina are as numerous as the Men? ſaid, He thinks they are in general; moſt Plantations have an equal Number.

Further Information tranſmitted by Mr. Stuart, ſubſequent to his Attendance on the Committee, which he deſired might be added to his former Evidence.

Mr. Alexander Irving, the Pariſhioner and Friend of Mr. Stuart, ſold Seventeen Negroes to General Mackintoſh in the Year 1777, and it is a Fact, that they are increaſed to Thirty-six in leſs than Eleven Years, without any other Addition than by natural Production. Numberleſs other Inſtances of the great Increaſe of Negroes might be produced, as would uniformly be the Caſe, but for Oppreſſion and hard Uſage.

Mr. Stuart wiſhes particularly to remark, that having been about Twenty Years well acquainted with the Treatment of Slaves in Virginia, Maryland, and particularly in South Carolina, Countries which contain more Slaves than all the other Parts of North America; and having been alſo in the different Iſlands of the Weſt Indies, as above deſcribed, that he is warranted to affirm, that the Condition of Slaves is beyond Compariſon worſe than that of the pooreſt Labourers or Farmers Servants in Scotland, or in any Part of Europe he was ever in; and nothing but Ignorance or evil Bias could put them on a Level. Indeed, abſolute Power over another is too much for human Nature, and the Avarice, Caprice, or Paſſions of the beſt Maſters he ever knew would at Times blind them, and make them behave very improperly towards their Slaves; nor could he altogether free himſelf from the Charge, although he flatters himſelf he was ever ſingularly ſcrupulous in the Buſineſs of Slavery, and looked upon the poor Blacks as his Fellow-creatures, endowed with Souls and not void of Reaſon, nor without Feeling. In ſhort, he declares that no Deſcription of the Miſery and Wretchedneſs of Slaves can equal the Reality, notwithſtanding ſome Maſters may be ſaid comparatively to be humane, and ſome Slaves happy.

He begs leave further to remark, that after long Experience, he is convinced that they are not inferior to the uneducated Whites in any mental Qualification. They have as much Generoſity, Fidelity, Gratitude, Sympathy, nay as much Underſtanding and Ingenuity, and as ſuſceptible of Impreſſions; he has had ſeveral White Servants, as well as Black, and he found the latter inferior in nothing to the former, and he conceives that only Education and Opportunity makes the Difference.

Further Evidence received by the Committee reſpecting the Treatment of Slaves in the Weſt Indies.

JOHN SAMUEL SMITH, Eſq. Captain in the Navy, has ſerved in the Weſt Indies at Two different Periods; in 1772 as a Midſhipman, and in 1777 as Maſter; the laſt is the Period he ſpeaks of, with reſpect to the Obſervations he made relative to the Treatment of Slaves in the Weſt Indies, and the Space of Time a Twelvemonth or thereabouts.

Captain John Samuel Smith, of the Navy.

Captain Smith being aſked, What he knew concerning the Treatment of the Negro Slaves in the Iſlands in the Weſt Indies? deſired leave to refer to a Letter written by him to the Reverend Mr. Hill, as containing the material Part of the Information he had to offer on the Subject; which Letter has ſince been publiſhed in a Pamphlet, intitled, "Letter from Captain John Samuel Smith to the Reverend Mr. Hill, on the State of the Negro Slaves;" and is as follows:

"I ſhould have acknowledged the Receipt of your Note, and Mr. Ramſay's Eſſay, ſooner, but ſhortly after it came to hand I was under an Engagement to viſit Brumpton, and, had I not been taken ill there, meant to have viſited Malling before my Return home: However, I have now the Pleaſure to inform you, I am getting better of my old Complaint, and take this earlieſt Opportunity of doing Juſtice to a Man who appears to me to have been groſsly ill treated by anonymous Writers.

"The ill Treatment of Slaves is too well known, and too univerſal, to be denied: I do affirm, I have ſeen the moſt cruel Treatment made uſe of at ſeveral of the Weſt India Iſlands, particularly at Antigua, while, ſerving on that Station Ten Years ago, I viſited ſeveral of the Plantations there.

"In conſequence of meeting with an old School-fellow who managed an Eſtate on that Iſland, I was introduced to many of that Deſcription, and too often has my Heart ached to ſee *the cruel Puniſhments, for trifling Cauſes,* inflicted by the Manager with ſuch Unconcern as not to break in upon his Jocularity; when I have interfered, I have been aſked,—'Do you not puniſh on board Ships?'—My Anſwer was,—'Yes, no doubt, but not in this cruel Way.'

"A poor Negro laid ſtretched flat on his Face on the Ground, at his Peril to move an Inch till the Puniſhment is over; that inflicted with a Whip whoſe Thong at the thickeſt Part was the Size of a Man's Thumb, and tapering longer than a Coachman's Whip: At every Stroke a Piece was taken out by the particular Jerk of the Whip, which the Manager (ſometimes his Wife) takes care to direct: This I have often ſeen for not getting a ſufficient Quantity of Graſs for the Manager (for I well know more goes to his Share than his Maſter's), and many ſuch trifling Things.

"It is no uncommon Thing for a Negro to lie by a Week after Puniſhment; *that*, I ſhould conceive, would be of no Advantage to the Proprietor, however neceſſary the Puniſhment may be conſidered. I am truly ſorry to ſay, there are too many of the Opinion of Plutarch, and I beg leave to differ very widely from them; for I have had ſome Dealings with Negroes, and I cannot ſay I ever found them ſo egregiouſly ſtupid as is deſcribed; I rather found them keen, ſenſible People, and ſhould imagine, were they treated properly, and not driven to thoſe Extremes which are attributed to their vicious Diſpoſitions, they would be as tractable as White People. Of this Truth I am ſatisfied from what I have ſeen at the Iſland of Granada: I viſited a Gentleman there who lived about Six Miles from the Carenage, and had the Pleaſure of obſerving ſuch a wonderful Differenee of Treatment as aſtoniſhed me: After Dinner we were enjoying the Bottle, and were ſuddenly ſurprized by a pleaſing, melancholy ſinging; we broke up from Table, and found (as I underſtood was the uſual Cuſtom) the poor Negroes juſt returned from their Labour, ſinging Hymns at the Door, and with ſuch Decency and Decorum, expreſſive of the moſt heart-felt Love for the Manager, as made me exclaim againſt the Treatment I had ſeen at Antigua: The Manager gave me to underſtand, it was the conſtant Mode in that Diſtrict which is called the French Quarter.

"There were no Cruelties exerciſed any where near *him*; in other Parts of the Iſland it was the ſame as in other Iſlands; but he had always a particular Satisfaction in returning home to his Plantation, finding his Negroes do much better than thoſe who are treated with ſuch inhuman Severity: He acknowledged he had occaſion to puniſh, but did not find it neceſſary to do it often, or with that Cruelty *ſo univerſal* in other Iſlands. We went with him to viſit the Huts, which he aſſured us was his conſtant Cuſtom, and aſked the Negroes in the different Huts, if they were ſatisfied, or wanted any thing; it is impoſſible to deſcribe my Feeling on this Occaſion—not a ſingle Negro diſſatisfied (I think the Number Three Hundred), nor the Driver any Complaint to make. If this is to be accompliſhed in *One Set of Negroes*, why not in any other? This Plan the Gentleman told me he found when he came to the Eſtate.

"*It originated in the French.* Moſt of the Negroes ſpoke French, and One very well informed amongſt them kept a School for young Negroes. This and many more Inſtances fully convince me, *that Slaves in general are not properly treated*; they have fine Feelings as well as we, and only want *Cultivation.*

"I perfectly agree with Mr. Ramſay in every Part of his Eſſay, which I have read very attentively, and was I to obſerve on every Page, could comment more voluminouſly than, I hope, is neceſſary; I ſhall therefore only obſerve a few Particulars, and conclude for this Time, till, on any future Occaſion, Mr. Ramſay may find Occaſion to call upon me.

“*It is too ſhocking for an Engliſhman, on his firſt going to the Weſt Indies, to paſs a Plantation where the Negroes are at Work,* and hear the violent Strokes from the unmerciful Whip before deſcribed, for perhaps only looking at a Stranger paſſing by, and not going on with the Work at the ſame Time: *This I have ſeen many a Time in different Iſlands,* and that in the Heat of the Day; and many poor Wretches have I met on the Road, with Backs too ſhocking to deſcribe. The laſt Act of Humanity or Kindneſs (as it is called) ſhewn to a Negro, after he is worn out by hard Work, ſevere Puniſhment, or Sickneſs from unwholeſome Food, is to give him his Freedom—*too often when he can ſcarcely crawl or ſpeak.* Too many well-known Inſtances happen of that Kind in all the Iſlands, a Treatment which ſurely wants attending to: It is very uncommon in England for a Man to turn his worn-out Horſe looſe to ſeek his Living.

“It is aſtoniſhing that any Man will preſume to affirm, that the Negroes are better treated than the Peaſantry in England. The real Fact is, that the Firſt Sentiment entertained by a Stranger of a Set or Gang of Negroes going to work or at work, is neither more nor leſs than of a Drove of Cattle going to Smithfield Market, or Cattle working under unmerciful Drivers. It ſhocks me much to recollect the Compariſon.

“I hope what I have related may prove uſeful to Mr. Ramſay. I feel for any Man who is contradicted in Circumſtances too well known to admit of Contradiction; and he has my Permiſſion to uſe my Name on the Occaſion, when and where he pleaſes.

“I am, &c.

Newington, “J. S. SMITH.”
20th January 1786.

The Committee then proceeded to examine Captain Smith further, who ſaid, He was in the Weſt India Iſlands in all about Twenty Months, and touched at moſt of the Windward Iſlands.

Being aſked, Whether he drew the general Inferences and Opinions given by him in the above Letter to Mr. Hill, from the ſpecific Facts mentioned in the ſaid Letter only, or from his own general Obſervations? he replied, He drew his Opinion from his own general Obſervations, and had had many Opportunities of making thoſe Obſervations, being in the Courſe of his Duty, as Maſter, frequently on Shore.

Being aſked, Whether he had read particularly what had been ſtated by Mr. Ramſay on the Subject of the Negroes picking Graſs, and how far the Account thereof, given by Mr. Ramſay, is confirmed by his own Obſervation? he replied, He had read Mr. Ramſay's Hints particularly, and that the ſame was confirmed by Inſtances which had fallen within his own Obeſervation in the Iſland of Antigua, where he reſided Three Weeks together upon an Eſtate in that Iſland.

Being aſked, At what Time of the Day the Slaves are employed in picking Graſs? he ſaid, It was done both Morning and Evening, but more commonly in the Evening as they walk home to their Huts. That the Slaves quit their Work about Sun-ſet in general, but it depends upon the Diſtance, the Work they are employed in may lie from their Homes, and pick the Graſs from the Sides of the Road almoſt Blade by Blade. Captain Smith added, that he had always conſidered the Taſk of picking Graſs as a great Hardſhip upon the Slaves; he has ſeen them corrected for not bringing in the given Quantity of Graſs, when, in his Opinion, they could not have collected the Quantity within the Time allowed.—Captain Smith thinks the picking Graſs is an Advantage rather to the Manager than to the Proprietor of the Plantation; and being aſked, How the Manager is benefited particularly thereby and not the Proprietor? replied, Becauſe the Manager frequently keeps Stock of his own.

In Addition to what Captain Smith has ſtated in the above Letter to Mr. Hill, he deſires to mention One Circumſtance more, namely, That he had ſeen, while he was at Antigua, an Inſtance of a Slave, the Property of another Perſon, who had paid his Maſter for the Liberty of working for his own Advantage, puniſhed ſeverely by the Perſon for whom he worked on a Job, but he did not know what was the Crime the Slave had committed.

THE following Papers being detached Pieces of Evidence *not particularly referring* to any One of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, the Committee have therefore thought proper to inſert the ſame in this Part of the Report.

N° 1, 2, and 3.

N° 1.

Letter from the Secretary at War, with a Return of the Troops ſent to the Weſt Indies from 1764 *to* 1774, *incluſive, and of the Number ſent thither ſince* 1783, *&c. &c.*

SIR, War Office, 28th February 1788.

IN conſequence of the Deſire of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, ſignified in your Letter to me of the 15th Inſtant, I incloſe, for their Lordſhips Information, a Return of the Number of Troops ſent to the different Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, from the Year 1764 to 1774 incluſive; and of the Number ſent thither ſince the Peace in 1783, particularizing the Numbers in each Corps who have died within the Firſt and Second Years reſpectively, after their Arrival there.

In the Period comprehended by this Return, their Lordſhips will obſerve, that I have gone beyond their Requiſition; to which I have been led by conceiving, that the Number of Troops ſent to the Weſt Indies ſince the Peace, was too ſmall to afford ſufficient Grounds for any probable Reaſoning or Deduction, whatever may be the immediate Object of their Lordſhips Deliberation: And I have been induced to add the Account of the Deaths in the *Second* Year after the Arrival of the Regiments, in order that any ſuppoſed Effects of the Firſt Change of Climate may be the better judged of by Compariſon.

In return to the other Part of their Lordſhips Inquiry, you will be pleaſed to inform them, that the Proportion of Tonnage for the Conveyance of Troops is not ſettled at my Office: But I can from good Authority acquaint them, that the Space allowed for thoſe ſent in Tranſport Veſſels to the Weſt Indies is nearly Two Tons *per* Man; and is the ſame in Peace as in War.

I am, SIR,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

GEO. YONGE.

N° I.

Return of the Number of Troops ſent to the Weſt Indies, from the Year 1764 to 1774 incluſive; and of the Number ſent thither ſince the Peace in 1783, particularizing the Numbers in each Corps that died there, in the Firſt and Second Year after their Arrival.

Years.	Regiments.	Went to	Went from	Numbers embarked.	Numbers that died.	
					In the 1ſt Year.	In the 2d Year.
1764	32d	Weſt Indies	Britain	423		
	36th	Jamaica	D°	423	63	32
	62d	Weſt Indies	Ireland	423		
	66th	Jamaica	D°	423	106	35
	68th	Weſt Indies	D°	423	76	38—7 Months.
	70th	Grenada	D°	423	73	8—8 Months.
1772	6th	St. Vincent's	Britain	390	52	55
	50th	Jamaica	Ireland	390	62	32
	60th 1ſt Bat.	D°	America	390	37	45
	2d Bat.	Antigua	D°	390	19	40
1773	48th	Grenada	Ireland	390	86	76
1785	66th	St. Vincent's	Ireland	358	16	13
	67th	Antigua	D°	294	8	69
1786	10th	Jamaica	Ireland	353	20	3—4 Months.
	45th	Grenada	D°	312	43	9—3 Months.

N. B. *The whole Returns of the 32d and 62d Regiments are miſſing; as are thoſe for ſome Months in the 2d Year after the Arrival of the 68th and 70th in the Weſt Indies.*

The 10th and 45th Regiments had not been a Year and a Half in the Weſt Indies, when their laſt Returns were made up.

Nº 2.

A ſhort Account of the Endeavours of the Epiſcopal Church, known by the Name of Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren, for promoting true Chriſtianity amongſt the Heathen, particularly amongſt the Negroes in the Weſt India Iſlands.

THE Church of the United Brethren have, ever ſince the Year 1732, been active in preaching the Goſpel to different Heathen Nations in many Parts of the World, but not with equal Succeſs in all Places. The Method here deſcribed and made uſe of by the Miſſionaries of the ſaid Church, in leading the Negro Slaves in the Weſt Indies to the Knowledge and Practice of Chriſtianity, is followed in all Points that are not local, in all the Miſſions of the Brethren.

In preaching the Goſpel to the Negroes, and to all other Heathen Nations, the Brethren endeavour to follow the Example of the Apoſtle Paul, who was determined to know nothing among them ſave Jeſus, and him crucified. After many Years unſucceſsful Labour, Experience has taught them, that the plain Teſtimony concerning the Death and Paſſion of Jeſus Chriſt the Son of God, together with its Cauſe and happy Conſequences, delivered by a Miſſionary touched with an experimental Senſe of it, is the ſureſt Way of enlightening the benighted Minds of the Heathen, in order to lead them afterwards Step by Step into all Truth: They therefore make it a Rule, never to enter into an extenſive Diſcuſſion of the Doctrines of God's being an infinite Spirit, of the Holy Trinity, &c. nor to ſeek to open the Underſtandings of the Heathen in thoſe Points, until they believe in Jeſus, and the Word of the Croſs has proved itſelf the Power of God unto Salvation, by the true Converſion of their *Hearts*. Both in the Beginning and Progreſs of their Inſtructions, the Miſſionaries endeavour to deliver themſelves as plainly and intelligibly to the Faculties of their Hearers as poſſible, and the Lord has given his Bleſſing even to the moſt unlearned that went forth in Reliance upon Him, to learn the difficult Languages of the Heathen ſo as to attain to great Fluency in them: One great Difficulty ariſes indeed from the new Ideas and Words neceſſary to expreſs the Divine Truths to be introduced into them, but even this has been ſurmounted through God's Grace.

When the Negroes begin to be convinced of the Want of a Saviour, and the Neceſſity of Converſion, they generally apply to the Miſſionaries for further Advice and Inſtruction, deſiring their Names to be written down; they are then, after ſome Trial, conſidered as Candidates for Baptiſm, and if by their Behaviour they prove their earneſt Wiſh to believe in, and be Followers of, Jeſus Chriſt, and that they renounce the Works of the Devil, they are, after previous Inſtruction, baptized in the Name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, in the Preſence of the whole Congregation, having ſome Days before anſwered ſeveral Queſtions put to them publicly concerning their Faith. By proceeding thus with great Caution, and inquiring ſtrictly into their true Motives, when they make Application to be baptized, the Brethren indeed find the Number of their People to increaſe but ſlowly, but have the Pleaſure to ſee that the Baptized evidence a thorough Change of Heart, ſeeking to regulate their Lives in all Things as becometh true Chriſtians. Children of baptized Parents are baptized as Infants, but not thoſe of the unbaptized, there being no Hopes that ſuch will be educated in the Fear and Admonition of the Lord. Perſons that have been baptized in other Chriſtian Denominations, if they join the Brethren's Church, are received ſolemnly and publicly into their Fellowſhip. Before they are admitted to the Lord's Supper, all poſſible Pains are taken to learn to know them more thoroughly as to their inward State, and they muſt truly ſhew by their outward Deportment, that they have not received the Grace of God in vain: They are firſt admitted to further Inſtruction as Candidates, and then confirmed.

With regard to the Inſtructions they receive, it muſt be obſerved that the Miſſionaries do not inſiſt upon their learning much by Rote; indeed the Nature of Things would forbid ſuch Attempts with moſt Heathen, eſpecially with the Negro Slaves; therefore ſuch Portions of the Holy Scriptures as are moſt neceſſary for Inſtruction, are read to them, and explained ſo as to be rendered intelligible: The Harmony of the Four Evangeliſts, ſome Parts of the Epiſtles of the Apoſtles, ſome of the Pſalms of David, with other Portions out of the Old and New Teſtament, and many Hymns of Prayer and Praiſe, are tranſlated into the Creole and other Languages. In every Exhortation, Sermon, or Homily, that is delivered, a Text of Scripture is laid as the Foundation. The Texts appointed in the Brethren's Church for each Day in the Year, are from time to time read and explained to them, and by theſe Means they learn a great Number of Scripture Texts. The Children are particularly attended to and inſtructed by the Miſſionaries, and many Indian and Greenland Children have learnt to read, and alſo ſomething of Arithmetic, in regular Schools: But the Situation of the Children of the Slaves in the Weſt Indies puts it out of the Power of the Miſſionaries to act herein according to their Wiſhes, however they learn to repeat the Texts of Scripture and Hymns. All thoſe Heathen to whom the Brethren preach the Goſpel, learn very ſoon to ſing Hymns, and delight in it; they are likewiſe taught to ſay the Lord's Prayer, but not deſired to learn any other Prayer by Rote, as a Senſe of Want will teach them beſt how, and for what Things, to pray. Before Admiſſion either to holy Baptiſm, or to the Lord's Supper, the Nature of theſe holy Ordinances is explained from Scripture, and they are taught to underſtand and anſwer the Queſtions put to them in the Preſence of the Congregation.

As the Miſſionaries cannot be ſatiſfied merely to have led the Baptized thus carefully, till they are made Partakers of the Holy Communion with the Congregation, but are deſirous to ſee them prove an Honour to the Goſpel, and walk worthily of it throughout their whole future Life; an unremitting Perſeverance, and continual Attendance upon every Individual, is required.

But it would be impoſſible for the Miſſionaries, however aſſiduous, to encompaſs this Work alone in large and diſperſed Congregations, and therefore Helpers are appointed from amongſt the Negroes, &c.; theſe are Perſons of both Sexes, approved by the Congregation as true Believers, unblamable in their Deportment, and to whom the reſt naturally look up as to Patterns: They are choſen by the Miſſionaries, and watch diligently the Courſe of the People intruſted to each in his or her peculiar Station, the Men having the Care of the Men, and the Women of the Women. They aſſiſt in viſiting the Sick, preſerving Peace, &c. and make a Report at ſtated Times, or whenever Occaſion requires, but eſpecially before Prayer Days, or thoſe Sundays on which Baptiſm is adminiſtered, and before the Lord's Supper, to the Miſſionaries: But if, on account of this ſeeming Pre-eminence, they ſhould grow high in their own Conceit, their Uſeleſſneſs in conſequence of it would cauſe them to be diſcharged from their Office: *Servants* are likewiſe appointed of the ſame Deſcription, that attend to good Order in the Chapel. Beſides the above Conferences with the Helpers, the Miſſionaries and their Wives ſpeak with each of the Baptized or Communicants individually, the Miſſionaries with the Men, and their Wives with the Women, at appointed Seaſons, giving them Advice, and inculcating into their Minds from time to time more of thoſe ſalutary Precepts given us in Holy Writ for a godly Life and Converſation. If any one neglects to viſit the Miſſionaries, and ſpeak with them concerning the State of their Souls, and no particular Hindrance can be alleged, it is always taken as a Sign of Backſliding and a guilty Conſcience, and none remains unnoticed. It would be tedious to enter into a Detail of all the different Meetings of the Congregations and their Diviſions, and may ſuffice to ſay, that Sundays, feſtival Seaſons, and other Solemnities, as appointed in Chriſtendom in general, and in the Brethren's Church in particular, are attended to and kept with the greateſt poſſible Punctuality. Whoever knows the Situation of the Slaves in the Weſt Indies, will of courſe not expect that the Brethren ſhould inſiſt upon their doing no manner of Work on Sundays; but yet the Service of the Church, which is regulated ſo as to ſuit their Time, is ſo well attended in moſt Places, that there is no Reaſon to complain.

In regular Settlements, every thing is rendered more eaſy; every Fourth Sunday is called a Prayer Day, and the Lord's Supper is adminiſtered according to Circumſtances, in ſome Places every lunar Month, in others every Quarter of a Year. It muſt be further obſerved, that the Miſſionaries have found great Utility in meeting the different Diviſions of the Congregation at certain Times alone, and diſcourſing to them in a Manner intelligible unto and proper for them, according to the Meaſure of their Underſtanding; thus, there are Meetings for the Communicants, the Baptized not as yet Communicants, the Candidates for Baptiſm, the Widowers and Widows, the married People, the ſingle People, and the Children; in which the excellent Rules contained in the Holy Scriptures for every Station in Life, are inculcated for their Obſervance.

As it is required of all Believers, that they prove their Faith by their Works, the Brethren teach, that no Habit of Sin in any Land or Place, nor any prevailing Cuſtom whatever, can be admitted as a Plea for a Behaviour not conformable to the Moral Law of God, given unto all Mankind: Upon the Fulfilment of this the Miſſionaries inſiſt every where; yea every thing that is accounted decent and virtuous among Chriſtians is inculcated into the Minds of the People; Drunkenneſs, Adultery, Whoredom, Sorcery, Theft, Anger, and Revenge, and all other Works of the Fleſh, enumerated by our Lord and his Apoſtles as proceeding from the Heart, being plain Proofs that a Man is either unconverted, or again fallen into Heatheniſm and Idolatry, it follows of courſe that any one guilty of theſe Things is put away from the Congregation, and not readmitted before a true and ſincere Repentance is apparent, and the Offence done away: But it is not ſufficient that the Believers abſtain from open Scandal, their private Behaviour in their Families, and in every Occurrence of Life, muſt evidence a thorough Change of Heart and Principles: Indeed the believing Negroes in Antigua, and other Places where the Brethren have Miſſions, are ſo much under the Influence of their Maſters, and of a Variety of Circumſtances that attend their being Slaves, that it may perhaps ſeem more difficult to effect a Change of Cuſtoms and Practices, and to enforce a ſteady Chriſtian Conduct in all Caſes amongſt them, than amongſt Free Heathen; and yet it muſt be owned, to the Praiſe of God, that this is viſible at preſent in many Thouſand converted Negroes.

The Miſſionaries, however, have frequent occaſion to ſee with Sorrow, how deeply rooted the Habit of Sin, and the Tendency to excuſe it, is in the Minds of the Negroes, who, when unconverted, are particularly given to an unbounded Gratification of every ſenſual Luſt; but on this very Account it becomes the more needful to watch and not to ſuffer the leaſt Deviation from the right Path to remain unnoticed in the Believers. It has been before obſerved, that Baptiſm is adminiſtered to none, but to ſuch in whom a thorough Converſion of Heart is already perceivable. As ſoon as they are conſidered as Candidates for Baptiſm, they are ſubject to the Diſcipline of the Church, by which, if they offend, and private Admonition and Reproof have not the deſired Effect, they are excluded from the Fellowſhip of the reſt, though they may attend public Service, and every Means is ſtill faithfully applied to bring them back. Thus, a Communicant is in caſe of an Offence given not admitted to the Lord's Supper. This Diſcipline has by God's Bleſſing had ſo good an Effect, that many a believing Negro would rather ſuffer the ſevereſt bodily Puniſhment than incur it. If they confeſs their Sins, and heartily repent, they are willingly, and according to the Nature of the Offence, either privately, or in the Preſence of a Part or the Whole of the Congregation, readmitted to the Fellowſhip of the Church. The believing Negroes are not ſuffered to attend any where, where the Heathen meet for the ſake of feaſting, dancing, gaming, &c. and the uſual Plea of not entering into the ſinful Part of theſe Diverſions is never admitted, as the leaſt Step towards Vice and Immorality generally plunges them by degrees into groſs Sins. The hankering after the vain Traditions of their Forefathers is already conſidered as a falling off from that Love to the Lord Jeſus and his Doctrines, which once prompted them to forſake all Ungodlineſs, and devote themſelves unto God; and if they perſiſt in evil Ways, the Faithfulneſs due to the reſt of the Flock on the Part of the Miſſionaries demands their Separation, leſt they ſeduce others.

The Polygamy of the Heathen has cauſed no ſmall Embarraſſment to the Miſſionaries. The following is a ſhort Account of the Brethren's Manner of treating the Heathen in this Particular: When a Heathen Man or Woman applies as above deſcribed, to be baptized or received into the Congregation, ſtrict Inquiry is made concerning every Circumſtance attending his or her Situation and Connections in Life. If it is found that a Man has more than One Wife, the Queſtion ariſes how the Brethren have to adviſe him in this Particular: Paul ſays, "If any Brother hath a Wife that believeth not, and that is yet an Heathen, and ſhe be pleaſed to dwell with him, let him not put her away," 1 Cor. vii. 21; but again he ſays, "A Biſhop muſt be blameleſs, the Huſband of *One* Wife," 1 Tim. iii. 2. We read of no further Precept in the Holy Scriptures concerning this Subject; the Brethren therefore were of opinion, that the Miſſionaries ſhould keep ſtrictly to the following Reſolutions:

1ſt. That they could not compel a Man, who had, before his Converſion, taken more than One Wife, to put away One or more of them, without her or their Conſent.

2d. But yet, that they could not appoint ſuch a Man to be a Helper or Servant in the Church; and

3d. That a Man who believeth in Chriſt, if he marry, ſhould take only One Wife in Marriage, and that he is bound to keep himſelf only to that Woman, till Death parts them.

The Inſtances that a Man has Three Wives are few; all Miſtreſſes muſt of courſe be put away without Exception; beſides this, the Miſſionaries loſe no Opportunity of inculcating into the Minds of the married People, how to walk in this State conformable to the Rules laid down in Holy Writ, and every Deviation from them is ſeverely cenſured. If any baptized Man leaves his Wife, and takes another, and takes One or more Wives beſides the Firſt, or in caſe he has had Two, and One dies, and he ſhould marry another, he is excluded the Fellowſhip of the Church. Neither can the Brethren admit of the Heatheniſh Cuſtoms in courting a Wife, but they expect that in caſe a Believer wiſh to marry, he do all Things in a decent and chriſtian Manner; it is of courſe expected, that all baptized Parents educate their Children in the Fear of the Lord, ſhewing them a good Example. If by a Sale of Negroes by Auction, or in any other Way, Wives are torn from their Huſbands, or Huſbands from their Wives, and carried off to diſtant Iſlands, though the Brethren do not adviſe, yet they cannot hinder a regular Marriage with another Perſon, eſpecially if a Family of young Children or other Circumſtances ſeem to render an Helpmate neceſſary, and, as is moſtly the Caſe, no Hopes remain of the former ever returning. A Certificate of Baptiſm is given to every baptized Negro, that muſt thus leave the Congregation; and there have been Inſtances, that by their godly Walk and Converſation in diſtant Parts they have cauſed others to hearken to their Word and believe.

Though all the above Injunctions are of ſuch a Nature, that they not only war againſt their heatheniſh Propenſities, but even againſt what ſome might call excuſable Indulgencies; yet it is a Fact, that at this preſent Time, ſome thouſand Negroes in Antigua, and other Iſlands, ſubmit to them with Willingneſs.

With reſpect to the Behaviour of the Slaves to their Maſters, it is needleſs to ſay much; Obedience, Diligence, Faithfulneſs, Submiſſion, not only to the good and gentle, but alſo to the froward, being ſo often and particularly enjoined, that a Tranſgreſſion would be a wilful Diſobedience to the Divine Law explained unto them, and of courſe incur the Diſcipline of the Church. If they ſuffer unjuſtly, or for the Truth's ſake, the Example of our bleſſed Saviour in Sufferings is held forth unto them, which they willingly follow; but if they receive Puniſhment for Miſdemeanours, though they might ſeem too ſevere, the Brethren have no Buſineſs to interfere, but even add, occaſionally, an Excluſion from the Lord's Supper to it, which is generally by far the moſt grievous Part of the Sentence. After all that has been ſaid, One of the greateſt Proofs of the Reality of their Converſion, and their Hopes of everlaſting Life, is diſplayed in their dying Moments, when every worldly Comfort drops. Thus Thouſands have departed this Life in Peace, rejoicing in God their Saviour.

As the Brethren never wiſh to interfere between Maſters and Slaves, ſo they never meddle with thoſe Negroes that have already been baptized, or inſtructed by the Miniſters or Miſſionaries of other Denominations, except they are left deſtitute, and there is no one to continue the Inſtructions they require. In beginning a new Miſſion, the Brethren proceed with great Caution, not being willing to leave any Work aſſigned them, if once begun, without the greateſt Neceſſity.

The Number of converted Negro Slaves, under the Care of the Brethren, at the End of the Year 1787, was,

In Antigua exactly — —	5,465
In St. Kitt's, a new Miſſion — —	80
In Barbadoes and Jamaica about —	100
In St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. Jan, about	10,000
In Surinam, about — —	400
Still living in the Weſt Indies and Surinam —	16,045,

as nearly as can be aſcertained from the lateſt Accounts.

By referring to the Church Regiſters of each Miſſion, the Number of all that have been converted ſince the Beginning of the Miſſions might eaſily be aſcertained.

Hitherto God has bleſſed the Endeavours of the Brethren's Miſſionaries, and they truſt to his Grace for the future, and being deeply ſenſible that it is not their Wiſdom or Diligence that can enſure Succeſs, but the Mercy of God alone, who owns their Labours, and by the Power of his Word enlightens and converts the obdurate Hearts of the moſt benighted Heathen, they ſay, with full Conviction, Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy Name give Glory.

N° 3.

Mr. Botham, on the Mode of cultivating a Sugar Plantation in the Eaſt Indies, &c.

HAVING been for Two Years in the Engliſh and French Weſt India Iſlands, and ſince conducted Sugar Eſtates in the Eaſt Indies; before the Abolition of the Slave Trade is agitated in Parliament, it may be deſirable to know that Sugar of a ſuperior Quality, and inferior Price, to that in our Iſlands, is produced in the Eaſt Indies; that the Culture of the Cane, the Manufacture of the Sugar and Arrack, is with theſe material Advantages carried on by Free People. China, Bengal, the Coaſt of Malabar, all produce Quantities of Sugar and Spirits; but as the moſt conſiderable Growth of the Cane is carried on near Batavia, I ſhall explain the improved Manner in which Sugar Eſtates are there conducted:—The Proprietor of the Eſtate is generally a wealthy Dutchman, who has erected on it ſubſtantial Mills, Boiling-houſe, and Curing-houſe; he rents this Eſtate to a Chineſe, who reſides on it as a Superintendant, and this Renter (ſuppoſing the Eſtate to conſiſt of Three Hundred or more Acres) relets it to Freemen, in Parcels of Fifty or Sixty, on theſe Conditions:

That they ſhall plant it in Canes, and receive ſo much *per* Pecul of 133½lb. for every Pecul of Sugar the Canes produce.

When Crop Time comes on, the Superintendant collects a ſufficient Number of Perſons from the adjacent Towns and Villages, and takes off his Crop as follows:

To one Set of Taſkmen who bring their Carts and Buffaloes, he agrees to give them ſuch a Price *per* Pecul, to cut all his Crop of Canes, carry them to the Mill, and grind them.

A ſecond Set boil them *per* Pecul.

A third clay them and baſket them for Market *per* Pecul.

So that by this Method of conducting a Sugar Eſtate, the Renter knows to a Certainty what the Produce of it will coſt him *per* Pecul: He has not any permanent or unneceſſary Expence, for when the Crop is taken off, the Taſkmen return to their ſeveral Purſuits in the Towns and Villages they come from, and there only remain, for Seven Months in the Year, the Cane Planters who are preparing the next Year's Crop. This, like all complex Arts, by being divided into ſeveral Branches, renders the Labour cheaper, and the Work more perfectly done. Only clayed Sugars are made at Batavia; theſe are in Quality equal to the beſt Sort from the Weſt Indies, and are ſold ſo low from the Sugar Eſtates as Eighteen Shillings *per* Pecul of 133⅓lb.: This is not the ſelling Price to the Trader at Batavia, as the Government there is arbitrary, and Sugar ſubject to Duties impoſed at Will: The Shabander exacts a Dollar *per* Pecul on all Sugar exported. The Price of common Labour is from 9d. to 10d. *per* Day;

by the Method of carrying on the Sugar Eſtates, the Taſkmen gain conſiderably more than this, not only from working extra Hours, but from being conſidered Artiſts in their ſeveral Branches. They do not make Spirits on the Sugar Eſtates, the Molaſſes is ſent for Sale to Batavia, where One Diſtillery may purchaſe the Produce of an Hundred Eſtates: Here is a vaſt Saving and Reduction of the Price of Spirits, not, as in the Weſt Indies, a Diſtillery for each Eſtate; many centre in one, and Arrack is ſold at Batavia from 21 to 25 Rix Dollars *per* Leaguer of 160 Gallons; ſay 8 d. *per* Gallon: The Proof of the Spirit is about Five Tenths.

After having ſpent Two Years in the Weſt Indies, I returned to the Eaſt in the Year 1776, and during the laſt War conducted ſome Sugar Works at Bencoolen on the Iſland of Sumatra, on nearly the ſame Principles as the Dutch; I confined my Expences to what they had done, allowing for the unavoidable Charges on a new and ſole Undertaking. The Culture of the Cane is carried to the utmoſt Perfection at Batavia; the Hoe, almoſt the ſole Implement of the Weſt, is there ſcarcely uſed; the Lands are well ploughed by a light Plough with a ſingle Buffaloe; a Drill is then made by the Plough, as for ſowing the Field Pea, and a Perſon with Two Baſkets filled with Cane Plants, which are ſuſpended to an elaſtic Stick acroſs his Shoulders, drops into the Furrow Plants alternately from each Baſket, covering them at the ſame Time with Earth by the Uſe of his Feet. The Canes when young are kept frequently ploughed as a weeding, and the Uſe made of the Hoe is to clear the Weeds round the Plant when very young; but of this there is little Occaſion, if the Land has gone through a ſufficient Courſe of ploughing, and is thoroughly prepared. When the Cane is ready to earth up, the Space between the Rows is ploughed deep, the Cane Tops tied up, and with an Inſtrument made for the Purpoſe, like a broad Shovel, with Teeth at the Bottom, a Spade Handle, and Two Cords fixed to the Body of the Shovel, ending by a wooden Handle for a Purchaſe, is made uſe of by Two Perſons to earth up the Cane; the ſtrongeſt of the two holding the Handle of the Shovel, preſſing it into the ploughed Earth, while the other on the oppoſite Side of the Plant, by a Jirk of the Cord, draws up to the Stem of the Cane Plant all the Earth that the Plough had looſened: Two Perſons employed with this Inſtrument will earth up more Canes in the Day than Ten Negroes uſing their Hoes. The Canes in India are much higher earthed than in the Weſt Indies; in moiſt Soils, they, with little Labour, earth them as high as the Knee, anſwering at once the Purpoſe of making a dry Bed for the Cane to grow in, and a Drain for the Water to go off in the excavated Channel.

The Improvement in making the Cane into Sugar at Batavia keeps pace with that in its Culture: Evaporation being in proportion to the Surface, their Boilers are ſet with as much of it as poſſible; the Cane Juice, with Temper ſufficient to throw up its Impurities, is boiled down to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup; it is then thrown up into Vats calculated to hold One Boiling, there ſprinkled with Two Buckets of Water to ſubſide its foul Parts; after ſtanding Six Hours, is let off by Three Pegs of different Heights into a ſingle Copper with One Fire; it is there tempered again, boiled up and reduced to Sugar by a gentle Fire; it granulates, and the Sugar-boiler dipping a Wand into the Copper, ſtrikes it on the Side, then drops the Sugar remaining on it into a Cup of Water, ſcrapes it up with his Thumb Nail, and by this Means is able to judge to the utmoſt Nicety of the Sugar's having its proper Degree of boiling: The Vats or Receivers I mentioned are placed at the left End of a Set of Coppers; after running off for boiling all that is clear, the Remainder is paſſed through a Strainer on the Outſide of the Boiling-houſe; what is fine is put into the Copper for Sugar, the Lees reſerved for diſtilling.

Claying of Sugar is as in the Weſt Indies: The Cane Traſh is not, as in our Iſlands, carried into Sheds, where it loſes much of its Strength before it is uſed; but is laid out immediately on an Eſplanade to dry, then made into Faggots with Bamboo Binders, about the Size of the Furnace Mouth, ſet up in Cocks of Four, and uſed immediately when dry; by this immediate Uſe its Force of Fire is much greater, and the Labour of carrying to and from the Traſh-houſe is ſaved. The Sugar Eſtates near Batavia never diſtil, they ſell the Molaſſes and Skimmings to large Diſtilleries, which ſhould be the Caſe in the Weſt Indies, as ſo many ſeparate Stills occaſion Infinity of unneceſſary Labour.

The Culture of the Cane in the Weſt Indies is in its firſt and unimproved State; a Variety of Alterations are to be made, Expences reduced and human Labour very much leſſened; the Hoe is now the Implement generally uſed, and that Hoe which is to turn up the Soil of different Texture, is of one Conſtruction, bought cheap, and is very light; ſo that the Negro, without any Help, from the Weight of the Implement he is uſing, digs up the Earth (and indeed the Cane Roots on replanting) by the ſevereſt Exertion of bodily Strength. In the Eaſt we plough up the Cane Roots.

Having experienced the Difference of Labourers for Profit, and Labourers from Force, I can aſſert, that the Savings by the former are very conſiderable.

The Weſt India Planter, for his own Intereſt, ſhould give more Labour to Beaſt, and leſs to Man; a larger Portion of his Eſtate than is now allotted, ought to be in Paſture; when it is practicable, Canes ſhould be carried to the Mill in Waggons; Cane Tops and Graſs to the Stock in the ſame Manner; the Cuſtom of making a hard worked Negro provide a Bundle of Graſs Twice a Day aboliſhed; and in ſhort, a total Change take place of that miſerable

Management our Weſt India Iſlands are now under; by this Means, following as near as poſſible the Eaſt India Mode of Culture, conſolidating the Diſtilleries, I do ſuppoſe our Poſſeſſions in the Sugar Iſlands might be better worked than they now are, by Two Thirds, or indeed One Half, of the preſent Force employed: Let it be conſidered, how much Labour is loſt by the Perſons neceſſary to overſee the forced Labourer, all of which is ſaved when he works for his own Profit. I have ſtated, with the ſtricteſt Veracity, a plain Matter of Fact,

That Sugar Eſtates can be worked cheaper by Free Perſons than by Slaves.

Whether the African Slave Trade can be aboliſhed, and the Blacks in the Weſt Indies emancipated, is for the Conſideration of the Legiſlature; as far as my Judgment goes, theſe deſirable Purpoſes may be effected without materially injuring the Weſt India Planter; he has but to improve his Culture, leſſen human Labour, and the Progeny of the preſent Blacks in our Colonies will anſwer every Purpoſe of working the Weſt India Eſtates.

BEFORE the Committee proceed to offer a Statement of the Laws that at preſent ſubſiſt in the Weſt India Iſlands, reſpecting Negro Slaves, arranged under different Titles, they think it right to lay before Your Majeſty a General View of the Principles on which this Syſtem of Laws appears to have been originally founded, marking the Alterations and Improvements that have been made in them from Time to Time. For this Purpoſe the following Paper has been prepared by Mr. Reeves, Law Clerk to this Committee.

THE leading Idea in the Negro Syſtem of Juriſprudence is that, which was the firſt in the Minds of thoſe moſt intereſted in its Formation; namely, that Negroes were *Property*, and a Species of Property that needed a rigorous and vigilant *Regulation*.

The numerous Laws paſſed in the different Iſlands immediately upon their firſt Settlement, and for a conſiderable Time after, with all their multifarious and repeated Proviſions, had uniformly this for their Object. To ſecure the Rights of Owners and maintain the Subordination of Negroes, ſeem to have moſt occupied the Attention, and excited the Solicitude, of the different Legiſlatures; what regarded the Intereſt of the Negroes themſelves appears not to have ſufficiently attracted their Notice. Except in ſome few Iſlands, where a ſhort Direction was given for Cloaths and Proviſion, the Welfare of theſe unhappy Objects was left to the Diſcretion of the Owner; whoſe Intereſt in their Preſervation might, perhaps, have been judged a better Security for their good Treatment, than any Sanction of Legiſlative Authority. The Proviſions therefore for the *Protection*, and for improving the Condition of the Negroes, make a very ſmall Portion of the earlier Policy reſpecting Slaves. This Branch, however, has of late been taken up by ſome of the Legiſlatures; and expreſs Directions have been given to enſure to the Negroes the Enjoyment of many Advantages, tending to alleviate their Condition. In three Iſlands particularly, *Jamaica*, *Grenada*, and *Dominica*, the Wiſh to ſoften the Rigours of their Situation has manifeſted itſelf more decidedly. Meaſures have been deviſed by the Legiſlatures of theſe Iſlands for placing them in a State of Society, where they will be entitled to a *Protection*, that in former Times would have been thought incompatible with the Dependance and Subordination of Slavery.

In taking a general View of the Policy prevailing in our Iſlands, it appears moſt natural to begin with that Branch, where Slaves are *conſidered* as a Species of *Property*; from thence to proceed to that which contains *Regulations* for the Correction and Puniſhment of Offences committed by them; and to conclude with ſuch Proviſions, as have been made for their *Protection* and Encouragement; which latter have been ſo much encreaſed by the Wiſdom and Humanity of the preſent Time.

Slaves conſidered as Property.

In all the Iſlands, One only excepted*, Slaves are conſidered as Inheritances; and are, accordingly, ſubject to the Incidents of Real Property; as they go to the Heir, ſo may the Widow have her Dower of them, and the ſurviving Huſband be Tenant by the Courteſy; and this holds equally, whether Slaves are poſſeſſed in Groſs, or are attached to a Plantation. But this Quality is ſubject to ſome Exceptions, dictated by the Exigencies of Colonies, the Welfare of which has, from the Beginning, depended upon Commerce. In reſpect to Debts, Slaves are conſidered in ſome Meaſure as Chattels: The Executor may inventory them like other Chattels; but he is not to diſpoſe of them till all other Aſſets are exhauſted. Again, Slaves in the Hands of a Captain, before they are purchaſed, are conſidered only as Chattels; this Caſe not coming within the Principle which governed in regard to thoſe poſſeſſed by Purchaſers on the Iſland. The Intention was, that Land, when it deſcended to the Heir, ſhould carry with it the Stock, which alone could make it valuable; and upon the ſame Idea, not only Slaves, but Horſes, Mules, Stills, Mills, and various other Sorts of Stock, both Live and Dead, were made Inheritances to accompany the Land. Such has been the Anxiety to preſerve Plantations well ſtocked, that in the ſingle Iſland *, where the Slaves of a Perſon dying Inteſtate are to be diſtributed as Chattels, the Heir is permitted to retain the Negroes on the Eſtate for Seven Years, on giving good Security before the Ordinary to ſatisfy the lawful Claimants at the Expiration of that Period. Executors alſo, and Truſtees, are encouraged to advance Money, in order to avoid the Sale of Negroes belonging to the Plantation; and in ſuch Caſes they have a ſpecial Lien for their Security. The Property in Slaves is recognized by the Law of England: By Stat. 5 Geo. II. C. 7. they are expreſsly ſubjected to Payment of Debts, as Chattels; and ſince, Stat. 13 Geo. III. C. 14. they may be mortgaged, even to a Foreigner, as Freehold Eſtate.

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* Nevis.

For the more ſure Execution of the Law againſt Negroes, who had forfeited their Lives for Crimes, and who might otherwiſe eſcape Proſecution by the Connivance or Management of their Owners, it has been found expedient for the Public to reimburſe the Owner the Value of ſuch Negroes. This has been done in different Ways; ſometimes by an Allowance of a Sum certain, or a certain Quantity of Sugar; but by later Acts the Negro is to be valued by Two or by Three Freeholders, and the Compenſation is to be according to ſuch Appraiſement. This Compenſation has, in ſome Iſlands, been confined to a certain Sum. By a late Law in one Iſland, it is not to exceed £.50 for a Man, and £.45 for a Woman Slave. If the Slave's Offence cauſed a Damage to any One, the Value is apportioned between the Party injured, and the Owner of the Offender: In many Iſlands the Value of Negroes killed in War, or in Purſuit of Runaway Slaves, is to be paid to the Owner.

The Regulation of Slaves.

The earlier Laws for the *Regulation* of Slaves conſtitute nearly Nine-tenths of the Legiſlative Proviſions made on the Subject of Slaves; ſo attentive were the Legiſlatures in framing and improving the Oeconomy, by which theſe People were to be governed. Theſe Regulations, with the Penalties annexed to the Breach of them, may be conſidered as conſtituting the Penal Branch of the Negro-Code, and may be divided into the following Heads: Firſt, ſuch Offences as ariſe from their peculiar Condition as Slaves; Secondly, ſuch as are common to them with other Perſons not in their peculiar Situation; Thirdly, the Mode of Trial and Proceeding with Offenders; to which may be ſubjoined the Authority to regulate, and to puniſh, which every Owner exerciſes in his own Plantation.

The Offences peculiar to their Situation as Slaves, are Breaches of Laws made upon the following Points of Regulation; and theſe were thought ſo neceſſary to the well-ordering of Slaves, that they were made Objects of Legiſlative Conſideration, more or leſs, in every One of the Iſlands, without Exception. Thus, Slaves are reſtrained from trading and trafficking—they are not to ſell certain Articles—they are not to let themſelves out for Hire to work at mechanic or other Employments, unleſs with very particular Permiſſion of their Owners—they are not permitted to plant certain Articles—nor to keep Horſes and Cattle—Slaves are not to wander abroad—nor carry Fire Arms, or other Weapons, without eſpecial Permiſſion; this Permiſſion is uſually ſignified by a Ticket, or by ſome White Perſon accompanying them—they are not permitted to beat Drums or empty Caſks, or to blow Horns, to call one another together—they are not to aſſemble in Numbers for Feaſtings, or the like. The higher Order of Offences, as Mutiny—Rebellion—Conſpiracy—running away—or going off the Iſland, conſtitute the Remainder of the Regulations that may be claſſed under this Head. Some of the foregoing Regulations involve other Perſons in Offences; for, ſuch as trade and traffic with Slaves; ſuch as permit them to beat Drums, or to aſſemble at Feaſtings; and ſuch as detain wandering, or runaway Slaves, are liable to Penalties;

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* Nevis.

and, in many other Inſtances, the Regulations above mentioned are extended to all Perſons, who aſſiſt Slaves in offending againſt them.

Without entering into a Compariſon of the Manner in which theſe Points are ordered in each Iſland, which would lead to a Detail both irkſome and unneceſſary, it will be ſufficient, for the Purpoſe of opening the Nature and Spirit of this Branch of the Negro Oeconomy, to give ſome Examples of ſuch Regulations, taken promiſcuouſly from different Iſlands.

Of Slaves trading.

Firſt, of the Regulations reſpecting the *Trading* of Slaves.—No Slaves ſhall keep a Shop, or ſell any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, Rum, or any other ſtrong Liquors, either for themſelves or their Owners, in any Houſe, in the public Streets, or in the Country; ſuch Goods may be ſeized under a Juſtice's Warrant: But this is not to prevent Slaves from ſelling Freſh Fiſh, Freſh Meat, Poultry, or any other Produce or Manufacture of this Iſland, except Rum, and other ſtrong Liquors *.

Again.—It ſhall not be lawful for a Slave to ſell any Thing (except Greens, Herbs, Graſs, Wood, Roots, Food made of Roots, Crabs, Freſh Butter, Freſh Fiſh, and the Slave's own Manufacture) without a Ticket under the Hand of the Owner or Manager, ſpecifying the Things to be ſold; otherwiſe the Things may be taken away by any Perſon. A Penalty of £. 20 is impoſed on thoſe, who purchaſe of a Slave contrary to this Regulation †. Slaves bartering and trading are to receive Twenty-one Stripes on the bare Back, by Order of a Juſtice. In ſome Iſlands the Slaves ſelling Articles, that are permitted, are to have a Metal Collar about their Necks or Legs, with the Name of the Maſter, the Pariſh, and the Maker ‡.

Planting.

No Slave is *to plant* Cotton, or to ſell it, either with or without a Ticket; and any Perſon buying Cotton from a Slave is to forfeit £. 20. An Owner or Manager ſuffering Slaves to plant Cotton for themſelves, or ſuffering that to grow, which they had planted, is to forfeit £. 20. The ſame Penalty is laid on thoſe, who buy Cotton from a Slave §. A Perſon taking away ſuch Things as a Slave is permitted lawfully to ſell, is liable to the ſame Penalty; out of which the Slave is to be compenſated for his Loſs. Ginger is an Article in ſome Iſlands that Slaves are prohibited from planting or ſelling.

Hiring themſelves out.

An Owner ſuffering a Slave to go at large, and *hire* himſelf to any One, to follow any Trade, Occupation, or Calling, is to forfeit £. 10 for each Slave, and give Security in £. 100 that the ſame Slave, or any other, ſhall not do the like. There is a Penalty of £. 10 on a Perſon hiring, or employing ſuch Negro, without agreeing with the Owner. Thoſe ſelling Rum, or other ſtrong Liquor, to Slaves, or to their Uſe, are to forfeit 20 *s.* Thoſe who buy ſuch Liquor for Slaves, are to pay 20 *s.* or receive Ten Laſhes on the bare Back ||.

Keeping Horſes, &c.

An Owner or Manager having on his Plantation a Horſe or Mule, the reputed Property of any Slave, ſhall cauſe them to be ſeized, and ſold at public Outcry; and if he neglect to take them, knowing them ſo to be reputed, he is to forfeit £. 20. He is not to ſuffer any *Horſe* or Mule to be *kept*, under the like Penalty. Thoſe ſelling Horſes or Mules to Slaves are liable to the ſame Penalty. All Horſes or Mules ſo bought are forfeited ¶.

Wandering.

As to *wandering*.—No Slave is to be ſuffered (except on Sunday) to go out of his Maſter's Plantation, or travel from one Town to another, unleſs he has a Ticket from his Maſter, expreſſing the Time of his ſetting out, where he is going, and the Time limited for his Return, under the Penalty of the Maſter forfeiting 40 *s.* for every Slave ſo wandering, and the Slave being committed to Gaol, and there whipped with not exceeding Thirty-nine Laſhes, by Order of a Juſtice **. In ſome Iſlands they are not to go abroad on Sunday without a Ticket ††.

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* Nevis, 1737. N° 111. 10.

† Nevis, 1739. N° 115. 1, 2, 3.

‡ Barbadoes.

§ Barbadoes, 6, 7.

|| Barbadoes.

¶ Jamaica.

** Jamaica.

†† Montſerrat.

Aſſembling, Drumming, &c.

Any Owner or Manager ſuffering Slaves *to aſſemble* together, and *beat* their Military *Drums*, empty Caſks, and great Gourds, or blow their Horns or Shells, on any Plantation under his Care; or not endeavouring to diſperſe them, or prevent the ſame by immediately giving Notice thereof to the next Magiſtrate, ſhall pay a Fine of £. 50. Officers, Civil and Military, are allowed to enter Plantations to prevent ſuch Aſſembling, Drumming, and Noiſes. It is declared, however, that this ſhall not prevent Slaves aſſembling for their Amuſement. Theſe Reſtrictions proceeded from the Experience, that Rebellions had often been concerted at Dances and Nightly Meetings of Slaves from different Plantations; which Meetings generally produced Intoxications, and were otherwiſe found to injure the Health of the Negroes *.

Having Fire Arms.

Any Slave *having* in his Cuſtody *Fire Arms*, Gunpowder, Slugs, or Ball, and being thereof convicted before Two Juſtices, is to ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as they ſhall think proper, by whipping, or hard Labour in the Workhouſe, not exceeding the Term of Six Months, unleſs ſuch Slave give a ſatisfactory Account thereof, or have a Ticket from his Owner or Overſeer, expreſſing the Reaſon of his being armed; and no Ticket ſo given is to continue in Force for more than Fourteen Days. No Negro is to be allowed to hunt Cattle with Cutlaſſes, or other Inſtruments of Death, but in Company with his Owner or Overſeer, or ſome White Perſon deputed by him, or by Permiſſion in Writing, on Pain of ſuch Puniſhment as any Two Juſtices, on Conviction thereof, ſhall think fit †.

Search is to be made in Negro Houſes by the Overſeers, at certain Periods, for Clubs and other miſchievous Weapons, as well as for ſtolen Goods and Runaway Slaves.

Of Runaway Slaves.

The Regulations reſpecting the apprehending of *Runaway Slaves* are very numerous. A Slave who has been abſent for any Length of Time, or at a certain Diſtance from his Plantation, comes within the Penalty of a Runaway. In One Iſland a Slave who is found Eight Miles from his Plantation without a Ticket or other Permit to paſs, is deemed a Runaway. In different Iſlands Abſence for Six Months, or Two Months, or for Three Months at any One Time, or for Six Months in Two Years, makes a Slave a Runaway. This is an Offence uniformly puniſhed with Death by the old Laws; but by ſome recent Acts the Manner of dealing with Runaways is very much altered.

In *Jamaica*, by the late Act, paſſed in December 1788, a Slave who harbours a Runaway is, on Conviction before Two Juſtices, to ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as the Court ſhall award. A Reward of Ten Shillings each is given to thoſe who apprehend Runaways, beſides the Expence of conducting the Runaway to his Owners, at ſo much a Mile, called *Mile Money*. Severe Penalties are inflicted on thoſe who furniſh ſuch Runaways with forged Tickets, to give Colour and Licence to their Abſence; and no Ticket is to be in Force for more than a Calendar Month.

In order that it may be publicly known what Slaves have run away, Liſts of them are to be delivered in on Oath, Four Times a Year, by the Owner or Overſeer. By the new as well as old Acts, there are very particular Directions for the Conveyance of Runaways to their Owners; and, if they are not known, or they decline receiving them, then to the Gaol, to the Cuſtody of the Provoſt Marſhal, who is ſtrictly enjoined to provide for their Maintenance, till, upon their not being owned, they are ſold according to Law by public Outcry.

In *Grenada*, where the old Laws puniſhed Runaway Slaves with Death, an entir new Regulation was made, by the Act paſſed in November 1788. If an Owner o Overſeer thinks that a Slave, who has run away, deſerves more ſevere Puniſhmen than he, as the Law now ſtands, is permitted to inflict, he is to carry him befor Two Juſtices, who, on hearing the Matter, may order the Slave ſuch Puniſhment not extending to Life or Limb, as they in their Diſcretion ſhall think proper, according to the Length and Frequency of his Abſence.

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* Jamaica.

† Jamaica.

In another late Act, though not ſo recent *, a Runaway is pronounced a Felon, and to ſuffer Death.

In the older Acts there are many Proviſions for *making Parties to hunt the Woods for Runaways*; Rewards are given for taking them alive or dead; occaſionally Acts were made to attaint certain daring Leaders of Gangs, and for more vigorous Exertions on the Spur of the exiſting Exigency: Others were made of a permanent Nature, to promote this dangerous Service, whenever it was neceſſary to renew it.

Of Mutinies, Rebellions, &c.

As to *Mutinies, Rebellions, Conſpiracies*, and the like; in One Iſland it is provided, that if Slaves make Mutiny or Inſurrection, or riſe in Rebellion, or make Preparation of Arms, or hold any Council or Conſpiracy for the ſame, the Governor ſhall appoint a Colonel, and Field Officers of the Regiment of the Iſland, to proceed by Martial Law, and puniſh them by Death or other Pain †.

Of various Offences.

Next to the Crimes which originate from the very Nature of their Situation as Slaves, follow thoſe which may be committed equally by others.

Stealing.

Of theſe, that of Stealing, in all its Shapes of *Robbery, Burglary*, and *breaking open of Houſes*, is a Crime of the moſt frequent Occurrence. To this may be added *Murder*, the *burning of Houſes* and *Canes*, and various others. That Crimes which are puniſhed with the Death of Freemen, ſhould have an equal Sanction to deter the Commiſſion of them by Slaves, is not to be wondered. Such was univerſally the Law of the Iſlands; of late, however, in ſome Iſlands, the Boundaries of Grand and Petit Larceny have been changed from Twelve Pence to Five and to Six Pounds, which has greatly ſoftened the Law on that Head.

Striking.

The Offence of *impudently ſtriking or offering Inſolence* to any White Perſon, is moſtly puniſhed with Whipping; and it was only in caſe any Diſfigurement or Hurt followed, that it was puniſhed with Death; but in ſome Iſlands, and that too by very recent Laws, which aim at Humanity, the offering any Violence, by ſtriking or otherwiſe, is puniſhable with Death.

Witchcraft.

It is very common among theſe People, who have ſo ſmall a Portion of human Endowments, for ſome to pretend to ſupernatural Powers, and thereby to practiſe upon the Imagination of thoſe, who believe they can be protected by them from the Harms of this Life: This Practice of Witchcraft is commonly called *Obeah*, and is always made an Offence puniſhable with Death.

Poiſoning.

Another Practice of Negroes, much more ſerious in its Effect, is the adminiſtering of *Poiſon* to their Owners and others. This is alſo puniſhed with Death.

Many of theſe are conſidered as Offences, not only in the actual Perpetration, but in the Attempt to commit them; and in both Caſes they are puniſhed in the ſame Manner.

Of Puniſhments.

But this Puniſhment of Death, though inflicted for very few Offences that would not be ſo puniſhed in moſt civilized Societies of Freemen, is ſoftened by the Diſcretion uſually lodged in the Court, to change it to ſome other leſs ſanguinary. In moſt of the later Acts, the Courts are impowered to puniſh with Death, *or in ſuch other Way, as they in their Diſcretion ſhall think fit*. Sometimes this Diſcretion is limited to Confinement and Hard Labour for Life; ſometimes to a public Whipping, of not more than Thirty-nine Laſhes; in moſt Caſes, where many are concerned in an Offence, the Courts are directed to order Execution only upon one of them, and to ſelect one who ſhall appear to be moſt deſerving of Puniſhment.

Death, Confinement to Hard Labour, and Whipping, are the Puniſhments generally inflicted by the more recent Acts; but in the older, which however are ſtill in Force in moſt of the Iſlands, there are the Puniſhments of Baniſhment, of ſlitting the

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* Virgin Iſlands, 1783.

† Barbadoes, 1688.

Noſe, branding in the Forehead with a hot Iron, cutting off the Ears, and, in ſome Iſlands, even that of taking off a Limb.

Upon the Whole it may be obſerved, that the Puniſhments affecting Negroes rather ſeem to be ſuch as were ſuggeſted by the Neceſſity of a ſteady and watchful Diſcipline, than by any cruel or wanton Diſpoſition to puniſh. Many of the ſmaller Offences are puniſhable in a Manner not commonly practiſed in a Free Country: But in the higher Offences, where an Engliſh Court would be obliged by Law to pronounce the Sentence of Death, there is a Diſcretion indulged of changing the Puniſhment to another, ſhort of the Offender's Life. Indeed we have before ſeen that the Intereſt of an Owner in the Life of his Slave had often the Effect of diſappointing Juſtice; and it is not to be wondered, that it ſhould have a proportionate Influence in dictating the Degree of the Puniſhment.

Of the Trial of Slaves, &c.

The earlieſt Direction we find in their Laws for any Form of Trial, in caſe of Delinquency, is in an Act of the Iſland of Barbadoes, Anno 1688; in that Act there are Two Forms appointed, which ſeem to have been afterwards imitated, with ſome ſmall Variation, in the other Iſlands. One of theſe is the more *ſolemn*, the other the more *ſummary Trial.* The Firſt is for the Offences of Burglary, Robbery, Rape, Burning of Houſes or Canes, ſtealing, killing, maiming, or deſtroying of Horſes, Cattle, or Sheep, above the Value of 12*d.*; all which are to be puniſhed with Death: And becauſe ſuch Offenders, ſays the Act, "*being brutiſh Slaves, deſerve not, for the Baſeneſs of their Condition, to be tried by the legal Trial of Twelve Men of their Peers or Neighbourhood, which truly neither can be rightly done, as the Subjects of England are,*" it directs, that when any Negro is brought before a Juſtice for any of the above Offences, he ſhall commit him to a future Day, and ſhall, with all convenient Speed, join with himſelf the next Juſtice; and theſe Two ſhall iſſue their Warrant to ſummon Three Freeholders of the Place neareſt where the Crime was committed: Theſe Five are to hear the Evidence, examine the Matter, and paſs Sentence; the Freeholders being firſt ſworn by the Juſtices.

The more *ſummary Trial* is applied to Caſes of Petty Larceny, ſtealing or deſtroying Goods, Chattels, and Proviſions, Canes, or Green Corn, of any other Perſon than the Maſter, under the Value of 12*d.*: Such Offences are to be heard by One Juſtice, who, upon Examination of the Matter, if eſtabliſhed, may order the Offender to be whipped with not more than Forty Laſhes. A Second Offence of the latter Kind is to be tried in the ſame Manner, with the ſeverer Puniſhment of ſlitting the Noſe, and branding in the Forehead. But for the Third Offence, the Offender is to be tried in the more ſolemn Manner, and the Sentence is to be Death, or ſuch other Puniſhment as the Juſtices ſhall think proper.

Theſe Two Forms of Trial were adopted very generally in the Iſlands. The ſolemn Trial was uſually reſorted to in Offences that were to be puniſhed with Death; and it was ſometimes varied. Thus, in One Iſland the Juſtice is to aſſociate to himſelf Two others, and the Freeholders are to be Four, making together a Tribunal of Seven Perſons. In ſome Iſlands they require Two Juſtices to conſtitute the ſummary Juriſdiction fo ſmaller Offences. In ſome, and that even by very recent Acts, the higher Offences ma be tried by the ſummary Judicature of Two Juſtices, or even by that of One, an the Puniſhment of Death inflicted. In One Iſland Offenders may be tried by th Governor and Council of the Iſland for the higher Offences.

But to the Prevalence of this Species of Judicature, whether ſolemn or ſummary, th Iſland of *Bermuda* was an Exception, and preſented a ſingle Example of apparent Ad herence to the Engliſh Form. In the Year 1690 it was ordained that, in caſe of a Charg of Murder, Burglary, Felony, or other Capital Crime, a Negro ſhould be brought befo a Juſtice, and be committed, or admitted to Bail, as it ſeemed proper to the Juſtice If he was proſecuted, it was to be by Indictment; and he was to be *tried by a Jud and Jury, unleſs the Governor and Council ſhould think fit to try him by a more ſpeedy a proper Way.*

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What Practice was eſtabliſhed in purſuance of this Direction, and the Diſcretion here lodged in the Governor and Council, does not appear; but we find in the Year 1730 an Act of Aſſembly of that Iſland (which ſeems to be copied cloſely from the before-mentioned Act of *Barbadoes)* for changing this Mode, and for adopting that of *Barbadoes*, with the Variation of adding Two Juſtices to the One, and ſummoning Four Freeholders, ſo as to compoſe a Tribunal of Seven Judges.

Such then was the Nature of the Judicature prevailing in all our Iſlands, till the liberal Spirit of the preſent Time introduced a Reform, which has been planned and carried into Execution in Two of our Iſlands, thoſe of *Jamaica* and *Dominica*.

In the Year 1781, when the Aſſembly of *Jamaica* had their Slave Laws under Conſideration, they then, among other Improvements, enacted, That the Three Freeholders on Trials ſhould be choſen by Ballot, and out of not leſs than Five in Number.

But by the late Act, paſſed 6th December 1788, which had for One of its profeſſed Objects an Amendment in the Mode of Trial for Slaves, the preceding Form was aboliſhed, and the following Directions are ſubſtituted in its Place: In all Caſes of Felony, Burglary, Robbery, burning of Houſes or Canes, rebellious Conſpiracies, compaſſing or imagining the Death of any White Perſon, and other Offences puniſhable with Death, the Juſtice is to commit the Priſoner, if proper, and bind over the Witneſſes to appear in Ten Days at the Place where the Quarter Seſſions are held, or, where there are no Seſſions, at the Place where Parochial Buſineſs is uſually tranſacted; he ſhall certify Two other Juſtices of the Matter, and theſe Three ſhall ſummon by Warrant Twelve Perſons, ſuch as are uſually warned to ſerve on Juries. Nine of ſuch Perſons are to compoſe a Jury, and are to be ſworn to try the Offender, and give a Verdict according to the Evidence; upon which the Juſtices ſhall paſs Sentence. For ſmaller Offences a ſummary Juriſdiction is by the ſame Act given to Two Juſtices; who may direct ſuch Puniſhment as they think fit, not exceeding Sixty Laſhes, or Six Months Confinement to Hard Labour.

The Example of *Jamaica* has been followed by a ſimilar Regulation, paſſed in *Dominica* 23 December 1788. By this Act the Juſtices, ſummoned to the Trial, are to be Five, and not leſs than Three are to form a Bench: The Perſons ſummoned are to be Twelve, being neighbouring Freeholders, Leaſeholders, Merchants, Traders, or reſpectable Houſe Keepers; Six of theſe are to conſtitute a Jury. Such is the Mode of Trial, not only for Offences puniſhed with Death, but for others that are followed by Baniſhment, or public Whipping, of not more than Thirty-nine Laſhes. As to ſmaller Offences, ſuch as Thefts or Robberies, to the Amount of not more than £. 5, and certain bare Attempts to commit Felonies and other Crimes, they may be tried before Two Juſtices, in a ſummary Way.

Before we cloſe what is to be ſaid on the Trial of Slaves, it ſhould be noticed that the Teſtimony of a Slave is held to be good againſt a Slave, though it is not good againſt a White Perſon. It ſeems originally to have been doubted, whether the Evidence of a Slave ſhould be admitted at all; and there are various Inſtances in the Laws of the Iſlands, where it is declared, that ſuch Teſtimony *ſhall be received*; and in One Inſtance it is declared, that the Teſtimony of *Two or more Slaves ſhall be good*. In One Law, the Teſtimony of a Slave againſt a Free Negro or Mulatto is declared to be legal, *if corroborated with good and ſufficient Circumſtances.*

Such is the Law and Manner of proceeding againſt Slaves, when charged with the Commiſſion of any Offence.

Of Puniſhment by Maſters, &c.

Having taken this ſhort View of the Treatment which Slaves receive in a Courſe of public Juſtice, we become curious to learn ſomething of the Rule and Practice of that Penal Code, which every Owner and Maſter has a Right to eſtabliſh for the Domeſtic Government of his Slaves. But this Supplement to the foregoing Series of Public Regulations ſeems to have been generally abandoned by the different Legiſlatures to the Diſcretion of Individuals. Very little Meaſure appears to have been aſſigned, by any general Laws, to the Authority of the Maſter in puniſhing his Slaves. It appears from the Two Laws which follow, that any Degree of Severity in the Way of Puniſhment, though it went even to the Life of the Slave, was looked upon as an Object not deſerving public Conſideration; and that even Murder was not marked with any very heavy Penalty.

By a Law of *Barbadoes*, paſſed 8 Auguſt 1688, it is enacted, That if any Negro, or other Slave, under Puniſhment by his Maſter or his Order, for any Crime or Miſdemeanor towards his Maſter, ſhould unfortunately ſuffer in Life or Member, which, ſays the Act, ſeldom happens, *no Perſon whatſoever ſhall be liable to any Fine therefore.* But if any One *of Wantonneſs* or *Bloody-mindedneſs*, or *cruel Intention*, wilfully kill a Negro or other Slave of his own, he ſhall pay into the public Treaſury £. 15; if the Slave belong to another Perſon, then £. 35, and further be bound to his good Behaviour during the Pleaſure of the Governor and Council: If the other Perſon's Slave is killed accidentally, the Killer is liable to no other Penalty than an Action at Law; if a Negro is killed by Night, out of the Road or Common Path, ſtealing Proviſions, the Killer is not to be accountable for it at all.

The other is a Law of *Bermuda*, paſſed in 1730, the Preamble of which is very remarkable: It ſtates that the wilful killing of a Slave (by the ſtrict Laws of England) comes within the Penalty of Murder; *that the Privileges of England are ſo univerſally extenſive, as not to admit of the leaſt Thing called Slavery; but that, in His Majeſty's Plantations in America, the Caſes and Circumſtances of Things were wonderfully altered, for the very Kindred, nay ſometimes Parents of theſe unfortunate Creatures (upon the Coaſt of Africa) expoſe their own Iſſue to perpetual Bondage and Slavery, by ſelling them unto your Majeſty's Subjects trading there, and from thence are brought to theſe Settlements, and conſequently purchaſed by the Inhabitants; they being (for Brutiſhneſs of their Nature) no otherwiſe valued or eſteemed amongſt us than as our Goods and Chattels; therefore our prudent Neighbours in America, as Barbadoes, &c. have thought fit to make Laws to prevent the Penalty and Forfeiture in caſe of killing a Negro.* After this Preamble it enacts, that the accidentally killing a Negro in puniſhing him ſhall not make the Killer liable to any Penalty or Forfeiture; but killing a Slave *maliciouſly* and *wilfully*, or procuring it to be done, ſhall be puniſhed with a Forfeiture of £. 10. If the Slave belongs to another, then, in Addition to the £. 10, he is to pay the Value of the Slave to the Owner.

Such is the Species of Regulation which it was thought adviſeable to make on this Subject, even ſo low down as 1730. But while the Government of *Bermuda* adopted this Example of the Iſland of *Barbadoes*, a different Sentiment prevailed in the Iſland of *Jamaica*. So far back as the Year 1696, it was enacted by a Law of that Iſland, that if any Perſon willingly, wantonly, or bloody-mindedly killed a Negro or Slave, he ſhould be adjudged guilty of Felony; the Second Offence was to be adjudged Murder, and the Offender was to ſuffer according to the Laws of England, except as to Forfeiture of Lands and Tenements. In 1751, it was further ordained in the ſame Iſland, *for better preventing ſuch wicked and inhuman Practices*, that the Offender, for the Firſt Offence, ſhould be impriſoned for ſuch Time as the Court ſhould adjudge, not exceeding Twelve Months *. It is proper here to obſerve, that in a Deciſion in 1776, in the Court of King's Bench and Grand Seſſion of the Peace in the Iſland of *Grenada*, it was determined, by the whole Court, on a Motion in Arreſt of Judgment, that killing a Slave with Malice was Murder in the Law of England, and they accordingly gave Judgment of Death. Many other Improvements of the Negro Syſtem, beſide thoſe above ſtated, have recently been made, by which the Authority of Owners in puniſhing their Slaves is ſubjected to conſiderable Reſtraints: But theſe Improvements will more properly be placed under the Head of the *Protection* afforded to Slaves.

The Protection of Slaves.

If *the Rights of a Maſter be every Thing, and thoſe of the Slave nothing*, then every Stipulation that is made for the Slave, as againſt the Maſter, may be claſſed under the Head of *Protection*: Any Direction for their neceſſary Cloathing and Maintenance, much more to limit the Authority of the Maſter in chaſtiſing, or employing his Slaves, are of this Nature.

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* Jamaica Acts, 1696. N° 37, 38. 1751. N° 183.

Cloathing, Proviſions, &c.

In the earlier Times of our Settlements, this Branch of the Negro Polity (as hath been before obſerved) was not much regarded by the Legiſlatures; it was confined to ſome ſhort Directions for their Cloathing and Proviſions, and ſuch only as were abſolutely neceſſary. In 1688, in *Barbadoes*, it was required that the Slaves ſhould have Clothes once a Year; namely, Drawers and Caps for the Men, and Petticoats and Caps for the Women, on Pain of forfeiting 5 *s.* for each Slave not ſo cloathed. In 1696 the like Proviſion was made in *Jamaica*. In a Law of *Bermuda*, 1730, for reſtraining the Uſe of Silk, Lace, and ſuperfluous Ornament by Negroes (which was very likely to be the Production of Theft) it is ordained, that Maſters ſhall find them ſufficient Food and Cloathing. In 1693, in *Montſerrat*, Maſters and Overſeers are required to keep, for every Eight Slaves, One Acre of Ground, well planted with Proviſions, and ſo proportionably for a greater or leſs Number, on the Penalty of forfeiting, for every Six Months it ſhall be wanting, 1,000 Pounds of Sugar.

Theſe are all the expreſs Proviſions to be found in the older Laws: To theſe may be added, as auxiliary towards producing the like Effect, a Proviſion in ſeveral Iſlands, that, when it appeared a Slave, convicted of ſtealing, had been driven to commit the Offence by Want of due Maintenance from his Maſter, the Maſter ſhould not be entitled to the Value, he would otherwiſe receive on the Slave's Execution. It appears from the ſeveral Laws which mention the trading in Poultry, Greens, and the like, allowed to Negroes, that there was an Attention in Maſters to this Object, even where there was no expreſs Law to require it.

In later Times we find in *Saint Vincent*, 1767, it was directed, That the Slaves ſhould be cloathed once every Year; a Male with One Pair of Drawers, and a Shirt or cloſe-bodied Frock; a Female with a Petticoat and a Shift, or Cloathing adequate thereto, on Pain of the Maſter forfeiting 15 *s.* for each Slave not ſo cloathed.

But in the Three Iſlands, where Laws have been paſſed very recently for the Purpoſe of affording more ample Protection to Negroes, than they had before experienced, this Article of Cloathing and Maintenance is ordered in a new and more liberal Way, with the Addition of various Regulations for their Lodging, and for their general Treatment, both in Sickneſs and in Health.

By the late Act paſſed in November 1788 in *Grenada*, a Proprietor is to allow Annually to every Man Slave above Fifteen Years old, a Suit of Cloaths, conſiſting of a Hat, Jacket, Shirt (or in lieu of a Jacket an additional Shirt) Trowſers, and Blankets; to every Female Slave above Thirteen Years old, a Suit of Cloaths, conſiſting of a Hat, Jacket, Shift (or in lieu of a Jacket an additional Shift) Petticoat, and Blanket; and to every Child above Eight Years old, a Hat, Shift, or Shirt: Any Proprietor failing in doing this is to forfeit £. 20.

Upon every Plantation, there is to be provided for each Head of a Family of Slaves, at leaſt, a Houſe built in a healthy Situation, with a Cabin or Bed to ſleep upon, raiſed at leaſt a Foot from the Ground; and for every Slave above Fifteen Years of Age is to be allotted a Portion of Land for Proviſion-Ground, ſufficient, with his Allowance of Salt Proviſion, for his Support; and in every Week is to be allowed One Day from Noon, or One whole Day once a Fortnight, for the Cultivation of this Ground. If a Plantation is ſo circumſtanced as not to permit ſuch Allotment of Ground, inſtead thereof may be made a Weekly Allowance of Proviſions; but this, as well as the before-mentioned Arrangements, muſt be made with the Approbation of *the Guardians* appointed by the ſame Act for the Protection of Slaves. There is alſo to be erected an Hoſpital on every Plantation for thoſe who are ſick.

Where Slaves are not attached to a Plantation, the Maſter is required to furniſh them with comfortable Lodging, and ample Proviſion of *wholeſome Food and decent Cloathing*, of at leaſt Two ſuch Suits, as are before deſcribed, in every Year, under the Penalty of £. 20.

In the late Act, paſſed in December 1788 in *Jamaica*, a ſimilar Direction is given for allotting Proviſion-Ground, and allowing ſufficient Time to cultivate it, with a Diſcretion, if Circumſtances require, to make a Supply of Proviſions in lieu of Land, under the higher Penalty of £. 50. The Owners are alſo required to maintain at Home thoſe, that are infirm, on Penalty of £. 10 for every one wandering about, and becoming burthenſome to others, for Want of ſuch Maintenance.

In the late Act of December 1788, paſſed in the Iſland of *Dominica*, the Directions on this Head are only general; namely, that Slaves are to be maintained with ſufficient Quantity of good and wholeſome Food, and well and ſufficiently cloathed, and placed in comfortable and dry Lodging; and in caſe of Sickneſs they are to be aſſiſted with Medical Aid, under the Penalty of £. 100 for the Breach of any of theſe Injunctions.

Of Puniſhment by Maſters, &c.

The Power of the Maſter over the Slave's Perſon in adminiſtering Correction is another Article, which (as hath been before obſerved) is but ſlightly mentioned by the older Laws; and what is there ſaid ſeemed of a Nature that induced us to conſider it as properly belonging to the Head of *Regulation*. This Point is one that has been more anxiouſly laboured in the recent Acts of the Three Iſlands; and what is there provided deſerves moſt unequivocally to be claſſed under the preſent Head of *Protection*.

By the new Act of *Jamaica*, if a Slave be mutilated or diſmembered by a Maſter, or with his Knowledge or Sufferance, ſuch Maſter is to be fined in a Sum not exceeding £. 100, and impriſoned for a Time not exceeding Twelve Months; and, if the Court think it proper, the Slave ſo treated ſhall be declared free. The Proſecution for ſuch an Offence is intruſted, in a ſpecial Manner, to the Care of the Veſtry, and Juſtices. Any Perſon killing a Slave *wantonly, willingly, and bloody-mindedly*, ſhall be adjudged guilty of Felony without Benefit of Clergy, with a Saving, however, of Forfeiture and Corruption of Blood.

In *Dominica*, a White Perſon maiming, defacing, or mutilating, or cruelly torturing a Slave, or cauſing the ſame to be done, is to be impriſoned for a Time not exceeding Three Months, or fined in a Sum not exceeding £. 100: A White Perſon who kills a Slave is to ſuffer Death.

The puniſhing in ſuch Manner thoſe who killed, or who maimed, or diſmembered a Slave, had been before done by Acts paſſed in other Iſlands, within theſe few Years*: But it ſeems peculiar to the Acts lately paſſed in the Iſlands ſo often mentioned, to enter into the Subject of domeſtic Correction by the Owner, with any Proſpect of uſeful Effect.

In the new Act of *Grenada* it is ordained, That no Proprietor, or Attorney or other Repreſentative of ſuch Proprietor, ſhall inflict any other Corporal Puniſhment than Impriſonment in a proper and wholeſome Place of Confinement, and Whipping, not to exceed Thirty-nine Laſhes, for any One Offence: and that no Perſon employed under ſuch Proprietor, or his Attorney, ſhall, during the Reſidence of ſuch Proprietor or Attorney on the Spot, inflict any other Puniſhment than ſuch Confinement, and Whipping, not to exceed Twelve Laſhes for any One Offence. If an Offence ſhall appear to a Proprietor, or his Attorney, to deſerve, for its Enormity, more exemplary Puniſhment, he may take the Slave before Two Juſtices, who may order ſuch Puniſhment, not extending to Life or Limb, as to them ſhall ſeem proper. Any One inflicting a Puniſhment, otherwiſe than as here permitted, is made liable to an Indictment or Information, the ſame as if the Injury had been committed againſt a Free Perſon.

By the new Act of *Jamaica*, any Perſon who ſhall wantonly or cruelly whip, beat, bruiſe, or wound, or ſhall impriſon, or keep in Confinement, without ſufficient Support, any Slave, ſhall be liable to be indicted, and ſuffer ſuch Judgment of Fine or Impriſonment as the Court ſhall award; and ſhall be liable alſo to an Action. It i

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* Bahama, St. Vincent, &c.

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further declared, That no Slave on a Plantation, or in a Workhouſe, ſhall receive more than Ten Laſhes at One Time and for One Offence, unleſs the Owner of the Plantation, or his Attorney, or the Superviſor of the Workhouſe, be preſent: And no ſuch Owner, or his Attorney, nor ſuch Superviſor, ſhall inflict more than Thirty-nine Laſhes at One Time, for One Offence, under the Penalty of £. 5.

In the new Act of *Dominica* there is an Enumeration of the Caſes where an Owner may cauſe a Slave to be puniſhed: Theſe are, *Diſobedience* of his Orders; *robbing* or *plundering* the Property of another; *Drunkenneſs, Quarrelling, Fighting, Neglect of Duty,* Abſence from Labour, or from the Plantation, without a written Paſs, *or any other Miſdemeanor whatever*; and in ſuch Caſes a Slave may be puniſhed at the Diſcretion of the Owner, or Overſeer, by Confinement or flogging on the bare Breech, provided the Number of Laſhes do not exceed Thirty-nine. An Owner or Overſeer inflicting any other Puniſhment is liable to a Penalty of £. 20.

Various Reforms made lately.

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In the late Act, paſſed in December 1788 in *Jamaica*, a ſimilar Direction is given for allotting Proviſion-Ground, and allowing ſufficient Time to cultivate it, with a Diſcretion, if Circumſtances require, to make a Supply of Proviſions in lieu of Land, under the higher Penalty of £. 50. The Owners are alſo required to maintain at Home thoſe, that are infirm, on Penalty of £. 10 for every one wandering about, and becoming burthenſome to others, for Want of ſuch Maintenance.

In the late Act of December 1788, paſſed in the Iſland of *Dominica*, the Directions on this Head are only general; namely, that Slaves are to be maintained with ſufficient Quantity of good and wholeſome Food, and well and ſufficiently cloathed, and placed in comfortable and dry Lodging; and in caſe of Sickneſs they are to be aſſiſted with Medical Aid, under the Penalty of £. 100 for the Breach of any of theſe Injunctions.

Of Puniſhment by Maſters, &c.

The Power of the Maſter over the Slave's Perſon in adminiſtering Correction is another Article, which (as hath been before obſerved) is but ſlightly mentioned by the older Laws; and what is there ſaid ſeemed of a Nature that induced us to conſider it as properly belonging to the Head of *Regulation*. This Point is one that has been more anxiouſly laboured in the recent Acts of the Three Iſlands; and what is there provided deſerves moſt unequivocally to be claſſed under the preſent Head of *Protection*.

By the new Act of *Jamaica*, if a Slave be mutilated or diſmembered by a Maſter, or with his Knowledge or Sufferance, ſuch Maſter is to be fined in a Sum not exceeding £. 100, and impriſoned for a Time not exceeding Twelve Months; and, if the Court think it proper, the Slave ſo treated ſhall be declared free. The Proſecution for ſuch an Offence is intruſted, in a ſpecial Manner, to the Care of the Veſtry, and Juſtices. Any Perſon killing a Slave *wantonly, willingly, and bloody-mindedly,* ſhall be adjudged guilty of Felony without Benefit of Clergy, with a Saving, however, of Forfeiture and Corruption of Blood.

In *Dominica*, a White Perſon maiming, defacing, or mutilating, or cruelly torturing a Slave, or cauſing the ſame to be done, is to be impriſoned for a Time not exceeding Three Months, or fined in a Sum not exceeding £. 100: A White Perſon who kills a Slave is to ſuffer Death.

The puniſhing in ſuch Manner thoſe who killed, or who maimed, or diſmembered a Slave, had been before done by Acts paſſed in other Iſlands, within theſe few Years*: But it ſeems peculiar to the Acts lately paſſed in the Iſlands ſo often mentioned, to enter into the Subject of domeſtic Correction by the Owner, with any Proſpect of uſeful Effect.

In the new Act of *Grenada* it is ordained, That no Proprietor, or Attorney or other Repreſentative of ſuch Proprietor, ſhall inflict any other Corporal Puniſhment than Impriſonment in a proper and wholeſome Place of Confinement, and Whipping, not to exceed Thirty-nine Laſhes, for any One Offence: and that no Perſon employed under ſuch Proprietor, or his Attorney, ſhall, during the Reſidence of ſuch Proprietor or Attorney on the Spot, inflict any other Puniſhment than ſuch Confinement, and Whipping, not to exceed Twelve Laſhes for any One Offence. If an Offence ſhall appear to a Proprietor, or his Attorney, to deſerve, for its Enormity, more exemplary Puniſhment, he may take the Slave before Two Juſtices, who may order ſuch Puniſhment, not extending to Life or Limb, as to them ſhall ſeem proper. Any One inflicting a Puniſhment, otherwiſe than as here permitted, is made liable to an Indictment or Information, the ſame as if the Injury had been committed againſt a Free Perſon.

By the new Act of *Jamaica*, any Perſon who ſhall wantonly or cruelly whip, beat bruiſe, or wound, or ſhall impriſon, or keep in Confinement, without ſufficient Support, any Slave, ſhall be liable to be indicted, and ſuffer ſuch Judgment of Fine o Impriſonment as the Court ſhall award; and ſhall be liable alſo to an Action. It i

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* Bahama, St. Vincent, &c.

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further declared, That no Slave on a Plantation, or in a Workhouſe, ſhall receive more than Ten Laſhes at One Time and for One Offence, unleſs the Owner of the Plantation, or his Attorney, or the Superviſor of the Workhouſe, be preſent: And no ſuch Owner, or his Attorney, nor ſuch Superviſor, ſhall inflict more than Thirty-nine Laſhes at One Time, for One Offence, under the Penalty of £. 5.

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Workhouſes for Employment, as well as Confinement of offending Negroes, is another Part of the New Syſtem.

To aſcertain the Effect that Regulation may have on the Health and Preſervation of Slaves, periodical Accounts are directed in theſe Three Iſlands to be given in to the principal Magiſtrate of a Diſtrict, of the Increaſe and Decreaſe of Slaves.

Of Manumiſſion.

The laſt, and it ſhould ſeem the moſt compleat Act of *Protection* to a Slave, is that of releaſing him from a State of Slavery, and giving him the Qualifications of a Free Man, to protect himſelf: But this was found by Experience to be ſo often miſapplied, as to prove only the laſt Inſtance of Cruelty in Maſters; and it very early became the Office of Humanity to lay ſome Reſtrictions on the Power of *Manumiſſion*.

It was not uncommon for Maſters to manumit their Slaves, when they had become infirm, and no longer able to bear the Burthen of Servitude. This filled the Country with wandering Negroes, who were firſt an Annoyance, and then a Burthen to the Public. If Negroes were not turned adrift in the Decay of their Strength, but were rewarded with Freedom while in Health, for ſome particular Merit, it ſtill happened that ſuch Perſons not unfrequently became a Charge upon the Public for Maintenance, either occaſionally, or at the Cloſe of their Days. This Experience induced the Legiſlatures, in all the Iſlands, to provide that no Manumiſſion ſhould be valid, unleſs Meaſures were taken to ſecure the Public againſt ſuch Conſequences: This was by the Maſter aſſigning ſome Lodging and Maintenance for ſuch Slave, or more commonly by making a Depoſit of Money with the Veſtry of the Pariſh; and in ſome Caſes giving likewiſe a Security that the Slave ſhould never be a Burthen to the Pariſh. In One Iſland the Depoſit was £. 100, and the Security £. 200. Such Slave is entitled to £. 4 or £. 5 per Annum, to be paid by the Veſtry out of the Intereſt of the Depoſit.

But this Check on the Power of Manumiſſion, though ſuggeſted by Experience, and adopted by the Practice of all the Plantations, was not endured by the Makers of the new Act, in the Iſland of *Grenada*. Conſiſtently with the Spirit of Reform now prevailing there, they have repealed a Proviſion of the above Nature; and declared, that no other Condition ſhall be required for the Manumiſſion of a Slave, but only the Approbation of Two of the *Guardians of the Slaves*, appointed by that Act; but that none ſhall be valid without ſuch Approbation.

Of Free Negroes.

The ſame Prudence which guarded Manumiſſion with ſuch Conditions, viewed *Free Negroes* alſo, for Reaſons of various Kinds, with no ſmall Degree of Jealouſy. In all the Iſlands there are Proviſions of different Sorts to compel Perſons pretending to be free, to a ſtrict and repeated Proof of their Freedom. Inſtruments of Manumiſſion are to be regiſtered, or Proofs of Freedom by Deſcent are to be made, at Veſtry Meetings: Certificates thereof are to be given, which the Perſons to whom they belong are always to carry about them. In ſome Iſlands, every Free Negro is to chuſe a White Perſon to be his Patron, and to *own him*; and thoſe, who have not ſuch a Surety to anſwer for them, are to be treated as Vagabonds. Theſe and other Meaſures are taken, as well to prevent Fugitive Slaves ſheltering themſelves under the Character of Free Negroes, as to keep a watchful Eye over a Deſcription of People, that ſeem to have been judged not very well qualified to govern themſelves, in a State of Freedom.

The laſt Point in the Negro-Polity, deſerving of Notice, is the manifeſt Solicitude to keep up a regular Supply of White Servants. Laws have been made, in ſeveral Iſlands, compelling Owners to have a certain Number of White Servants, in Proportion to their Negroes. A Meaſure that was dictated, partly by the Expediency of introducing conſtantly a freſh Stock of Skill and Induſtry from *Europe*, and partly from the Neceſſity of balancing, in ſome Degree, the Numbers that were continually imported from *Africa*.

THE Committee will now proceed to lay before Your Majeſty a Statement of the Laws that at preſent ſubſiſt in the ſeveral Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, reſpecting Negro Slaves, under the following Titles:

1ſt, Thoſe in which Negroes are conſidered as Property.

2dly, Thoſe which are for their Regulation and Correction.

3dly, Thoſe which are for their Protection and Encouragement.

To which are added, in ſeveral of the Iſlands,

4thly, Thoſe which are of a Miſcellaneous Nature, comprehending ſuch Matters as could not well be placed under any of the other Titles.

Should it appear, notwithſtanding this Attempt at Arrangement, that ſome Points are not to be found under the Title, where they would naturally be ſought, and that others are claſſed under a Title to which they do not ſeem, in ſtrict Propriety, to belong, it is truſted, that ſuch apparent Want of Regularity may always be attributed to One of theſe Two Cauſes; either that the Point in Queſtion is of a Nature which, viewed in different Lights, might very well entitle it to be placed under more Heads than One, as what may in one View relate to *Property*, may in another have a Reference to *Regulation*, and even ſometimes to the *Protection* and Encouragement of Negroes; in which Caſes it was thought adviſeable not to burthen this Statement, already voluminous, with Repetitions;—or, Secondly, the Point in Queſtion was found ſo interwoven in the Law itſelf with other Matters, that it would have been unintelligible, or have loſt much of its Force, by a Separation: Thus, the Value of an executed Slave may be claſſed under the Title of *Property*; yet in Caſes where it is connected with the Trials of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon, with ſpecial Directions as to the Mode of aſcertaining ſuch Value, the Policy of the Law would have been leſs obvious, if a Circumſtance of this Nature had not been retained under this Title. Theſe, and other Cauſes ariſing from the Nature of the Materials, have ſometimes diſappointed every Endeavour to preſerve an exact Diſpoſition of all the various Subjects in the following Statement.

[illegible] of the Negro Laws.

HE Contents of the new present work [illegible] of the Laws that [illegible] present [illegible] West Indies, respecting Negro Slaves, and [illegible]

[illegible] in which [illegible]

Those which are for [illegible]

Those which are for their [illegible]

[illegible]

Those which are [illegible] Masters [illegible] could not [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

A
STATEMENT
OF THE
LAWS AT LARGE,
RESPECTING
NEGROES IN THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

ARRANGED UNDER DIFFERENT TITLES.

JAMAICA.

The Law of this Iſland, on the Subject of Negroes, is principally contained in an Act paſſed 6 Dec. 1788, which purports in its Title to repeal ſeveral Acts, and *to conſolidate and bring into One Act the ſeveral Laws relating to Slaves*; nevertheleſs, the following Acts, and Parts of Acts, relating to Slaves ſeem to be in force, but are not conſolidated into this Act; namely, the Acts paſſed

Anno 1696,
1719,
1735,
1761,
1768.

The Three firſt of which are to be found in a printed Volume of the Laws of this Iſland, dated 1756.—The Two latter in another printed Volume, dated 1771.

Slaves conſidered as Property.

Slaves becoming Chriſtians.—Made Real Eſtate.

Anno 1696. Act 38.

XL. AND it is further Enacted, That no Slave ſhall be free by becoming Chriſtian; and for Payment of Debts and Legacies, all Slaves ſhall be deemed and taken as all other Goods and Chattels are in the Hands of Executors or Adminiſtrators; and where other Goods and Chattels are not ſufficient to ſatisfy the ſaid Debts and Legacies, then ſo many Slaves as are neceſſary for the Payment of Debts and Legacies ſhall be ſold, and the remaining, after the Payment of the ſaid Debts and Legacies ſhall be judged, deemed, and taken as Inheritance, and ſhall accordingly deſcend; and all Children of Slaves, born in the Poſſeſſion of Tenant for Life or Years, ſhall remain or revert, as the Parents do or ſhould have done, to him or her, in Reverſion or Remainder after Expiration of ſuch Term of Years after the Death of Tenant for Life or Tenants in Tail, after Poſſibility of Iſſue extinct; Provided nevertheleſs, That nothing in this Clauſe ſhall extend to Leaſes heretofore made; any Thing in this or any other Act to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Slaves becoming Chriſtians. Slave ſhall not be free by becoming Chriſtian. *Made Real Eſtate.*

XLI. And be it further Enacted, That all Slaves aſſigned for Dower ſhall be liable, proportionably with thoſe belonging to any Heir or Heirs, to the Payment of Debts, but not of Legacies, any Thing to the contrary notwithſtanding.

In what Caſes the Slaves are ſubject to the Payment of Debts.

XLII. Provided, That nothing in this Act contained ſhall extend to hinder any Perſon, poſſeſſed in his own Right, of any Slave or Slaves, to ſell, or by Gift or otherwiſe diſpoſe of ſuch Slave or Slaves, as he ſhall think fit during his Lifetime; which Sale, Gift, or Diſpoſal, ſhall be a perpetual Bar to his Wife from any Claim of Dower in ſuch Slave or Slaves.

XLIV. And to prevent Diſputes that may ariſe for the future about the Titles of, to, or in any Slave or Slaves, be it Enacted, That the Clerks of the Peace, or Clerk of the Veſtry where no Clerks of the Peace are, of the ſeveral and reſpective Pariſhes and Precincts within this Iſland, ſhall keep a diſtinct Book, in which Entries ſhall be made of all Slaves ſold and diſpoſed of from one Party to another, in every of which Entries ſhall be expreſſed the Time of the Sale made, with the Names of the Vendor and Vendee, the Name and Mark of the Slave or Slaves, with the Conſideration for which ſold; which ſaid Entry, if the Seller is lawfully authoriſed to ſell or diſpoſe of ſuch Slave or Slaves, ſhall be as good and valid to ratify and confirm the ſaid Sale or Sales, as if the ſame had been by Deed in Writing under Hand and Seal; and ſhall be held, deemed, and adjudged to be a ſufficient Record and Evidence in any Court of Record within this Iſland; and if by any Perſon razed or embezzled, the Perſon ſo offending ſhall ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as the Law hath provided againſt ſuch as raze and embezzle Records; and for every ſuch Entry the Clerk ſhall receive, if but One Negro, Seven-pence Halfpenny; if above, Fifteen Pence, and no more: And if any Buyer ſhall fail or neglect to make Entry with the Clerk as aforeſaid, he ſhall forfeit Forty Shillings for every ſuch Offence; and

Books to be kept wherein Entries ſhall be made of Slaves bought and ſold.

and if the Clerk ſhall refuſe or neglect to make ſuch Entry, he ſhall forfeit Ten Pounds for every ſuch Offence to the Party injured, to be recovered by Action of Debt in any Court of Record within this Iſland, wherein no Eſſoign, Protection, or Wager of Law ſhall be allowed. Provided nevertheleſs, That this Clauſe, or any Thing therein contained, ſhall not be conſtrued to extend to oblige any Perſon or Perſons to make ſuch Entry of Slaves at their firſt Importation into this Iſland; any Thing in the above Clauſe to the contrary notwithſtanding.

1719. Act 67.

AN ACT to prevent the enticing or inveigling of Slaves from the Poſſeſſors, and for the preventing the Tranſportation of Slaves by Mortgagors and Tenants for Life and Years; and for regulating Abuſes committed by Slaves.

Detaining and carrying off Slaves.

40s. Penalty for every Day's illegal Detainer of another's Slave.

WHEREAS it hath been a Practice for People of this Iſland, under Colour or Pretence of Title, to entice and inveigle Negro and other Slaves from the Poſſeſſors of them, and them ſo enticed or enveigled away to ſend off this Iſland, or hide or conceal them in remote and diſtant Parts from ſuch Poſſeſſors, whereby great Inconveniences have happened, to the utter Ruin of ſeveral Orphans, and other Inhabitants of this Iſland, and Decay of the Planting Intereſt; for Remedy whereof, be it Enacted, by the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly, and it is hereby Enacted and Declared by the Authority of the ſame, That no Perſon whatſoever ſhall take or detain any Negro or Slave who hath been in Poſſeſſion of another for the Space of Six Months, without due Courſe of Law, upon Pain of forfeiting Forty Shillings to the Party aggrieved for every Day's Detainer.

Chief Juſtice, &c. upon Complaint of ſuch Detainer, may order the Slave to be reſtored.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That upon Complaint made upon Oath to the Chief Juſtice of this Iſland, or to any Two Juſtices of the Peace, of the detaining any Negro or Slave from ſuch Poſſeſſors, otherwiſe than by due Courſe of Law, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Chief Juſtice, or the Juſtices unto whom ſuch Complaint ſhall be made as aforeſaid, to order the Offender and Offenders to reſtore the Negro or Slave detained, and pay the Penalty and Forfeiture aforeſaid unto the Party aggrieved: And if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall refuſe or neglect to comply with or perform ſuch Order hereafter to be made in the General Court, for reſtoring of any Negro or Slave, he, ſhe, or they, ſo refuſing or neglecting the ſame, ſhall for every ſuch Offence forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds to our Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, for and towards the Support of the Government of this Iſland, and the contingent Charges thereof, and be committed unto the Common Gaol until he, ſhe, or they have fulfilled ſuch Order, and paid the ſeveral Penalties and Forfeitures herein before mentioned.

Penalty on the Chief Juſtice, &c. neglecting his Duty, touching ſuch Complaints.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if the Chief Juſtice, or any Juſtices of the Peace, upon Complaint to him or them made as aforeſaid, ſhall refuſe, delay, or neglect, doing his or their Duty herein, he or they ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, his or their Neglect or Refuſal, forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds; One Half to our Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, for and towards the Support of the Government of this Iſland, and the contingent Charges thereof; and the other Moiety, or Half Part, to the Party grieved, to be recovered by Bill, Plaint, or Information, in the Grand Court of this Iſland, wherein no Eſſoign, Imparlance, or Wager at Law, ſhall be allowed; any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Clauſe to reſtrain certain Perſons ſending Negroes off this Iſland.

IV. And whereas ſeveral Perſons holding, poſſeſſing, and enjoying Negro and other Slaves as Tenants by the Courteſy of England, Tenants in Dower, Tenants for Life or Years, and Mortgagors of Negroes and Slaves, or thoſe deriving under them, heretofore uſed to ſend of from this Iſland, by way of Merchandize or otherwiſe, ſeveral Negroes and Slaves by them held and enjoyed under the Titles aforeſaid, to the great Prejudice of the Mortgagee, his Heirs or Aſſigns, and of him, her, or them to whom ſuch Negro Slave or Slaves ought to deſcend or come, after the Determination of ſuch particular Eſtate as aforeſaid; for Remedy whereo be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Tenant by the Courteſy of England, Tenants in Dower, whilſt a Widow, or any ſecond or other Huſband of ſuch Tenant i Dower, or any Tenant for Life or Years, or any Mortgagor, or any Perſon claiming by, from or under him, ſhall ſend off from this Iſland (except by Order of Law), or otherwiſe diſpoſe o any Negro or Slave held, enjoyed, or poſſeſſed by him, her, or them, by the Courteſy o England, in Dower, or for Life or Years, or by any Mortgagor or other Perſon claiming by from, or under a Mortgagor, without the Conſent of the Mortgagee, his Heirs or Aſſigns or of him, her, or them, in Reverſion or Remainder, or of him, her, or them, to whom ſuc Negro or Slave, after the Determination of ſuch particular Eſtate, ſhould come to, or deſcend he, ſhe, or they, ſo offending as aforeſaid, ſhall, for every Negro or Slave ſo ſent off from thi

Iſland, forfeit the Sum of 100l. to the Mortgagee, or others claiming under him, her, or them, in Reverſion or Remainder, or to whom ſuch Negro or Slave ſhould or might come after the Determination of ſuch particular Eſtate.

Anno 1736. Act 111.

IV. AND WHEREAS it is a common Practice for Maſters and Commanders of Ships and other Veſſels, to entertain and work on board their ſaid Ships and Veſſels, in the Harbours of this Iſland, the Slaves of the Inhabitants, which gives an Opportunity to carry ſuch Slaves off this Iſland; for Remedy whereof, be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whatever Maſter or Commander of any Ship or Veſſel ſhall entertain, work, or ſuffer or permit to be entertained or wrought, on board ſuch Ship or Veſſel, any Slave belonging to any Inhabitant in this Iſland (other than the proper Slaves of ſuch Maſter or Commander), without hiring him from the Owner, or having a Certificate from the Cuſtos Rotulorum, or any Two Juſtices of the Peace of the Precinct wherein the Owner of ſuch Slave reſides, that ſuch Slave is at Liberty from his Owner to hire himſelf, which Certificate ſhall contain the Names of the Owner and of the Slave, and the Place of the Reſidence of ſuch Owner, and for how long Time ſuch Slave is at liberty to hire himſelf; ſuch Maſter or Commander of Ships or other Veſſels offending as aforeſaid, ſhall, over and above all other Penalties, forfeit the Sum of 100l. to be recovered before any Two Juſtices of the Peace; who are hereby impowered to ſummon before them all ſuch Offenders, and to hear and determine ſuch Offence, and to commit ſuch Offender or Offenders to the Common Gaol, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize, until he hath paid the ſaid Forfeiture; any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Commanders of Ships not to work any Slave without hiring him from his Owner.

V. And for the better preventing ſuch Practices, be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Maſter or Commander of any Ship, Sloop, or Veſſel, ſhall, upon his Entry, take the following Oath:

"I *A. B.* do ſwear, That I have not, nor will hire any Negro Slave but from the Owner, "or ſuch as have or ſhall have a Certificate from the Cuſtos Rotulorum, or Two Juſtices of "the Peace of the Pariſh or Precinct where the Owner of ſuch Negro Slave reſides, purport- "ing that ſuch Negro Slave is at Liberty to hire himſelf."

Commander's Oath.

Which Oath the Secretary of this Iſland, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby impowered and required to adminiſter, under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds for each Neglect or Refuſal.

VI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every Perſon and Perſons that ſhall run away with, or carry off, or attempt to run away with, or carry off, any other Perſon's white Servant, Negro, or Negroes, from this Iſland, and be taken in the Attempt, and convicted thereof, ſhall be guilty of Felony without Benefit of Clergy, and ſuffer as ſuch; any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

1768. Act 60.

An ACT for the Regulation of the Provoſt Marſhal's Proceedings in the Sale of Negro and other Slaves, taken by virtue of Writs Venditioni Exponas.

WHEREAS ſeveral Inhabitants of this Iſland have been greatly injured in their Property, and many more ſuffer in the like Manner, by the Shortneſs of the Notice, which by Law the Provoſt Marſhal and his lawful Deputies is and are obliged to give of the Sale of Negro and other Slaves taken by virtue of Writs of Venditioni Exponas, which Notice, as the Law now ſtands, is but Five Days, by which Means Negro and other Slaves have been ſold by virtue of ſuch Writs, of which Negro and other Slaves, the Party or Parties againſt whom ſuch Writs have been iſſued, had only the Poſſeſſion, but had no Property in the ſaid Negro and other Slaves, who were either mortgaged, intailed, ſubject to Dower, the Property of Minors, or under Leaſe; and from the Shortneſs of the ſaid Notice, and the Diſtance of the Places where ſuch Negro and other Slaves are ſold, the right Owner or Owners, his, her, or their Repreſentative or Repreſentatives, is and are deprived of the Opportunity of ſtopping ſuch Sales by Writs of Replevin.

Sale of Slaves by Provoſt Marſhal.

II. And whereas many Negro and other Slaves, under the aforeſaid Circumſtances, have been ſold as aforeſaid, and have been ſent off the Iſland by the Purchaſer or Purchaſers, to the

Oath to be made of the Property of Slaves.

the great Loſs, Damage, and Injury of the right Owners, who, as the Law now ſtands, can have no Redreſs or Remedy either againſt the Provoſt Marſhal, his Deputies, or the Purchaſer or Purchaſers, ſending off ſuch Negro or other Slaves: For the Remedy whereof, and to prevent the like Practices for the future, may it pleaſe your Moſt Excellent Majeſty, that it may be Enacted, and it is hereby Enacted and ordained by the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly of this your Majeſty's Iſland of Jamaica, That from and after the Firſt Day of February, which will be in the Year of our Lord 1769, on Affidavit being made by the Owner or Owners of Negro and other Slaves, ſo taken by the Provoſt Marſhal or his lawful Deputy or Deputies, by virtue of Writs of Venditioni Exponas, or by the Attornies, Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Guardians of ſuch Owner or Owners, or by any Mortgagee or Mortgagees, or by his, her, or their Repreſentative or Repreſentatives, before any one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature of this Iſland, or before any one of the Commiſſioners appointed by Law to take Affidavits out of Court in Matters relating to the ſaid Supreme Court, who are, and each of them is hereby empowered and required to take the ſame, that ſuch Negro and other Slaves ſo taken as aforeſaid are not the Property of the Party or Parties againſt whom ſuch Writ or Writs of Venditioni Exponas have been iſſued, nor liable to his or their Debt; but are the Property of the Deponent, or of the Perſon or Perſons whom he, ſhe, or they repreſent, either in Right of Mortgage, Intail, Dower, Right of Minors, or are under Leaſe, as the Caſe may happen; that then the Provoſt Marſhal or his Deputies, being duly ſerved with ſuch Affidavits, ſhall, and he and they are hereby enjoined, directed, ordered, and obliged to ſuſpend and ſtay the Sale of ſuch Negro or other Slaves in ſuch Affidavit named, ſpecified, and mentioned, for the Space of Twenty Days, that the Owner or Owners of ſuch Negro or other Slaves, Mortgagee or Mortgagees, his, her, or their Attornies, Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Guardians, may have ſufficient Time to prevent ſuch Sale, by iſſuing a Writ or Writs of Replevin againſt the Provoſt Marſhal or his Deputies, for the Recovery of ſuch Negro or other Slaves; any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage, to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

Sales put off for Twenty Days.

Proviſo.

III. Provided always, That ſuch Affidavit or Affidavits of the Property of ſuch Negro or Negroes, or other Slaves, being made by the Owner or Owners of ſuch Negro or other Slaves, ſhall be poſitive; but ſuch Affidavit being made by the Attorney or Attornies, Executor or Guardian of ſuch Owner or Owners, Mortgagee or Mortgagees, ſhall be to the beſt of their Knowledge and Belief.

Replevins not lodged within 20 Days, to proceed to Sale.

IV. Provided alſo, and it is the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, That if the Party or Parties making ſuch Affidavits as aforeſaid, ſhall not, within the Space of the ſaid Twenty Days, iſſue out his, her, or their Writ of Replevin againſt the ſaid Provoſt Marſhal or his Deputies, for the Recovery of ſuch Negro or other Slaves, that then it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Provoſt Marſhal or his Deputies to proceed to the Sale of ſuch Negro or other Slaves, as if ſuch Affidavit had not been made; any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Slaves; for their Regulation, &c.

Hiring of Slaves.—Slaves building and hiring Huts, &c.

Anno 1719. Act 67.

V. AND WHEREAS very great and many Inconveniences have for ſome Time paſt ariſen and do daily ariſe to the Inhabitants of this Iſland, particularly to the Inhabitants of the Three Towns of St. Jago de la Vega, Port Royal, and Kingſton, by reaſon that ſeveral Slaves belonging to unknown Perſons in this Iſland are clandeſtinely allowed and do daily frequent the carrying on a private Trade, either on their own Accounts or on Account of their Owners or Employers, for Arms, Ammunition, Proviſions, and other Neceſſaries; and alſo to hire themſelves out to work for a ſhorter or longer Time, and for their ſo doing to pay to their reſpective Owners or Employers, certain daily, weekly, or monthly Allowances; which oftentimes occaſion them (if they cannot get Work or Employment) to commit Thefts and Robberies to raiſe Money to ſatisfy the Contracts and Agreements made with their Owners and Employers, to the manifeſt Decay of Trade, and the Ruin and Deſtruction of ſeveral Inhabitants of this Iſland; For the Prevention whereof for the future, be it Enacted by the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly; and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the 1ſt Day of March next enſuing, no Negro, Mulatto, or Indian Slave, ſhall hire themſelves out to work, either aſhore or on board any Ship or Veſſel, Boat, Wherry, or Canoe, in any Harbour, Creek, Bay or River in this Iſland; or offer themſelves to hire without the Licence or Conſent, Privity, Knowledge or Direction of their reſpective Owner or Owners, or the Perſon or Perſons who have or hath the immediate Care, Government and Direction of ſuch Slave or Slaves, under his, her or their own Hands in Writing firſt had and obtained, for ſuch particular Work as the ſaid Slaves ſhall reſpectively hire or offer to hire themſelves, and teſtified by One or more of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace of the Pariſh or Precinct where the Owner or Owners, Employer or Employers of ſuch Slave or Slaves, do or ſhall inhabit; every ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo offending, ſhall be whipt at the Diſcretion of any Magiſtrate in the Pariſh or Precinct where ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall offer themſelves to hire (without ſuch Licence as aforeſaid), not exceeding One-and-thirty Laſhes: And that if any Juſtice of the Peace, upon Complaint to him made upon Oath, ſhall neglect or refuſe to put this in execution, he ſhall for every ſuch Neglect or Refuſal forfeit the Sum of 20 l. of current Money of this Iſland, One Half to his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, for and towards the Support of the Government of this Iſland, and the contingent Charges thereof, and the other Half to ſuch Perſon or Perſons who ſhall inform or ſue for the ſame, to be recovered in his Majeſty's Supreme Court of Judicature of this Iſland; in which Suit no Eſſoin or Wager of Law ſhall be allowed.

Hiring of Slaves.

Negroes hiring themſelves out to Work, without Conſent of their Owners, to be whipped at the Diſcretion of a Magiſtrate.

VI. And whereas ſeveral Inhabitants of this Iſland do ſuffer and encourage the aforeſaid Slaves, not only to build Cottages and Huts in the Savannahs and waſte Grounds, but alſo do let or hire Houſes, Cottages, Huts or Lodgings unto the aforeſaid Slaves, by the Day, Week, Month, Quarter, Year, or other greater or leſſer Term, who are ſuffered and permitted by their Owners and Employers to work and employ themſelves in what Manner, and whereſoever they ſhall think fit, provided they pay their Owners or Employers a certain Sum of Money daily, weekly, monthly, or yearly; which hath oftentimes occaſioned ſeveral Thefts and Robberies, in order to comply with their Contracts and Agreements, and to ſave themſelves from the Severities of their Maſters and Miſtreſſes (nay even by them encouraged thereto), to ſatisfy their unreaſonable Demands; which Practices have been found very prejudicial to the Inhabitants of this Iſland; ſuch Slaves have for ſome Time paſt been countenanced and protected, as well by their Maſters and Miſtreſſes in ſuch their Evil-doings, as by thoſe who rent them Houſes or Lodgings: For the Prevention whereof for the Future, it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Owner or Owners, Employer or Employers of any ſuch Slave or Slaves, or any other Inhabitant of this Iſland, ſhall, from and after the 1ſt Day of March, ſet, let or hire any Houſes, Cottages, Hut or Lodgings, to any ſuch Slave or Slaves, or ſhall permit, encourage or countenance them, or any of them, to build any Dwelling Houſe or Houſes, Cottages or Huts, in any Towns, Savannahs, waſte Grounds, Lanes, Roads or Paths in this Iſland, in order to hire themſelves out to work, or to carry on any Trade, Shop or Employment; or ſhall wittingly, willingly or knowingly ſuffer any ſuch Slave or Slaves to hire themſelves out to work, or to follow any Trade or Employment, without ſuch Licence as aforeſaid; or ſhall contract or agree with any ſuch Slave or Slaves for any certain Sum of Money, or other Thing whatſoever, by the Day, Week, Month, or Year, or any greater or leſſer Time, and to go abroad where ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall think fit, in caſe they comply with their Agreement; every ſuch Owner and Owners, Employer and Employers of any ſuch Slave or Slaves, and all and every other Perſon and Perſons whatſoever having the Care or Direction of ſuch Slave or Slaves, ſhall forfeit the Sum of 50 l. of current Money of this

Slaves building and hiring Huts, &c.

Penalty on letting of Houſes to Slaves, and on ſuffering them to work for Hire.

Iſland; One Moiety or half Part thereof unto our Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, for and towards the Support of the Government of this Iſland, and the contingent Charges thereof; and the other Half to the Informer or Informers, or him, her or them who ſhall ſue for the ſame, to be recovered in his Majeſty's Supreme Court of Judicature in this Iſland; in which Suit no Eſſoin or Wager of Law ſhall be allowed, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Juſtice, upon Complaint of Huts, &c. being erected, ſhall order them to be pulled down.

VII. And it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That upon Complaint made to any of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the Precinct where ſuch Offence ſhall be committed, of the ſetting up or building any ſuch Dwelling Houſe or Houſes, Cottages or Huts, in any Town, Savannah, waſte Grounds, Lanes, Roads, or Paths, or of their having been already built or erected; every ſuch Juſtice of the Peace is hereby authoriſed and empowered, and required forthwith to order and direct, by Warrant for that Purpoſe, to all or any the Conſtables of the ſaid Precinct, ſuch Houſes, Cottages, and Huts to be pulled down and deſtroyed; and, upon Neglect or Refuſal, ſuch Juſtice of the Peace ſhall forfeit the Sum of 50l. current Money of this Iſland; One Moiety whereof ſhall be to his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, for and towards the Support of the Government of this Iſland, and the contingent Charges thereof, and the other Moiety to ſuch Perſon or Perſons who ſhall ſue for the ſame, to be recovered in the Supreme Court of Judicature in this Iſland, in which Suit no Eſſoin or Wager of Law ſhall be allowed; any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage, to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

Anno 1735. Act 106.

An ACT to prevent hawking and pedling, and diſpoſing of Goods clandeſtinely.

Slaves trading.

WHEREAS divers Mulattoes, Indians, and Negroes, have of late been frequently employed in hawking and ſelling, from Place to Place, all Manner of Goods, Wares, and Merchandiſe, which are commonly uſed and ſold in this Iſland; which Practice tends to the manifeſt Prejudice of Trade, and to the great Diſcouragement of Houſekeepers, who are ſubject to parochial Duties, Taxes, and Rents, for their Houſes: Be it therefore Enacted by the Preſident, Council, and Aſſembly of this Iſland, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the ſame, That no Mulatto, Indian or Negro whatſoever, ſhall hawk or carry about to ſell from Place to Place, or ſhall ſell in any open Street or Market any Sorts of Goods, Wares or Merchandiſe whatſoever, on Penalty of the Forfeiture of all and every ſuch Goods, Wares and Merchandiſes as ſhall be ſo hawked, or carried or expoſed to be ſold and diſpoſed of; and the further Pain of ſuch corporal Puniſhment as any Magiſtrate in his Diſcretion ſhall think fit to appoint, not exceeding Thirty-one Laſhes.

Negroes hawking or ſelling of Goods, to forfeit the ſame, and to be whipped.

II. Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained ſhall extend, or be deemed, conſtrued, or taken to extend, to prevent the carrying about, ſelling and diſpoſing of all and all Manner of Proviſions, Fruits, freſh Fiſh, Milk, Poultry, and other ſmall Stock of all Kinds; but that the ſame may be carried about, ſold, and diſpoſed of as formerly, provided the Perſons have a Ticket from the Maſter or Owner of ſuch Goods; any Thing in this Act contained to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

Negroes not to engroſs Plantation Proviſions,

III. And for the better preventing of ſuch Hawkers and Foreſtallers of the Market as go a conſiderable Way out of the reſpective Towns in this Iſland to meet ſuch Perſons as bring in Plantation Proviſions and other Stock, and do buy up and engroſs the ſame, by which Means the Prices of Proviſions of all Kinds are greatly advanced: For the Prevention whereof for the future, be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Mulatto, Indian, or Negro whatſoever, ſhall buy up, to re-vend or engroſs, any Manner of Plantation Proviſions, or ſmall Stock whatſoever; and whoſoever ſhall offend contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof, ſhall be ſubject to ſuch corporal Puniſhment, not exceeding Thirty-one Laſhes, as any Magiſtrate in his Diſcretion ſhall order.

nor ſell Sugar Canes without a Ticket from the Owner.

IV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Slave preſume to ſell or give away any Sugar or Sugar Canes, without a Ticket from the Owner or Proprietor of ſuch Slave; on Pain of ſuch corporal Puniſhment to be inflicted on ſuch Slave or Slaves, by Order of any Juſtice, as ſuch Juſtice ſhall think fitting, not exceeding Thirty-one Laſhes.

Perſons buying Sugar, Rum, &c. of any Slave, to forfeit 10l. &c.

V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every Perſon or Perſons who ſhall buy or receive any Sugar, Rum, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, Cocoa, or Chocolate, or other Product (Proviſions and ſmall Stock excepted), of any Slave or Slaves, or any other Perſon but the Maſter or Owner of ſuch Rum, Sugar, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, or other Product as aforeſaid, or a known Factor for the ſame, and ſhall be thereof convicted,

victed, by the Oath of any One White Perſon, ſhall forfeit 10l. (to the Uſes hereinafter mentioned) for the Firſt Offence, and for the Second and every other Offence of the Kind, the like Sum of 10l. and ſuffer ſuch corporal Puniſhment as any Juſtice of the Peace in his Diſcretion ſhall order, not exceeding Twenty Laſhes on the bare Back or Buttocks.

VI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Penalties and Forfeitures in this Act mentioned, ſhall be recovered before any Two Juſtices of the Peace, the One Half thereof to the Uſe of the Informer, and the other Half to the Uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh, where ſuch Offence ſhall be committed; any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

6 Dec. 1788.

LIX. AND WHEREAS the permitting and ſuffering Negroes and other Slaves to keep Horſes, Mares, Mules, Aſſes, or Geldings, is attended with many and great Miſchiefs to the Iſland in general; in order therefore to remedy the ſame, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That on or before the 1ſt Day of January aforeſaid, the Maſter, Owner, Proprietor, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Adminiſtrator, or other Perſon in Poſſeſſion of every Plantation or Pen in this Iſland, having on any ſuch Plantation or Pen, any Horſe, Mare, Mule or Gelding, the reputed Property of any Slave or Slaves, knowing the ſame to be ſuch, ſhall cauſe them to be taken up, and ſhall produce them at the moſt public Place in the Pariſh where taken up, at ſuch Time as the Juſtices and Veſtry ſhall, by Advertiſement in the public Newſpapers, appoint for that Purpoſe; and that ſuch Horſes, Mares, Mules and Geldings be then and there ſold and diſpoſed of at public Outcry; and if any Maſter, Owner, Proprietor, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Adminiſtrator, or other Perſon as aforeſaid, ſhall neglect or refuſe ſo doing, each and every of them ſhall, for every Neglect or Refuſal reſpectively, forfeit the Sum of 20l. to be recovered in a ſummary Manner before any Two Juſtices of the Peace for the Pariſh or Precinct, where ſuch Neglect or Refuſal ſhall happen, by the Oath of One or more credible Witneſs or Witneſſes; which Penalty ſhall be One Moiety to the Uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh, and the other Moiety to the Perſon complaining.

Keeping Horſes, &c.

LX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the 1ſt Day of January aforeſaid, no Maſter, Owner, Proprietor, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Adminiſtrator, or other Perſon in Poſſeſſion of any Plantation, Pen or Settlement, ſhall knowingly permit or ſuffer any Slave or Slaves to keep on ſuch Plantation, Pen or Settlement any Horſe, Mare, Mule or Gelding; and in caſe of ſo doing ſhall, for every Offence, forfeit the Sum of 20l. to be recovered in Manner aforeſaid.

LXI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Maſter, Owner, Proprietor, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Adminiſtrator, or other Perſon, at the reſpective Times of their giving in an Account of their Slaves and Stock to the Juſtices and Veſtry, ſhall alſo make Oath, that none of the ſaid Horſes, Mares, Mules or Geldings ſo given in, do belong to any Negro or other Slave; and that ſuch Perſon ſo giving in, or his, her or their Employer or Employers, hath not, nor have in his, her or their Poſſeſſion, to his, her or their Knowledge or Belief, any Horſe, Mare, Mule or Gelding belonging to, or reputed to belong to any Slave or Slaves; and in caſe any Perſon or Perſons ſhall neglect or refuſe ſo to do, every Perſon ſo neglecting or refuſing ſhall, for every Offence, forfeit the Sum of 20l. to be recovered in the ſame ſummary Manner, and to be diſpoſed of as herein-before mentioned.

LXII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the 1ſt Day of January aforeſaid, no Negro or other Slave in this Iſland ſhall purchaſe or buy any Horſe, Mare, Mule or Gelding, under the Penalty of forfeiting ſuch Horſe, Mare, Mule or Gelding, and to be diſpoſed of as herein-before mentioned; and if any Perſon whatſoever ſhall ſell or give any Horſe, Mare, Mule or Gelding to any Negro or other Slave, or to any Perſon in Truſt for ſuch Negro or other Slave, every ſuch Perſon ſhall, for every ſuch Horſe, Mare, Mule or Gelding ſo ſold or given, forfeit the Sum of 20l.; and every Perſon who ſhall purchaſe, or be concerned in the Purchaſe of any Horſe, Mare, Mule or Gelding in Truſt for any Negro or other Slave, ſhall forfeit the Sum of 20l.; which ſaid Penalties ſhall be recovered in the ſame ſummary Manner, and diſpoſed of as herein before mentioned; any Law, Cuſtom or Uſage to the contrary in anyways notwithſtanding.

XV. And whereas it is abſolutely neceſſary that the Slaves in this Iſland ſhould be kept in due Obedience to their Owners, and in due Subordination to the White People in general; and, as much as in the Power of the Legiſlature, all Means and Opportunities of Slaves committing Rebellions, Conſpiracies, and other Crimes to the Ruin and Deſtruction of the White People, and others in this Iſland, prevented; and that proper Puniſhments ſhould be appointed for all

Going abroad.

Crimes to be by them committed; Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Slave hereafter ſhall be ſuffered or permitted on any Day (Sunday excepted) to go out of his or her Maſter or Owner's Plantation or Settlement, or to travel from one Town or Place to another, unleſs ſuch Slave ſhall have a Ticket from his Maſter, Owner, Employer, or Overſeer, expreſſing particularly the Time of ſuch Slave's ſetting out, and where he or ſhe is going, and the Time limited for his or her Return, under a Penalty not exceeding 40s. for every Slave ſo offending, to be recovered from the Maſter, Owner, Employer, or Overſeer, in a ſummary Manner before any One Juſtice of the Peace, by Warrant of Diſtreſs, Complaint being made to him upon Oath; unleſs the Maſter, Owner, Employer, or Overſeer of ſuch Slave ſhall prove upon Oath before any Juſtice of the Peace of the Pariſh or Precinct where ſuch Maſter, Owner, Employer, or Overſeer may or ſhall live, or happen to be, that he did give the ſaid Slave ſuch Ticket as aforeſaid, or that ſuch Slave went away without his Conſent; and all and every ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo travelling, or going from one Plantation or Place to another, without ſuch Ticket as aforeſaid, ſhall be apprehended and committed to Gaol; and (if without ſuch Conſent or Privity as aforeſaid) there be whipped, not exceeding Thirty-nine Laſhes, by Order of ſuch Juſtice, for his, her, or their Offence in the Premiſes; and if ſuch Juſtice ſhall refuſe or neglect his Duty, either in cauſing the Penalty to be forthwith levied (on Complaint being made to him as aforeſaid) on the Owner, Overſeer, or any other Perſon who ſhall ſuffer a Slave, being under his or their Direction, to go out without a Ticket as aforeſaid, or ſhall not cauſe ſuch Puniſhments to be inflicted as are directed by this Act, on any Slave, who ſhall go out without a Ticket as aforeſaid, every Juſtice ſo offending ſhall forfeit the Sum of 5l.; any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Aſſembling, beating Drums, &c.

XIX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Maſter, Owner, Guardian, or Attorney of any Plantation or Settlement, ſhall hereafter knowingly ſuffer any Slaves to aſſemble together and beat their military Drums, or blow their Horns or Shells upon any Plantation, Pen, or Settlement, or in any Yard or Place under his or their Care or Management, or ſhall not endeavour to diſperſe or prevent the ſame, by immediately giving Notice thereof to the next Magiſtrate or commiſſioned Officer, that a proper Force may be ſent to diſperſe the ſaid Slaves, every ſuch Maſter, Owner, Guardian, or Attorney ſhall for every ſuch Offence, upon Conviction thereof upon an Indictment in the Supreme Court of Judicature, or Courts of Aſſize, pay a Fine of 50l. to his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, for and towards the Support of the Government of this Iſland, and the contingent Charges thereof. Provided nevertheleſs, That Information of ſuch Offence ſhall be made upon Oath before any of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace within the Space of Five Days after the Commiſſion of ſuch Offence.

XX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Officers, Civil and Military, ſhall be and are hereby empowered and required to enter into any Plantation, Settlement, or other Place, to ſuppreſs and prevent all unlawful drumming, and other Noiſe, or Concourſe of Negroes, as before mentioned; any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XXI. And whereas it has been found by Experience, that Rebellions have been often concerted at Negro Dances and nightly Meetings of the Slaves of different Plantations, when ſuch Slaves are generally intoxicated; and it has been found alſo that thoſe Meetings tend much to injure the Healths of Negroes; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Overſeer, or in his Abſence any Book Keeper, or other White Perſon having the Care and Management of any Plantation or Settlement, ſhall knowingly ſuffer any Slaves to aſſemble together and beat their military Drums, or blow their Horns or Shells, every ſuch Overſeer, Book Keeper, or other White Perſon ſo offending, ſhall for every ſuch Offence, upon Conviction thereof upon an Indictment in the Supreme Court of Judicature, or before the Juſtices of Aſſize, ſuffer Six Months Impriſonment, without Bail or Mainprize, provided Information is made upon Oath as aforeſaid before One of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace within Five Days after Commiſſion of ſuch Offence: And provided always nevertheleſs, That nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to prevent any Maſter, Owner, or Proprietor of any Plantation or Settlement, or the Overſeer thereof, from granting Liberty to the Slaves of ſuch Plantation or Settlement only for aſſembling together upon ſuch Plantation or Settlement, and playing and diverting themſelves in any innocent Amuſements, ſo as they do not make uſe of military Drums, Horns, or Shells, but that they ſhall and may grant ſuch Liberty when and as often as they pleaſe; any Thing in this or any other Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Having Fire Arms, &c.

XXII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Slaves who ſhall hereafter be found to have in his, her, or their Cuſtody, any Fire-arms, Gun-powder, Slugs, o Ball, ſuch Slave, being thereof convicted before Two Juſtices, ſhall ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment a the ſaid Juſtices ſhall think proper to inflict, by Whipping, or hard Labour in the Workhouſe

no

not exceeding the Term of Six Months, unleſs ſuch Slave ſhall give a ſatisfactory Account thereof, or ſhall have a Ticket or Tickets from his, her, or their Owners, Maſters, Overſeers, or Employers, expreſſing the Reaſon of his being ſo armed; and that no Ticket ſo given as aforeſaid ſhall continue or be in force for more than Fourteen Days.

LXXV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Negro, or other Slave, ſhall be allowed to hunt any Cattle, Horſes, Mares, Mules, or Aſſes, in any Part of this Iſland, with Lances, Guns, Cutlaſſes, or other Inſtruments of Death, unleſs in the Company of his or their Maſter, Overſeer, or ſome other White Perſon by him or them deputed, or by Permiſſion in Writing. And if any Negro, or other Slave, ſhall offend contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, he or they, being thereof convicted before Two Juſtices, ſhall ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as they ſhall think proper to inflict.

Of Runaway Slaves.

XXIV. And be it further Enacted, That any Slave or Slaves, who ſhall knowingly harbour or conceal any runaway Slave or Slaves, ſhall, on Conviction before Two Juſtices, ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as the Court ſhall think proper to inflict.

XXV. And whereas it is very dangerous to the Peace and Safety of this Iſland to ſuffer Slaves to continue out as Runaways, and it is abſolutely neceſſary to declare and make known to the Public what Slaves ſhall be deemed ſuch, be it therefore further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the 1ſt Day of January aforeſaid, any Slave or Slaves who ſhall be found at the Diſtance of Eight Miles from the Houſe, Plantation, or other Settlement, to which he, ſhe, or they belong, without a Ticket, or other Permit to paſs (except on Sunday), ſhall be deemed a Runaway.

XXVI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon whatſoever who ſhall apprehend ſuch Slave or Slaves, ſhall, for every one ſo apprehended, be entitled to receive from the Owner, Employer, Overſeer, or Manager of ſuch Slave or Slaves, the Sum of Ten Shillings, and no more, beſides Mile-money, at the Rate of One Shilling *per* Mile for the firſt Five Miles, and Sixpence *per* Mile afterwards, provided ſuch Slave or Slaves had abſented him, her, or themſelves, Six Days, without the Privity, Knowledge, or Conſent of the Proprietor, Overſeer, or other White Perſon reſiding on the Plantation or Settlement to which ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall belong; which Time of Abſence of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be declared on the Oath of ſuch Proprietor, Overſeer, or other White Perſon as aforeſaid, if the Party taking up ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall require it: But it is the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, that every Perſon or Perſons who ſhall apprehend any Slave or Slaves that uſually reſide in, or are employed in any of the Towns of this Iſland, and that at the Time are actually run away or abſent from their Owner, Employer, or Manager's Service Six Days, ſhall be entitled to the Reward of 10 s. although the Slave or Slaves ſo taken up ſhould not be Eight Miles diſtant from their Employer's Habitation.

XXVII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Perſon or Perſons ſo apprehending ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall convey him, her, or them to their reſpective Owner, Employer, or Manager, or to the Workhouſe of ſuch Pariſh, if any Workhouſe is eſtabliſhed there; and in caſe of there being no Workhouſe, to the next Gaol, in caſe the Owner, Employer, or Manager of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall refuſe to pay the ſaid Sum of 10 s. and Mile money as aforeſaid, or take the Oath as to the Time of Abſence; in which Caſe the Gaol or Workhouſe-keeper is hereby required and ordered to receive ſuch Slave or Slaves into his or their Cuſtody, and to pay the Party delivering ſuch Slave or Slaves the ſaid Sum of 10 s. and Mile-money, as aforeſaid, and no more, for each Slave ſo delivered, under the Penalty of 5 l. Provided nevertheleſs, That if ſuch Slave or Slaves is or are brought to any Gaol or Workhouſe by any White Perſon, Free Negro, Free Mulatto, or Free Indian, no Gaoler or Workhouſe-keeper ſhall pay ſuch Sum before ſuch Perſon ſhall have taken an Oath that the Slave or Slaves ſo apprehended was or were at the reputed Diſtance of Eight Miles from the Houſe, Plantation, or Settlement to which ſuch Slave or Slaves do belong (except as before is excepted), and that ſuch Slave or Slaves had no Ticket or other Permit in Writing from his Maſter, Miſtreſs, Overſeer, Employer, or Manager, at the Time ſuch Slave or Slaves was or were apprehended, for him, her, or them to paſs unmoleſted; and that the ſaid Slave or Slaves had been carried firſt to the Owner, Employer, or Manager, of ſuch Slave or Slaves (provided ſuch Owner, Employer, or Manager, ſhall be in the Pariſh in which the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſhall be apprehended), and that the Maſter, Miſtreſs, Overſeer, or Manager had refuſed to pay for the apprehending him, her, or them according to the Intent and Meaning of this Act: And that no Ticket ſhall be granted for any Slave or Slaves for any Time exceeding One Calendar Month.

XXVIII. And that it may be publicly known in the reſpective Pariſhes what Slaves are runaway, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Owner or Owners, Employer or Employers of Slaves, under the Penalty of 5 l. for every Offence, ſhall, by him, her, or themſelves, or by the Overſeer or Manager of their reſpective Plantations or Settlements, within the firſt Ten Days of the Months of March, June, September, and December, in each and every Year, deliver, or cauſe to be delivered, to the Cuſtos, or any Magiſtrate of their reſpective Pariſhes, an Account upon Oath (which Oath any Magiſtrate is hereby empowered and required to adminiſter), of the Number of Slaves run away from him, her, or them, or from his, her, or their reſpective Plantations or Settlements; in which Account ſhall be inſerted the Names of ſuch Slaves, and the Time when each Slave ſhall have been abſent or run away: And every Magiſtrate is hereby required, under the Penalty of 10 l. to tranſmit ſuch Accounts as ſhall be delivered in to him to the Clerk of the Veſtry by the Twentieth Day of the Months herein-before mentioned: And the ſaid Clerk of the Veſtry is hereby directed and required, under the Penalty of 5 l. to enter ſuch Accounts in a Book to be kept by him for that Purpoſe, and at the Quarterly Meeting of the Juſtices and Veſtry to lay the ſame before them.

Annual Accounts of Births and Deaths.

XXIX. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That on the Twenty-eighth Day of December in every Year (the Time of giving in as aforeſaid), or within Thirty Days after the Owner, Overſeer, or Manager of every Plantation, Pen, or Settlement, ſhall give in, on Oath, an Account of all the Births and Deaths of the Slaves of ſuch Plantation, Pen, or Settlement, for the preceding Year, under the Penalty of 50 l. to be recovered from the Owner of ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement.

XXX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if the not giving in upon Oath ſuch ſeveral Accounts ſhall be owing to the Neglect of the Overſeer or Manager of ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Owner, Proprietor, or Poſſeſſor of ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, to ſtop and detain the Penalty he or ſhe ſhall ſuffer by this Law, out of the Wages of ſuch Overſeer or Manager.

XXXI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Doctor or Surgeon of every Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, ſhall, on the 28th Day of December in every Year (the Time of giving in as aforeſaid), or within 30 Days after, give in an Account upon Oath, of the Deaths of ſuch Slaves as have died in the preceding Year, or during ſuch Time as ſuch Doctor or Surgeon hath had the Care of the Slaves on ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, with the Cauſe of ſuch Deaths, to the beſt of his Knowledge, Judgment, and Belief, under the Penalty of 20 l. for every Neglect; and in caſe it ſhall appear to the Satiſfaction of the Juſtices and Veſtry, from the Return of the Owner, Overſeer, or Manager aforeſaid, that there has been a natural Increaſe in the Number of Slaves on any ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, the Overſeer ſhall be entitled to receive from the Owner or Proprietor of ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, the Sum of 20 s. for every Slave born on ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement in the Time aforeſaid, and which ſhall be then living; and the Owner or Proprietor of ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, ſhall have a Deduction from the firſt of his or her Public Taxes that ſhall become due, of the Sum ſo paid to the Overſeer, on producing a Certificate of the Juſtices and Veſtry of ſuch Increaſe, and a Receipt of the Overſeer for the Sum ſo paid.

Of runaway Slaves.

XXXII. And whereas the more effectually to conceal a runaway Slave, or prevent his being apprehended, Tickets are given by Free Negroes, Free Mulattoes, or Indians; be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Free Negro, Mulatto, or Indian granting or giving ſuch Ticket, with ſuch Intent, ſhall be deemed guilty of Forgery, and ſhall be liable to be tried for the ſaid Offence before the Supreme Court of Judicature, or in either of the Courts of Aſſize in this Iſland where the Offence ſhall be committed; and on Conviction ſhall ſuffer the Loſs of Freedom, Tranſportation, or ſuch other Puniſhment as the Court in their Diſcretion ſhall think proper to inflict.

XXXIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if ſuch Ticket ſhall be granted or given by any White Perſon with ſuch Intent as aforeſaid, to any Slave or Slaves, before or after his or their abſenting themſelves from their Owner, Employer, Overſeer, or Manager, ſuch White Perſon ſhall be deemed guilty of Forgery, and ſhall be liable to be tried for the ſame before the Supreme Court of Judicature, or either of the Aſſize Courts of this Iſland where the Offence ſhall be committed; and on Conviction ſhall ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as the Court in their Diſcretion ſhall think proper to inflict.

Of Gaols and Workhouſes.

XXXIV. And, to the end that the Owners or Proprietors of runaway Slaves may have a due Knowledge, where ſuch Slaves are confined after their being apprehended, and ſent to any Workhouſe or Gaol in this Iſland, in order that ſuch Owners and Proprietors may apply for ſuch Slaves; be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the 1ſt Day of January aforeſaid, all and every the Keepers of the Workhouſes, or Gaol Keepers in any of the Pariſhes of this Iſland ſhall, and they are hereby obliged, once every Week, to advertiſe in the Gazette of St. Jago de la Vega, the Royal Gazette of Kingſton, and the Cornwall Chronicle, the Height, Names, Marks, and Sex; and alſo the Country, where the ſame can be aſcertained, of each and every runaway Slave then in their Cuſtody, together with the Time of their being ſent into Cuſtody, and the Name or Names of the Owner or Owners thereof, if known, and that upon Oath, under the Penalty of 10 l. for every Slave ſo neglected by him to be advertiſed; and for the Expence of ſuch Advertiſement, they the ſaid Workhouſe Keepers or Gaol Keepers ſhall and may, and they are hereby authoriſed to charge the Owner or Proprietor of ſuch runaway Slaves ſo advertiſed, at and after the Rate of 1 s. 3 d. *per* Month for each Paper, and no more; and that it ſhall and may be lawful for the Keeper of the Workhouſe or Gaol Keeper to detain and keep in his or their Cuſtody ſuch runaway Slave or Slaves ſo brought unto him or them, until the Owner or Owners thereof, or ſome Perſon on their behalf, properly authoriſed, ſhall pay unto him or them what he or they ſo paid to the Perſon or Perſons, who apprehended and brought ſuch Slave or Slaves into Cuſtody, with 2 s. 6 d. in the Pound for laying out his or their Money, the Coſt of advertiſing after the Rate above mentioned, and 6 d. for every Twenty-four Hours ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall have been in Cuſtody; and alſo the Charges of advertiſing above directed, and no other Fees whatever; and the Gaoler, Workhouſe Keeper, or Superviſor, and no other Perſon, ſhall atteſt upon Oath, that the Charges in the Account for Mile Money, and the Reward for apprehending ſuch Slave, are actually paid to the Perſon who brought ſuch Runaway; and that the whole of the Charges in the ſaid Account are ſtrictly conformable to this Law.

XXXV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Keeper of every Workhouſe or Gaol in this Iſland ſhall, under the Penalty of 10 l. for every Neglect, provide and give to every Slave confined in ſuch Workhouſe or Gaol a ſufficient Quantity of good and wholeſome Proviſions daily; that is to ſay, not leſs than One Quart of unground Guinea or Indian Corn, or Three Pints of the Flour or Meal of either, or Three Pints of Wheat Flour, or Eight full-grown Plantains, or Eight Pounds of Cocoas or Yams, and alſo One Herring or Shad, or other ſalted Proviſions equal thereto.

XXXVI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Slaves who ſhall have been Twelve Calendar Months in any Gaol or Workhouſe, and ſhall have been advertiſed in the Manner directed in this Act, and no Perſon having appeared to claim and pay the Fees of ſuch Slave or Slaves, that then the Fees of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be paid by the Receiver General; and ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be ſent into the Country Towns, there to be worked in Chains with the other Workhouſe Negroes; and that it ſhall and may be lawful for the Owner of ſuch Slave to claim him or her at any ſubſequent Period, and on proving his or her Property to the Satisfaction of any Judge of the Grand Court, or any Two Magiſtrates, ſuch Owner ſhall recover ſuch Slave, paying to the Receiver General ſuch Sum of Money as he actually paid to the Gaoler or Workhouſe Keeper at the Expiration of the ſaid Term of Twelve Months; and that the ſaid Workhouſe Keeper be empowered to hire out ſuch Slaves, and that the Profits ariſing from ſuch Hire be applied, in the firſt place, to the Maintenance of ſuch Slave in the ſame Manner as the other Workhouſe Negroes are maintained, and the Remainder of ſuch Hire be paid annually to the Receiver General, to aſſiſt in reimburſing the Fees paid by him for ſuch Slaves as may never be claimed. Provided alſo, That ſuch Workhouſe Keeper be obliged to give the Receiver General, on or before the Twentieth Day of every January after the enſuing Year, a regular Account, upon Oath, of the Profits ariſing from the Hire of ſuch Slaves, to the Thirty-firſt Day of December of the Year preceding, under the Penalty of 20 l. for each and every Slave he ſhall omit or neglect to give ſuch Account of, to be recovered in a ſummary Manner by a Warrant from any Magiſtrate, and paid to the Receiver General, and by him to be applied to the Credit of the Account of Fees paid by him for ſuch Slaves; and that the ſaid Workhouſe Keeper be entitled to 5 l. *per Cent.* on the groſs Amount of the Hire of ſuch Slaves.

XXXVII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That where any runaway Slave or Slaves ſhall die in the Cuſtody of any ſuch Workhouſe Keeper or Gaol Keeper, at any Time within Twelve Calendar Months aforeſaid, and the Owner or Owners, Employer or Employers of ſuch runaway Slave or Slaves ſo dying cannot be known, ſuch Workhouſe Keeper or Gaol Keeper ſhall, in ſuch Caſe, be entitled to receive all ſuch Fees as ſhall be due to him or them for ſuch Slave or Slaves, at the Time of his or her Death, from the Public, upon Application and due Proof made in the moſt ſolemn Manner to the Aſſembly, or any Committee thereof, that ſuch Workhouſe Keeper or Gaol Keeper had uſed his utmoſt Endeavours to find and know the Owner or Owners, Employer or Employers of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo dying, and could not; and that ſuch Slave or Slaves, during the Time they were in the Cuſtody of ſuch Workhouſe Keeper or Gaol Keeper, was or were found and provided with proper and ſufficient Proviſions, equal to what is allowed by this Law.

Of Goals and Workhouſes.—Going off the Iſland.—Of various Offences.

XXXVIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Gaol Keeper in this Iſland, or any Perſon acting under him as Clerk or Deputy, ſhall, on any Pretence whatſoever, work or employ any Slave or Slaves ſent to his Cuſtody as a Runaway, or otherwiſe committed, by a Magiſtrate, upon any Plantation, Pen, or Settlement belonging to or in the Poſſeſſion of any ſuch Gaol Keeper, nor hire or lend ſuch Slave or Slaves out to work for any other Perſon or Perſons, during ſuch Time ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be in his Cuſtody; but that all ſuch Slaves ſhall be and remain in the Common Gaol of the County or Pariſh, in order to be inſpected by any Perſon or Perſons deſiring the ſame; and, in caſe any Gaol Keeper ſhall offend herein, he ſhall, for every Offence, forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds.

XXXIX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Slaves who ſhall have been in this Iſland for the Space of Two Years, and ſhall run away and continue abſent for the Term of Six Months, ſhall be liable to be tried by any Two Juſtices, and, upon Conviction thereof, ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment, as the ſaid Juſtices ſhall think proper to inflict.

Going off the Iſland. LXIV. And whereas ſeveral Slaves have lately found Means to deſert from their Owners, and depart from this Iſland, to the great Damage of ſuch Owners, in evil Example to other Slaves, who may thereby be induced to attempt or conſpire to do the ſame: And whereas there is Reaſon to ſuſpect that ſuch Slaves have been aided and aſſiſted in ſuch Eſcape and Departure by other Perſons, and there is not any adequate Puniſhment provided by Law for ſuch Deſertion and Departure, or attempting or conſpiring to deſert and depart this Iſland, or for Perſons aiding, aſſiſting, or abetting ſuch Deſerters; for Remedy whereof, be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Firſt Day of January aforeſaid, if any Slave ſhall run away from his, her, or their Owner or Owners, Employer or Employers, and go off, or conſpire, or attempt to go off this Iſland in any Ship, Boat, Canoe, or other Veſſel or Craft whatſoever, or be aiding, abetting, or aſſiſting to any other Slave or Slaves in ſuch going off this Iſland, he, ſhe, or they ſo running and going off, or conſpiring or attempting to go off, or ſo aiding, aſſiſting, or abetting in ſuch going off (being duly convicted before the Quarter Seſſions), ſhall ſuffer Death or ſuch Puniſhment as the ſaid Court ſhall think proper to direct.

LXV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negro, Mulatto, or Indian of free Condition ſhall, on or after the Firſt Day of January aforeſaid, knowingly be aiding, aſſiſting, or abetting any Slave or Slaves in going off this Iſland, and ſhall be convicted thereof, either in the Supreme Court or in any of the Aſſize Courts of this Iſland, ſuch Negro, Mulatto, or Indian of free Condition, ſhall be forthwith tranſported off this Iſland by the Provoſt Marſhal General, or his lawful Deputy, into whoſe Cuſtody ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall be committed; and if ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo convicted, ſentenced, and tranſported ſhall afterwards be found at large in this Iſland, he, ſhe, or they, being thereof convicted before the Supreme Court of Judicature, or Courts of Aſſize in this Iſland, ſhall ſuffer Death.

LXVI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any White Perſon or Perſons ſhall knowingly be aiding, aſſiſting, or abetting to any Slave or Slaves in going off this Iſland, he, ſhe, or they, being convicted thereof, by Bill, Plaint, or Information in the Supreme Court of Judicature or Courts of Aſſize, ſhall forfeit the Sum of 100l. for each Slave, One Moiety whereof ſhall be to our Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, for and towards the Support of the Government of this Iſland, and the contingent Charges thereof, and the other Moiety to the Party or Parties at whoſe Suit or Complaint ſuch Perſon was convicted, and ſhall alſo ſuffer Impriſonment, at the Diſcretion of the ſaid Court, for any Space of Time not exceeding Twelve Months, without Bail or Mainprize.

LXVII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to proceed againſt the Perſon or Perſons ſo aiding, aſſiſting, or abetting ſuch Slave or Slaves in going off this Iſland, whether the Principal or Principals be convicted or not; any Thing in this or any other Act, Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Of various Offences. XXXIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave ſhall offer any Violence, by Striking or otherwiſe, to any White Perſon, ſuch Slave, upon due and proper Proof, ſhall, upon Conviction, be puniſhed with Death, or Confinement to hard Labour for Life or otherwiſe, as the Court ſhall in their Diſcretion think proper to inflict; provided ſuch Striking or Conflict be not by Command of his or their Owners, Overſeers, or Perſons intruſted over them, or in the lawful Defence of their Owners Perſons or Goods.

XL. And in order to prevent the many Miſchiefs that may hereafter ariſe from the wicked Art of Negroes going under the Appellation of Obeah Men and Women, pretending to have Communication with the Devil and other evil Spirits, whereby the weak and ſuperſtitious are deluded into a Belief of their having full Power to exempt them, whilſt under their Protection, from any Evils that might otherwiſe happen: Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the 1ſt Day of January aforeſaid, any Slave who ſhall pretend to any ſupernatural Power, in order to affect the Health or Lives of others, or promote the Purpoſes of Rebellion, ſhall, upon Conviction thereof, ſuffer Death, or ſuch other Puniſhment as the Court ſhall think proper to direct; any Thing in this or any other Act to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

XLI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negro or other Slave ſhall mix or prepare with an Intent to give, or cauſe to be given, any Poiſon or poiſonous Drug, or ſhall actually give or cauſe to be given any ſuch Poiſon or poiſonous Drug, although Death may not enſue upon the taking thereof, the ſaid Slave or Slaves, together with their Acceſſaries, as well before as after the Fact (being Slaves), being duly convicted thereof, ſhall ſuffer Death, or be confined to hard Labour for Life, as the Court ſhall determine; any Thing in this or any other Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XLII. And whereas great Numbers of horned Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Horſes, Mares, Mules, and Aſſes, are frequently ſtolen and killed by Negro and other Slaves, in ſo ſecret and private a Manner, that it is with the greateſt Difficulty that they can be found out and diſcovered in ſuch Manner as to convict them of ſuch Offence, although large Quantities of Beef, Mutton, and the Fleſh of other valuable Animals are found upon him, her, or them; in order therefore to prevent ſuch Evils in future, and to puniſh the Perpetrators of ſuch Acts agreeably to their Crimes, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negro or other Slave ſhall fraudulently have in his, her, or their Cuſtody or Poſſeſſion, unknown to his or her Maſter, Owner, Overſeer, or other Perſon, who ſhall have the overlooking or employing of ſuch Slave, any freſh Beef, Veal, Mutton, or Goat, or the Fleſh of Horſe, Mare, Mule, or Aſs, in any Quantity exceeding Five, and not exceeding Twenty Pounds Weight, ſuch Negro or other Slave, upon due Conviction thereof before any Two Magiſtrates, ſhall be whipped in ſuch Manner as ſuch Magiſtrates ſhall direct, not exceeding Thirty-nine Laſhes; and if there ſhall be found in his, her, or their Cuſtody or Poſſeſſion, a larger or greater Quantity than Twenty Pounds Weight of freſh Beef, Veal, Mutton, or Goat, or the Fleſh of Horſe, Mare, Mule, or Aſs, and ſuch Slave ſhall not give a ſatisfactory Account how he or ſhe became poſſeſſed of ſuch Meat, that then ſuch Negro or other Slave, upon Conviction thereof, ſhall ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as the ſaid Two Juſtices ſhall think proper to direct, not extending to Life or Impriſonment for Life.

XLIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negro or other Slave ſhall, after the 1ſt Day of January aforeſaid, ſteal any ſuch horned Cattle, Sheep, Goat, Horſe, Mare, Mule, or Aſs, or ſhall kill any ſuch horned Cattle, Sheep, Goat, Horſe, Mare, Mule, or Aſs, with Intent to ſteal the whole Carcaſe of any ſuch horned Cattle, Sheep, Goat, Horſe, Mare, Mule, or Aſs, or any Part of the Fleſh thereof, ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall, on Conviction thereof, ſuffer Death, or ſuch other Puniſhment as the Court ſhall think proper to inflict.

LIV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave or Slaves, tranſported off this Iſland under any former Act for any Fault or Crime, ſhall at any Time wilfully return, upon Complaint made to any one Juſtice of the Peace, the ſaid Juſtice, upon View of the Record, and the Identity of ſaid Slave being proved, he is hereby empowered and required, under the Penalty of Fifty Pounds, immediately to iſſue out a Warrant under his Hand and Seal, to any Marſhal or Conſtable, forthwith to apprehend the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſo returning, and commit them to any of the Workhouſes in this Iſland, there to be confined to hard Labour for Life.

Of the Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.

XLIV. And whereas it is neceſſary to declare how and in what Manner Slaves ſhall be tried for the ſeveral Crimes which they may hereafter commit, be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the 1ſt Day of January aforeſaid, upon Complaint made to any Juſtice of the Peace of any Felony, Burglary, Robbery, burning of Houſes, Cane Pieces, rebellious Conſpiracies, compaſſing or imagining the Death of any White Perſon or Perſons, or any other Offence whatſoever committed by any Slave or Slaves that ſhall ſubject ſuch Slave or Slaves to ſuffer Death or Confinement to hard Labour for Life, ſuch Juſtice ſhall iſſue out his Warrant for apprehending ſuch Offender or Offenders, and for all Perſons to be brought before him, or any other Juſtice of the Peace that can give Evidence (and the Evidence of Slaves againſt one another, in this and in all other Caſes, ſhall be received); and if, upon Examination, it appears probable that the Slave or Slaves apprehended is or are guilty, the Juſtice before whom ſuch Examination ſhall be had and taken, ſhall commit him, her, or them to Priſon, and bind over the Witneſſes to appear at a certain Day not leſs than Ten Days from the Day on which

Of the Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.

the Complaint ſhall be made, and at the Place where the Quarter Seſſions are uſually held, and where there are no Quarter Seſſions held, at the Place, where the Parochial Buſineſs is uſually tranſacted, and ſhall certify to Two other Juſtices of the Peace the Cauſe of ſuch Commitment, and require them by virtue of this Act to aſſociate themſelves to him; which ſuch Juſtices are hereby ſeverally required to do under the Penalty of 20l. for every Neglect or Refuſal; and the ſaid Juſtices ſo aſſociated ſhall iſſue out their Warrant to ſummon Twelve Perſons ſuch as are uſually warned and impannelled to ſerve on Juries (the Maſter, Owner, or Proprietor of the Slave or Slaves ſo complained of, or the Attorney, Guardian, Truſtee, Overſeer, or Book-keeper, of ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Proprietor, or the Perſon proſecuting, his or her Attorney, Guardian, Truſtee, Overſeer, or Book-keeper always excepted) perſonally to be and appear before the ſaid Juſtices at the Day and Place aforeſaid, to be expreſſed in ſuch Warrant, and between the Hours of Eight and Twelve in the Forenoon, when and where the ſaid Perſons ſo warned are hereby ſeverally required to attend, under the Penalty of Five Pounds; and when and where the ſaid Juſtices ſhall cauſe the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſo complained of to be brought before them; and thereupon Nine of the ſaid Perſons ſo ſummoned as aforeſaid, ſhall compoſe a Jury to try the ſaid Slave or Slaves, and ſhall, by the ſaid Juſtices, be ſworn to try the Matter before them, and to give a true Verdict according to Evidence; and the Charge or Accuſation being read (which ſhall be deemed valid if ſufficient in Subſtance), if the ſaid Jurors ſhall, upon hearing the Evidence, unanimouſly find the ſaid Slave or Slaves guilty of the Offence wherewith he, ſhe, or they ſtand charged, the ſaid Juſtices ſhall give Sentence of Death without Benefit of Clergy, or Confinement to hard Labour for Life, or for any limited Time, according to the Nature of the Offence, and ſhall cauſe ſuch Sentence to be carried into Execution, and at ſuch Time and Place as they ſhall think proper (Women with Child only excepted, whoſe Execution ſhall be reſpited until after Delivery). Provided always nevertheleſs, That at every Court of Quarter Seſſions held in each and every Pariſh or Precinct within this Iſland, the Juſtices there aſſembled ſhall and may, after the uſual Buſineſs of the ſaid Court ſhall be done, form themſelves into a Court for the Purpoſe of inquiring, of hearing and determining all Manner of Offences, for which any Slave or Slaves are liable to be puniſhed with Death or Confinement to hard Labour for Life, and ſhall open the ſaid Court by Proclamation, declaring the ſame to be a Slave Court for ſuch Purpoſe, and ſhall thereupon (on the like Charge in Writing, and in like Manner in all other Reſpects as the Three Juſtices aſſociated and met as herein-before mentioned, are by this Act directed to proceed in the Trial of Slaves for ſuch Offences) proceed to try and deliver the Gaol or Workhouſe within the ſaid Pariſh or Precinct of all and every Slave or Slaves who ſhall or may then be in the Cuſtody of the Marſhal or Keeper of the Workhouſe within each and every Pariſh or Precinct as aforeſaid, and ſhall forthwith cauſe a Jury conſiſting of Nine Jurors to be called and taken from the Pannel returned to the ſaid Court of Quarter Seſſions, and ſhall cauſe them to be ſeverally ſworn as they ſhall appear, to try all and every ſuch Slave and Slaves as ſhall be brought before them, charged with any ſuch Offences as aforeſaid, and a true Verdict give according to Evidence as in other Caſes.

XLV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every the Jurors, who ſhall be returned to ſerve as Jurors at the Quarter Seſſions to be holden as aforeſaid, are hereby required, under the Penalty of Five Pounds, to be and appear at the ſaid Slave Court ſo to be formed and holden as aforeſaid, and to ſerve as Jurors thereon as they ſhall reſpectively be called. Provided alſo, That nothing in this Act contained ſhall hinder or prevent the ſaid Juſtices upon any ſuch Trial where any Slave or Slaves ſhall be condemned to die, from reſpiting the Execution of ſuch Sentence for any Term not exceeding Thirty Days, or until the Pleaſure of the Commander in Chief ſhall be known, in caſe proper Cauſe ſhall appear to them for ſo doing; and that if the Jury upon any ſuch Trial ſhall apply to the ſaid Juſtices to ſuſpend the Execution of any Sentence until the Pleaſure of the Commander in Chief is known, the ſaid Juſtices ſhall be obliged to ſuſpend the ſame for Thirty Days, except in Caſes of Trial of any Slave or Slaves convicted of actual Rebellion; in all which Caſes the ſaid Juſtices ſhall, if they think it expedient, order the Sentence paſſed on ſuch Slave or Slaves to be carried into immediate Execution.

XLVI. And be it further Enacted, That no leſs than Three Juſtices ſhall conſtitute a Court for the Trial of any Slave or Slaves for any Crime or Offence, that ſhall ſubject ſuch Slave or Slaves to ſuffer Death or Confinement to hard Labour for Life; and that upon all ſuch Trials no peremptory Challenges of any of the ſaid Jurors, or any Exception to the Form of the Indictment, ſhall be allowed.

XLVII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in all Caſes where the Puniſhment of Death is inflicted, the Execution ſhall be performed in a public Part of the Pariſh, and with due Solemnity; and Care ſhall be taken by the Gaoler or Deputy Marſhal, that the Criminal is free from Intoxication at the Time of his Trial, and from thence to, and at the Time of his Execution, under the Penalty of Five Pounds; and the Mode of ſuch Execution ſhall be hanging good and ample Proviſion for all ſuch Slaves as they ſhall be poſſeſſed of, in order that they may be properly ſupported and maintained, under the Penalty of Fifty Pounds.

Maintenance of thoſe infirm.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor of any Slave or Slaves, whether in his or her own Right, or as Attorney, Guardian, Truſtee, Executor, or otherwiſe, ſhall diſcard or turn away any ſuch Slave or Slaves, on account or by reaſon of ſuch Slave or Slaves being rendered incapable of Labour or Service to ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor, by means of Sickneſs, Age, or Infirmity; but every ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor as aforeſaid, ſhall be, and he is hereby obliged to keep all ſuch Slave or Slaves upon his, her, or their Properties, and to find and provide them with wholeſome Neceſſaries of Life, and not ſuffer ſuch Slave or Slaves as aforeſaid to be in want thereof, or to wander about, or become burthenſome to others for Suſtenance, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds for every ſuch Offence, to be recovered in a ſummary Manner before any One Juſtice of the Peace in this Iſland; who is hereby authoriſed, impowered, and required to cauſe ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor, his, her, or their Attorney or Agent, and ſuch other Perſons as he ſhall judge neceſſary, to be ſummoned before him, to enable him to judge and determine of the Propriety of ſuch Information, and whether ſuch Maſter, Owner or Poſſeſſor ought to incur the ſaid Penalty; and in the mean time, and until ſuch Trial can be had, the ſaid Juſtice of the Peace, on his own View, or upon the Information of any White Perſon upon Oath, is hereby impowered and required to take up ſuch wandering, ſick, aged or infirm Slave or Slaves, and to lodge him, her, or them in the neareſt Workhouſe, there to be clothed and fed, but not worked, at the Expence of the Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor, until ſuch Trial as aforeſaid can be had; and if it ſhall appear to the ſaid Juſtice on ſuch Trial, that the Party or Parties ſo complained of, is, or are guilty of the ſaid Offence, and ſhall refuſe to pay the ſaid Ten Pounds, and the Fees to ſuch Workhouſe for the Maintenance of ſuch Slave or Slaves, together with the Charges of the Conviction, the ſaid Juſtice is hereby required and impowered, under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds, forthwith, by Warrant under his Hand and Seal directed to the Conſtable, to commit ſuch Offender or Offenders to the Common Gaol of the County or Pariſh where the Offence ſhall be committed, there to remain until he, or ſhe ſhall pay the Sum of Ten Pounds, and Charges as aforeſaid; One Moiety of which ſaid Fine ſhall be paid to the Informer, and the other Moiety ſhall be paid into the Hands of the Churchwardens of ſuch Pariſh, for the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh; any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

IV. And for the better Encouragement of Slaves to do their Duty to their Maſters, Owners, or Poſſeſſors, be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor of Slaves ſhall once in every Year provide, and give to each Slave they ſhall be poſſeſſed of, proper and ſufficient Clothing, to be approved of by the Juſtices and Veſtry of the Pariſh where ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor of ſuch Slaves reſide.

XIV. And whereas from the Deceaſe and Removal of Reſidence of many Proprietors of Slaves, and other Circumſtances, and from the Manumiſſion of Negro, Mulatto and other Slaves, without any ſuitable Proviſion being made for their future Maintenance, many unhappy Objects inflicted with contagious Diſtempers, or diſabled from Labour by Sickneſs, old Age, and otherwiſe, and having no Owners, prove dangerous, or become a Burthen and Nuiſance to the ſeveral Towns and Pariſhes of this Iſland; for Remedy whereof, be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Juſtices and Veſtry Men of the ſeveral Towns and Pariſhes in this Iſland be empowered, and they are hereby empowered to lay a Tax upon the Inhabitants of the ſaid ſeveral Towns and Pariſhes, in the ſame Manner as the Parochial Taxes are uſually laid, for the Purpoſe of raiſing ſuch a Sum as they ſhall judge ſufficient to provide for the Maintenance, Clothing, medical Care, and Attendance in the Workhouſes or other convenient Places of the ſaid ſeveral Towns and Pariſhes of this Iſland, of ſuch Negro, Mulatto, or other Slaves, or other unhappy Objects as aforeſaid; and the Magiſtrates reſpectively of ſuch Town and Pariſh are hereby empowered and required, upon Application being made to them, or either of them, to order all ſuch Objects as aforeſaid to be removed and conveyed to the reſpective Workhouſes of each Pariſh, where, if a Slave, the former Proprietor or Proprietors, Owner or Owners of ſuch Slave lived or reſided, or if a Perſon of Colour made free, where the Perſon or Perſons who manumiſed or ſet free ſuch Perſon of Colour reſided before his Deceaſe, there to be lodged and taken care of as aforeſaid; and the Magiſtrates and Veſtries of the ſeveral Towns and Pariſhes as aforeſaid are hereby empowered and required to make, from Time to Time, all ſuch humane and ſalutary Regulations for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, as to them ſhall appear neceſſary and expedient.

Their Inſtruction in Religion.

V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Maſters and Miſtreſſes, Owners, or in their Abſence, Overſeers of Slaves, ſhall, as much as in them lies, endeavour the Inſtruction of their Slaves in the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, whereby to facilitate their Converſion; and ſhall do their utmoſt Endeavours to fit them for Baptiſm, and as ſoon as conveniently they can, ſhall cauſe to be baptiſed all ſuch as they can make ſenſible of a Deity and the Chriſtian Faith.

VI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Maſter, Owner, Proprietor, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Adminiſtrator, or other Perſon, at their giving in an Account of their Slaves and Stock to the Juſtices and Veſtry on the 28th Day of December in every Year, ſhall, under the Penalty of Fifty Pounds for every Neglect, alſo give in on Oath an Account of the Quantity of Land in Ground-Proviſions, over and above the Negro Grounds upon ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, where there are Lands proper for the Cultivation of ſuch Proviſions; and where there are not Lands proper for ſuch Purpoſes, then an Account on Oath of the Proviſion made on ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, or Means adopted for the Maintenance of the Slaves thereon; and ſhall alſo, at the ſame Time, under the like Penalty, give in an Account on Oath of the Nature and Quantity of the Clothing actually ſerved to each Slave on ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, for the Approbation of the Juſtices and Veſtry as aforeſaid.

Rewards to Slaves.

VII. And in order to encourage Slaves for every good and worthy Act that they ſhall do, be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Slave, or Slaves that ſhall take up any runaway Slave or Slaves, or inform againſt any Perſon, who ſhall have or conceal any runaway Slave or Slaves, ſo that ſuch runaway Slave or Slaves may be taken and reſtored to his Owner or Owners; every ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo informing ſhall be intitled to ſuch Reward as any Juſtice ſhall in Reaſon and Juſtice think juſt and reaſonable, and be paid by ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſuch Juſtice ſhall determine ought to pay the ſame, not exceeding Twenty Shillings.

VIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave or Slaves ſhall kill or take any Slave or Slaves in actual Rebellion, he or they ſhall receive from the Churchwardens of the reſpective Pariſhes, where ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall have been killed, the Sum of Three Pounds, and the Sum of Five Pounds if taken alive, and a blue Cloth Coat, with a red Croſs on the right Shoulder, to be paid by the Churchwardens of the reſpective Pariſhes where ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall have been killed or taken; the whole Expence whereof ſhall be reimburſed by the Receiver General for the Time being, out of any Monies in his Hands unappropriated.

Mutilating, &c. of Slaves.

IX. And in order to prevent any Perſon from mutilating, or diſmembering any Slave or Slaves, be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, Poſſeſſor, or other Perſon whatſoever, ſhall at his, her, or their own Will and Pleaſure, or by his, her, or their Knowledge, Sufferance, Privity, or Conſent, mutilate or diſmember any Slave or Slaves, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be liable to be indicted for each Offence in the Supreme Court of Judicature, or in any of the Aſſize Courts of this Iſland, and upon Conviction ſhall be puniſhed by Fine not exceeding 100l. and Impriſonment not exceeding Twelve Months for each and every Slave ſo mutilated or diſmembered; and ſuch Puniſhment is hereby declared to be without Prejudice to any Action that could or might be brought at Common Law for Recovery of Damages for, or on account of the ſame; and in very atrocious Caſes, where the Owner of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be convicted of ſuch Offence, the Court before whom ſuch Offender ſhall have been tried and convicted, are hereby empowered, in caſe they ſhall think it neceſſary for the future Protection of ſuch Slave or Slaves, to declare him, her, or them free and diſcharged from all Manner of Servitude to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever; and in all ſuch Caſes the Court are hereby empowered and authoriſed, if to them it ſhall appear neceſſary, to order and direct the ſaid Fine of 100l. to be paid to the Juſtices and Veſtry of the Pariſh, to which the ſaid Slave or Slaves belonged, to the Uſe of the ſaid Pariſh; the ſaid Juſtices and Veſtry, in conſideration thereof, paying to ſuch of the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſo made free, the Sum of Ten Pounds *per Annum* for his, her, or their Maintenance and Support during Life; and in caſe any Slave or Slaves ſhall ſuffer any before-deſcribed Mutilations, ſuch Slave or Slaves, on his, her, or their Application to any Juſtice of the Peace, the ſaid Juſtice of the Peace ſhall be, and is hereby directed, required, and impowered, on View and certain Conviction of the Fact, to ſend ſuch Slave or Slaves to the neareſt Workhouſe where ſuch Offence ſhall be committed, and ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be there ſafely kept, and carefully attended at the Expence of ſuch Pariſh, until ſuch Time as there ſhall be a legal Meeting of the Juſtices and Veſtry of ſuch Pariſh; which Juſtices and Veſtry ſo met are hereby created and appointed Council of Protection of ſuch Slave or Slaves; and the ſaid Juſtices and Veſtry ſo met are hereb directed and impowered to make further and full Inquiry upon View into the Commitment o the Mutilation of ſuch Slave or Slaves; and if to them it ſhall appear proper, the ſaid Juſtic and Veſtry are hereby impowered and required to proſecute to Effect ſuch Owner or Owner the Expence of which Proſecution ſhall be defrayed at the Expence of the Pariſh where ſuch Of fen fence ſhall be committed; and in caſe the Owner or Owners of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall appear capable of paying the Coſts and Charges of ſuch before-mentioned Proſecution, the ſaid Juſtices and Veſtry are hereby impowered to commence Suit or Suits againſt ſuch Owner or Owners of ſuch Slave or Slaves, and recover all Coſts and Charges out of Purſe by them laid out and expended in ſuch Suit or Suits; and the Keeper or Superviſor of the Workhouſe where ſuch mutilated Slave or Slaves ſhall have been firſt committed, is hereby directed and required, upon due Notice of the firſt Meeting of the Juſtices and Veſtry of the Pariſh where the Offence was committed, to carry or deliver the Body or Bodies of ſuch mutilated Slave or Slaves for the Inſpection and Direction of ſuch Juſtices and Veſtry, under the Penalty of 20l. for every Neglect in not carrying or delivering before ſuch Juſtices and Veſtry ſuch Slave or Slaves.

X. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any Information is made before any Juſtice of the Peace, that any Slave or Slaves is or are ſo mutilated and confined, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch Juſtice of the Peace, and he is hereby impowered, required, and directed forthwith to iſſue his Warrant to any Conſtable, or the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, ordering them, or any of them, immediately to proceed to where ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo mutilated are confined, and ſuch Slave or Slaves to ſeize and take up, and him or them ſo ſeized or taken up to bring before ſome Juſtice of the Peace to be dealt with according to Law.

XI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon hereafter ſhall wantonly, willingly, or bloody-mindedly kill any Negro or other Slave, ſuch Perſon ſo offending ſhall, on Conviction, be adjudged guilty of Felony without Benefit of Clergy, and ſhall ſuffer Death accordingly for the ſaid Offence: Provided always, That ſuch Conviction ſhall not extend to the corrupting the Blood, or the Forfeiture of Lands or Tenements, Goods or Chattels; any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

Of Maſters puniſhing Slaves.

XII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the firſt Day of January aforeſaid, any Perſon or Perſons that ſhall wantonly or cruelly whip, beat, bruiſe, wound, or ſhall impriſon, or keep in confinement without ſufficient Support, any Slave or Slaves, ſhall be ſubject to be indicted for the ſame in the Supreme Court of Judicature, or in either of the Courts of Aſſize or Courts of Quarter Seſſions in this Iſland, and upon being thereof legally convicted, he, ſhe, or they, ſhall ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment, by Fine or Impriſonment, as the Judges or Juſtices of ſuch Courts ſhall think proper to inflict, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding; and ſuch Puniſhment is hereby declared to be without Prejudice to any Action at Common Law that could or might be brought for the Recovery of Damages, for and on account of the ſame, in caſe ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall not be the Property of the Offender.

XIII. And, in order to reſtrain arbitrary Puniſhments, be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Slave on any Plantation or Settlement, or in any of the Workhouſes or Gaols in this Iſland, ſhall receive more than Ten Laſhes at One Time, and for One Offence, unleſs the Owner, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, or Adminiſtrator, or Overſeer of ſuch Plantation or Settlement having ſuch Slave in his Care, or Superviſor of ſuch Workhouſe, or Keeper of ſuch Gaol, ſhall be preſent; and that no ſuch Owner, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Adminiſtrator, or Overſeer, Superviſor, or Gaol Keeper ſhall, on any Account, puniſh a Slave with more than Thirty-nine Laſhes at One Time, and for One Offence, under the Penalty of Five Pounds for every Offence, to be recovered againſt the Perſon directing or permitting ſuch Puniſhment.

Holidays, &c.

XVI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That for the future all Slaves in this Iſland ſhall be allowed the uſual Number of Holidays that were allowed at the ſeveral Seaſons of Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and Whitſuntide, provided that at any ſuch reſpective Seaſons no Two Holidays ſhall be allowed to follow or ſucceed immediately one after the other, except at Chriſtmas, when they ſhall be allowed Chriſtmas-day, and alſo the Day immediately ſucceeding; any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding: And if any Maſter, Owner, Guardian, or Attorney of any Plantation or Settlement, or the Overſeer of ſuch Plantation or Settlement, ſhall preſume, at the Seaſons aforeſaid, to allow any Holidays to any Slave belonging to any ſuch Plantation or Settlement, other than as directed by this Act to be given, every Perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit the Sum of 5l.

XVII. And whereas it hath been uſual and cuſtomary with the Planters in this Iſland to allow their Slaves One Day in every Fortnight to cultivate their own Proviſion Grounds (excluſive of Sundays), except during the Time of Crop; but the ſame not being compulſory, be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Slaves belonging to or employed on every Plantation or Settlement, ſhall, over and above the Holidays herein-before mentioned, be allowed One Day in every Fortnight to cultivate their own Proviſion-Grounds (excluſive of Sundays), except during the Time of Crop, under the Penalty of 10 l. to be recovered againſt the Overſeer or other Perſon having the Care of ſuch Slaves.

XVIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Field Slave on ſuch Plantation or Settlement ſhall, on Work Days, be allowed, according to Cuſtom, Half an Hour for Breakfaſt, and Two Hours for Dinner; and that no Slave ſhall be compelled to any Manner of Field Work upon the Plantations before the Hour of Five in the Morning, or after the Hour of Seven at Night, except during the Time of Crop, under the Penalty of 10 l. to be recovered againſt the Overſeer or other Perſon having the Care of ſuch Slaves.

LXVIII. And whereas the Overſeers of Eſtates in this Iſland make a frequent Practice of leaving the ſeveral Eſtates under their Care and Management on the reſpective Seaſons allowed for Negro Holidays, whereby many dangerous Meetings and pernicious Practices are carried on; in order therefore to prevent the like for the future, be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Overſeer in this Iſland ſhall abſent himſelf from the Eſtate under his Care and Management, on any of the particular Holidays herein-before mentioned to be allowed to Slaves, without Leave of his Employer, every ſuch Overſeer ſo offending ſhall, for every Offence, forfeit the Sum of 5 l. to be recovered by Information upon Oath before any Juſtice of the Peace, in a ſummary Way, in the Pariſh where ſuch Offence ſhall happen; any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Of Free Negroes.

XLIX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any free Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, ſhall hereafter knowingly ſuffer any unlawful Aſſembly of Slaves at his or her Houſe or Settlement, every ſuch free Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, ſhall, upon Conviction thereof, ſuffer Impriſonment not exceeding Six Months: Provided nevertheleſs, That Information thereof ſhall be given on Oath within Five Days of ſuch unlawful Meeting.

LXIX. And whereas many Inconveniencies have ariſen from Slaves going about this Iſland, under the Pretence of being free; in order to prevent the like for the future, be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Juſtices and Veſtry in each reſpective Pariſh within this Iſland ſhall, within Three Months after the Commencement of this Act, cauſe diligent Inquiry to be made within their reſpective Pariſhes as to the Number of Negroes, Mulattoes, or Indians of free Condition, and cauſe them to be warned to attend at their next Meeting, and give an Account in what Manner they obtained their Freedom, that their Names and Manner of obtaining their Freedom may be regiſtered in the Veſtry Books of ſuch Pariſhes, and that thoſe not having Certificates ſhall receive a Certificate of their Freedom from the Clerks of ſuch Veſtries reſpectively; which Certificate they are hereby obliged to have atteſted under the Hand and Seal of the Commander in Chief for the Time being, within Three Months from the Date thereof, under the Penalty of Six Weeks Impriſonment in the Workhouſe; which Certificate ſhall, by the Commander in Chief for the Time being, be ſo atteſted without Fee or Reward; and that ſuch Certificate of the Freedom of any Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, as well thoſe now free, as thoſe who may hereafter become free, ſhall, by ſuch free Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, be produced to the Juſtices and Veſtry on the 25th Day of March in each Year, or on the firſt Veſtry Day after that Day, to be by them inſpected, under the Penalty of 40s. on each Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, for each Neglect; which Certificate ſo to be atteſted under the Hand and Seal of the Commander in Chief as aforeſaid, ſuch Negroes, Mulattoes, or Indians, ſhall, and they are hereby obliged conſtantly to carry about them, and ſhall alſo be obliged to wear the Badge of their Freedom, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds for every Neglect; free Negroes, Mulattoes, or Indians, poſſeſſed of a real Eſtate, or claiming any Privileges or Immunities by virtue of any Law of this Iſland excepted.

LXX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any ſuch Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, ſhall neglect to attend the Veſtry of each reſpective Pariſh as aforeſaid, in order to ſhew their Right to Freedom, after having been warned Five Days at the leaſt (ſuch Warning to be atteſted on Oath by the Perſon ſerving the ſame), ſhall, on not ſhewing ſufficient Cauſe for his or her Non-attendance, be, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of any One of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace where ſuch Offender reſides, taken up and committed to Gaol for a Space not exceeding One Month.

LXXI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negro, Mulatto, or Indian as aforeſaid, ſhall be obliged, towards the Proof of Freedom, to make ſearch in purſuance of this Act of his or her Title in any Office of this Iſland, the Charge of ſuch Search or Searches ſhall be made good to him or her by the Pariſh where he or ſhe reſides.

ing by the Neck, and no other; and the Body ſhall afterwards be diſpoſed of in ſuch Manner as the Court ſhall direct: And provided alſo, That where ſeveral Slaves are capitally convicted for the ſame Offence, One only ſhall ſuffer Death, except in Caſes of Murder or Rebellion.

XLVIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any Slave or Slaves ſhall, wilfully and with evil Intent, give falſe Evidence on any Trial had under this Act, ſuch Slave or Slaves, being thereof convicted, ſhall ſuffer the ſame Puniſhment as the Perſon or Perſons, on whoſe Trial ſuch falſe Evidence was given, would, if convicted, have been liable to ſuffer.

L. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That a Record ſhall be entered up of all Proceedings on the Trials of Slaves for any Crimes that ſhall ſubject any Slave or Slaves to ſuffer Death or Confinement to hard Labour for Life, in a Book kept for that Purpoſe by the Clerk of the Peace, or his lawful Deputy of the Precinct, who is hereby obliged to attend all ſuch Trials, and to record the Proceedings within Thirty Days after ſuch Trial, under the Penalty of 20l. for each Neglect; and he ſhall be entitled to receive from the Churchwardens of ſuch Pariſh the Sum of 2l. 15s. and no more, for attending each Trial, entering up the Record, and any other Buſineſs incidental thereto: And further, that the Deputy Marſhal for the ſaid Pariſh, or ſome proper Perſon acting under him, ſhall alſo be obliged to attend ſuch Trial, under the ſame Penalty of 20l. for each Neglect; and that he ſhall be entitled to receive from the Churchwardens of ſuch Pariſh 40s. for attending at the Trial and Execution of ſuch Offender, as ſhall be condemned to die, and no more.

LI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in all Trials of any Slave or Slaves under this Act, ſufficient Notice of ſuch Trial ſhall be firſt given the Owner, Proprietor, or Poſſeſſor of ſuch Slave or Slaves, his, her, or their lawful Attorney or Attornies, or other Repreſentative or Repreſentatives; any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

LII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in all Caſes, where any Slave or Slaves ſhall be put upon his, her, or their Trial, and ſhall be ſentenced to die, or to hard Labour during Life in any of the Workhouſes of this Iſland, the Court at the Time of trying ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall alſo inquire what Sum or Sums of Money ſuch Owner, Proprietor, or Employer of the ſaid Slave or Slaves, ought to receive for ſuch Slave or Slaves, and certify the ſame, ſo that ſuch Sum or Sums of Money do not exceed the Sum of 40l. for each Slave executed or ſentenced to hard Labour during Life, as aforeſaid.

LIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in all Caſes, where any Slave or Slaves ſhall be brought to Trial, and ſhall be valued according to the Direction of this Act, ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be paid for by the Receiver General of this Iſland out of any Monies in his Hands unappropriated.

LV. And whereas there are many inferior Crimes and Miſdemeanors committed by Slaves which ought to be puniſhed in a ſummary Manner by Order of the Magiſtrates, be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the 1ſt Day of January aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful for any Two Juſtices of the Peace to hear and determine in a ſummary Manner all ſuch Crimes and Miſdemeanors, giving ſufficient Notice to the Owner or Proprietor of ſuch Slave or Slaves, or his or their Attorney or Attornies, or the Perſon having the Care of ſuch Slave or Slaves, of the Time and Place of Trial, and to order and direct ſuch Puniſhment to be inflicted on them as ſuch Juſtices in their Judgment ſhall think fit, not exceeding Fifty Laſhes, or Six Months Confinement to hard Labour. The Expences of ſuch Trial ſhall not exceed 10s. to the Conſtable, and ſhall be paid by the Maſter, Owner, or Employer of ſuch Slave or Slaves; and in caſe ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Employer of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall refuſe or neglect to pay ſuch Expences, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Juſtices, or either of them, to iſſue his or their Warrant, under his or their Hand and Seal, directed to any Conſtable, for levying the ſame on the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Employer, and to ſell the ſame at public Outcry, for the Purpoſe of paying ſuch Expences, together with the Charge attending the granting and executing ſuch Warrant and Sale of Goods and Chattels, returning the Overplus, if any, to the Owner thereof.

LXIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in future, whenever a Warrant ſhall be granted by One or more of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace againſt any Slave, if the ſaid Slave cannot be immediately taken on the ſaid Warrant, the Owner, Poſſeſſor, Attorney, Guardian or Overſeer of ſuch Slave ſhall be ſerved with a Copy of the ſaid Warrant; and if he, ſhe or they do not carry the ſaid Slave before a Magiſtrate, to be dealt with according to Law on the ſaid Warrant; and if it ſhall be afterwards proved that the Owner, Poſſeſſor, Attorney, Guardian or Overſeer of ſuch Slave, wilfully detained or concealed ſaid Slave, he, ſhe or they ſhall forfeit the Sum of 100l.

LXXII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Juſtices aforeſaid, and they are hereby required to do their ſeveral and reſpective Duties under this Act, when Martial Law ſhall happen to be in force, as they might or ought to have done if Martial Law were not ſubſiſting; any Law, Cuſtom or Uſage to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

LXXIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall not be lawful for any Juſtices of the Peace ſitting on the Trial of any Slave or Slaves, or otherwiſe, to ſentence or order any Slave to be mutilated or maimed for any Offence whatſoever.

LXXIV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if the Provoſt Marſhal, or any of his lawful Deputies, or any lawful Conſtable, ſhall willingly or negligently ſuffer any Slave or Slaves to eſcape, who ſhall be committed to his or their Cuſtody for any Offence under this Act, ſuch Marſhal or Conſtable who ſhall ſuffer ſuch Eſcape, ſhall forfeit the Sum of 50l. to the Owner of ſuch Slave or Slaves for every Slave ſo eſcaping.

Of Workhouſes.

LVI. And whereas great Advantages have ariſen to the Community from the Eſtabliſhment of Workhouſes in the reſpective Pariſhes in this Iſland, for the Reception of runaway and other Slaves: And whereas there now are many ſuch Slaves in the Poſſeſſion of the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputies, which might be employed in the Workhouſes in this Iſland to great Advantage; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the 1ſt Day of January next, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governors and Guardians of the reſpective Workhouſes in this Iſland, if to them it ſhall ſeem meet, to demand and receive from the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputies, all or any of the runaway Negroes or other Slaves in his or their Poſſeſſion, or that may hereafter come into his or their Cuſtody or Poſſeſſion, upon the ſaid Governors and Guardians paying unto the Provoſt Marſhal or his lawful Deputies, the full Amount of the Fees and other contingent Charges attending the ſaid runaway Slaves during the Time of their being committed to Gaol, agreeably to this or any former Act; and the Provoſt Marſhal, and his lawful Deputies, ſhall comply with ſuch Requiſitions under the Penalty of 50l.

LVII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whenever any Slave or Slaves ſhall be ſentenced to a Workhouſe for any Time exceeding Six Months, and ſhort of Confinement for Life, the Juſtices ſhall value the Time for which the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſhall be ſentenced to the Workhouſe, at a Rate not exceeding 5 l. *per Annum*, for ſo long as the ſaid Slave or Slaves may live; which ſaid Value ſhall be paid to the Proprietor or Proprietors of ſuch Slave or Slaves by the Churchwardens of the Pariſh where the Workhouſe is ſituated, or to which the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſhall be ſentenced to Confinement; and the Owner or Owners of ſuch Slave or Slaves, or of any Slave to be confined for Six Months or any ſhorter Time, ſhall not be liable to pay any Fees for the Time ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be confined.

LVIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no runaway Slave ſhall on any Account be committed to Gaol by any Magiſtrate of a Pariſh, where there is any Workhouſe eſtabliſhed, but to ſuch Workhouſe only.

Slaves; for their Protection, &c.

Repeal of former Laws reſpecting Slaves.

6 Dec. 1788.

AN ACT to repeal an Act, intitled, " An Act to repeal ſeveral Acts and Clauſes of Acts reſpecting Slaves, and for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and for other Purpoſes;" and alſo to repeal the ſeveral Acts and Clauſes of Acts which were repealed by the Act intitled as aforeſaid; and for conſolidating and bringing into One Act, the ſeveral Laws relating to Slaves; for altering the Mode of Trial of Slaves charged with Capital Offences; and for other Purpoſes.

Repeal of former Laws reſpecting Slaves.

WHEREAS it is for the Public Good that all the Laws reſpecting the Order and Government of Slaves ſhould be conſolidated and brought into One Law, in order to prevent Confuſion, and that Juſtice may more effectually be executed reſpecting Slaves: And whereas it is found neceſſary, for the Purpoſe of giving further Security to Slaves, that the Mode of Trial of Slaves charged with Capital Offences ſhould be altered: And whereas in order thereto it is neceſſary that all the hereinafter-mentioned Laws, and Clauſes of Laws, ſhould be repealed; viz. An Act of the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly of this Iſland, intitled, " An Act for regulating Servants," paſſed in the Year of our Lord 1681: Alſo the Sixth Clauſe of an Act of the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly, intitled, " A ſupplemental and explanatory Act," paſſed in the Year of our Lord 1683: Alſo the 1ſt, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21ſt, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31ſt, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, and 49th Clauſes of One other Act of the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Aſſembly, intitled, " An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves," paſſed in the Year of our Lord 1696: Alſo One other Act for the more effectual Puniſhment of Crimes committed by Slaves, paſſed in the Year of our Lord 1717: Alſo One other Act for the Encouragement of voluntary Parties to ſuppreſs Rebellions and runaway Negroes, paſſed in the Year of our Lord 1718: Alſo One other Act, intitled, " An Act to inflict further and other Puniſhments on the Tranſgreſſors of Two ſeveral Acts, the one intitled, " An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves;" and the other intitled, " An Act to prevent the enticing or inveigling of Slaves from the Poſſeſſors, and for the preventing the Tranſportation of Slaves by Mortgagers and Tenants for Life and Years, and for regulating Abuſes committed by Slaves," paſſed in the Year of our Lord 1725: Alſo One other Act to repeal Part of an Act, intitled, " An Act for the more effectual Puniſhment of Crimes committed by Slaves, and to oblige the ſeveral Pariſhes to pay for all Negroes executed in each reſpective Pariſh," paſſed in the Year of our Lord 1740: Alſo One other Act to explain and amend an Act intitled, " An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and the making free and rewarding a Negro named Hector, belonging to Thomas Fuller Eſquire, and paying his ſaid Maſter the Value of the ſaid Negro," paſſed in the Year of our Lord 1744: Alſo One other Act to inflict further and other Puniſhments on runaway Slaves, and ſuch as ſhall entertain them, paſſed in the Year of our Lord 1749: Alſo One other Act to amend an Act intitled, " An Act for the more effectual Puniſhment of Crimes committed by Slaves, and to oblige the ſeveral Pariſhes to pay for all Negroes executed in each reſpective Pariſh," paſſed in the Year of our Lord 1749: Alſo the Sixth and Seventh Clauſes of an Act to prevent the clandeſtine killing and marking of Cattle, and for the better regulating of hunting, paſſed in the ſaid Year of our Lord 1749: And alſo an Act, intitled, " An Act to explain Part of an Act intitled, " An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and for inflicting further and other Puniſhments on Perſons killing Negroes or Slaves," paſſed in the Year of our Lord 1751: Alſo One other Act to remedy the Evils ariſing from irregular Aſſemblies of Slaves, and to prevent their poſſeſſing Arms and Ammunition, and going from Place to Place without Tickets, and for preventing the Practice of Obeah, and to reſtrain Overſeers from leaving the Eſtates under their Care on certain Days; and to oblige all free Negroes, Mulattoes, or Indians, to regiſter their Names in the Veſtry Books of the reſpective Pariſhes of this Iſland; and to carry about them the Certificate and wear the Badge of their Freedom, and to prevent any Captain, Maſter, or Supercargo of any Veſſel bringing back Slaves tranſported off this Iſland, paſſed in the Year of our Lord 1760: Alſo One other Act to explain and amend an Act, intitled, " An Act to remedy the Evils ariſing from irregular Aſſemblies of Slaves, and to prevent their poſſeſſing Arms and Ammunition, and going from Place to Place without Tickets, and preventing the Practice of Obeah, and to reſtrain Overſeers from leaving the Eſtates under their Care on certain Days, and to oblige all free Negroes, Mulattoes, and Indians, to regiſter their Names in the Veſtry Books of the reſpective Pariſhes of this Iſland,

and to carry about them the Certificate, and wear the Badge of their Freedom, and to prevent any Captain, Maſter, or Supercargo of any Veſſel, bringing back Slaves tranſported off this Iſland," paſſed in the Year of our Lord 1761: Alſo One other Act to repeal an Act, intitled, "An Act for the more effectual preventing Negroes and other Slaves from deſerting from their Owners, and departing from this Iſland in a clandeſtine Manner, and to puniſh ſuch Perſons as ſhall be aiding, aſſiſting, or abetting ſuch Slaves in their Eſcape; and for the more effectual preventing Negroes and other Slaves from deſerting from their Owners, and departing from this Iſland in a clandeſtine Manner, and to puniſh ſuch Perſons as ſhall be aiding, aſſiſting, or abetting ſuch Slaves in their Eſcape," paſſed in the Year of our Lord 1777: Alſo One other Act paſſed in the Year of our Lord 1778, intitled, "An Act to explain, alter, and amend an Act paſſed in the Year of our Lord 1696, intitled, "An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves:" And alſo the Thirty-firſt Clauſe of an Act paſſed in the Year of our Lord 1780, intitled, "An Act to repeal an Act intitled, An Act to prevent the enticing or inveigling of Slaves from the Poſſeſſors, and for the preventing the Tranſportation of Slaves by Mortgagers and Tenants for Life and Years; and for regulating Abuſes committed by Slaves:" And alſo One other Act, intitled, "An Act to inflict further and other Puniſhments on the Tranſgreſſors of Two ſeveral Acts, the one intitled, An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and the other intitled, An Act to prevent the enticing or inveigling of Slaves from the Poſſeſſors, and for the preventing the Tranſportation of Slaves by Mortgagers and Tenants for Life or Years, and for regulating Abuſes committed by Slaves:" And alſo One other Act, intitled, "An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves:" And alſo of One other Act, intitled, "An Act to prevent the enticing or inveigling of Slaves from the Poſſeſſors, and for the preventing the Tranſportation of Slaves by Mortgagers and Tenants for Life and Years, and for regulating Abuſes committed by Slaves:" And alſo Part of one other Act, intitled, "An Act to inflict further and other Puniſhments on the Tranſgreſſors of Two ſeveral Acts, the one intitled, An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and the other intitled, An Act to prevent the enticing and inveigling of Slaves from their Poſſeſſors, and for the preventing the Tranſportation of Slaves by Mortgagers and Tenants for Life and Years, and for regulating Abuſes committed by Slaves:" And alſo Part of an Act intitled, "An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and to prevent the hiding, concealing, inveigling, detaining, knowingly harbouring or employing the Slaves of others; and for preventing the Tranſportation of Slaves by Mortgagers and Tenants for Life and Years; and for regulating Abuſes committed by Slaves:" And alſo One other Act, intitled, "An Act to repeal ſeveral Acts and Clauſes of Acts reſpecting Slaves, and for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and for other Purpoſes," paſſed the 22d Day of December in the Year of our Lord 1787. And whereas it is neceſſary to make further and other Proviſion for the better Order and Government of Slaves, that Juſtice may hereafter be more effectually adminiſtered; we therefore, your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Aſſembly of this your Majeſty's Iſland of Jamaica, do moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty, That it may Enacted; Be it therefore Enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Aſſembly of the ſaid Iſland, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the 1ſt Day of January which will be in the Year of our Lord 1789, all and every the ſaid herein-before mentioned Laws, and Clauſes of Laws, and every Part thereof, be and ſtand annulled, repealed, and made void, and are hereby annulled, repealed, and made void, to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever; any Thing in the ſaid Laws and Clauſes of Laws, or in any other Law, contained, to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Proviſions and Clothing for Slaves.

II. And whereas nothing can contribute more to the good Order and Government of Slaves, than the Humanity of their Owners in providing for and ſupplying them with good and wholeſome Proviſions, and proper and ſufficient Clothing, and all ſuch other Things as may be proper and neceſſary for them during their being in a State of Slavery; for which End and Purpoſe, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the 1ſt Day of January aforeſaid, every Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor of any Plantation or Plantations, Pens, or other Lands whatſoever, ſhall allot and appoint a ſufficient Quantity of Land for every Slave he ſhall have in Poſſeſſion upon, or belonging to ſuch Plantation or Plantations, Pens, or other Lands, as and for the proper Ground of every ſuch Slave, and allow ſuch Slave ſufficient Time to work the ſame, in order to provide him, her, or themſelves, with ſufficient Proviſions for his, her, or their Maintenance; and alſo all ſuch Maſters, Owners, or Poſſeſſors of Plantations, Pens, or other Lands, ſhall plant upon ſuch Plantations, Pens, or other Lands, in Ground-Proviſions, at leaſt One Acre of Land for every Ten Negroes that he ſhall be poſſeſſed of on ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Lands, over and above the Negro Grounds aforeſaid; which Lands ſhall be kept up in a Planter-like Condition, under the Penalty of Fifty Pounds. And whereas it may happen that in many Plantations, Pens, Settlements, and Towns in this Iſland, there may not be Lands proper for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, then and in that Caſe the Maſters, Owners, or Poſſeſſors do, by ſome other Ways and Means, make good

Sale of Slaves.

LXXVI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Merchant, Factor, Supercargo, or Conſignee of any Cargo of Slaves arriving in any of the Ports of this Iſland, ſhall hereafter, under the Penalty of 100l. expoſe ſuch Cargo to ſale on board the Ship or other Veſſel in which the ſame is imported; but ſhall procure or hire, or cauſe to be procured or hired, a proper Place or Incloſure aſhore, wherein the ſaid Slaves ſhall be ſold, taking care as far as poſſible, in the Sale thereof, not to ſeparate the different Branches of one and the ſame Family.

Miſcellaneous.

Anno 1736. Act 111.

An ACT to prevent the Abuſes committed by entertaining, concealing, or carrying off any of his Majeſty's Soldiers, any White Men or Women, Servants or Slaves, belonging to any of the Inhabitants of this Iſland, without Tickets; and for the better regulating Servants, and deciding Differences between Maſters and Servants.

White Servants.

Commanders of Ships not to entertain or carry off any Soldier, &c. without a Diſcharge from his Captain, &c.

WHEREAS the Number of White People reſiding in this Iſland is of the greateſt Conſequence to its Security, as well againſt all foreign Enemies in caſe of War, as againſt the rebellious Negroes; for the better ſecuring and keeping White Servants and others in this Iſland, may it pleaſe your Majeſty that it be Enacted; be it therefore Enacted by your Majeſty's Preſident, Council and Aſſembly of this your Majeſty's Iſland of Jamaica, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the 1ſt Day of February next, no Captain, Maſter or Commander of any Ship or Veſſel, or other Perſon whatſoever, ſhall entertain, hide, on ſhore or on board, or carry off or attempt to carry off this Iſland, either as Sailor or Paſſenger, or upon any other Pretence whatſoever, any Soldier of any of the Independent Companies now or that hereafter ſhall be in this Iſland, without a ſufficient Diſcharge from the Captain of the Companies he belongs to, or any White Perſon lately indented or hired, without a Diſcharge from ſuch White Perſon's laſt lawful Employer, and alſo a Certificate from any one Juſtice of the Peace of the Pariſh or Precinct where ſuch White Perſon laſt reſided, that the ſaid White Perſon is free, and not indented or hired to any Perſon whatſoever, or that ſuch White Perſon had ſerved out his or her Time according to his or her Agreement, under the Penalty of 200l. for every ſuch Offence, to be recovered of and from any Maſter, Commander or Captain of any Ship or Veſſel, who ſhall be guilty of any ſuch Offence, or his Security, in the Secretary's Office, in the Supreme Court of Judicature in this Iſland, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information; wherein no Injunction, Eſſoin, Protection, *Non vult ulterius proſequi*, or Wager of Law, ſhall be granted or allowed, any Law, Cuſtom or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding: And that the Maſter or Miſtreſs of ſuch Perſon, or the Perſon ſo found on board or carried off, ſhall be good Evidence againſt the Perſon ſo offending or his Security.

Penalty on concealing ſuch.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the ſaid 1ſt Day of February next, no Perſon whatſoever ſhall hide, hire, conceal, employ, or entertain any Perſon, who now is or hereafter ſhall be a Soldier in any of his Majeſty's Independent Companies, or any White Perſon who now is or ſhall be the hired or indentured Servant of any other Perſon, or who has not a ſufficient Diſcharge from his Captain or Commander, or from his laſt Maſter or Employer, atteſted and certified to be true and genuine under the Hand of any one Juſtice of the Peace in the Pariſh or Precinct where ſuch Soldier, Servant, or White Perſon laſt reſided and lived, under the Penalty of 20l. to be recovered of and from the Perſon ſo hiring, hiding, concealing, employing, or entertaining ſuch Soldier, Servant, or White Perſon, without ſuch Diſcharge and Certificate as aforeſaid, to be recovered in the Supreme Court of Judicature in Manner aforeſaid.

Anno 1761. Act 28.

An ACT to prevent the Inconveniencies ariſing from exorbitant Grants and Deviſes made by White Perſons to Negroes, and the Iſſue of Negroes; and to reſtrain and limit ſuch Grants and Deviſes.

Gifts to Slaves or Mulattoes.

WHEREAS divers large Eſtates, conſiſting of Lands, Slaves, Cattle, Stock, Money, and Securities for Money, have from Time to Time been left by White Perſons to Mulattoes, and other the Offſpring of Mulattoes, not being their own Iſſue born in lawful Wedlock:

II. And whereas ſuch Bequeſts tend greatly to deſtroy the Diſtinction requiſite and abſolutely neceſſary to be kept up in this Iſland between White Perſons and Negroes, their Iſſue and Offſpring, and may in Progreſs of Time be the Means of decreaſing the Number of White Inhabitants in this Iſland:

III. And whereas it is the Policy of every good Government to reſtrain Individuals from diſpoſing of Property to the particular Prejudice and Detriment of their Heirs and Relations, and to the Injury and Damage of the Community in general: May it pleaſe your Moſt Sacred Majeſty that it may be Enacted; Be it therefore Enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Aſſembly of your Majeſty's Iſland of Jamaica, and it is hereby Enacted by Authority of the ſame, That from and after the Firſt Day of January, which will be in the Year of our Lord 1762, no Lands, Negro, Mulattoes, or other Slaves, Cattle, Stock, Money, or other real or perſonal Eſtate in this Iſland whatſoever, ſhall be given to, granted, or declared to be in Truſt for, or to the Uſe of, or deviſed by any White Perſon to any Negro whatever, or to any Mulatto, or other Perſon, not being their own Iſſue born in lawful Wedlock, and being the Iſſue of a Negro, and deemed a Mulatto according to the true Intent and Meaning of an Act, intitled, "An Act to ſecure the Freedom of Elections, and directing the Proceedings in the Choice of Members to ſerve in Aſſemblies in this Iſland; to qualify Perſons elected to ſerve in future Aſſemblies in this Iſland; and aſcertain who ſhall be deemed Mulattoes for the future;" or to any Perſon or Perſons in Truſt for them, or any of them, or to or for the Uſe of them, or any of them, by any Deed, Laſt Will and Teſtament, Inſtrument in Writing, or by Parole, or by any other Way or Device whatſoever, other than in Manner hereinafter excepted.

Real Eſtates, though bequeathed to Negroes, &c. to go to the Heir at Law.

Perſonal Eſtates to go under the Statute of Diſtribution.

IV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any White Perſon or Perſons ſhall, from and after the 1ſt Day of January, which will be in the Year of our Lord 1762, give, grant, or deviſe to any Negro, Mulatto, or other Perſon not being his or their own lawful Iſſue, born in Wedlock, being the Iſſue of a Negro, and deemed a Mulatto as aforeſaid, or to any Perſon or Perſons in Truſt for them, or any of them, any Lands, Negro, Mulatto, or other Slaves, Cattle, Stock, Money, or other real or perſonal Eſtate in this Iſland whatſoever; that ſuch Negro, Mulatto, or other Perſon not ſo born in lawful Wedlock as aforeſaid, or his or their Heirs or any of them, or the Perſon or Perſons appointed to take in Truſt for them, or any of them, ſhall take no Eſtate, Benefit, or Advantage by ſuch Gift, Grant, Declaration, or Deviſe, be the ſame by Deed, Will, Inſtrument in Writing, or by a Parol, or by any other Form or Deviſe whatſoever, or any Part thereof, except as hereinafter is excepted; but the Lands, Negro, Mulatto, or other Slaves, Cattle, Stock, Money, or other real or perſonal Eſtate whatſoever, ſo given, granted, declared in Truſt, or deviſed, and every Part thereof, except in Manner hereinafter excepted, ſhall veſt in Manner, and be to and for the Uſes following, that is to ſay, all the Lands, Slaves, and all other real Eſtate ſo given, granted, declared, or deviſed, ſhall go to and be for the ſole Uſe and Benefit of the Heir or Heirs at Law, or Heir or Heirs apparent of ſuch Donor, Grantor, or Teſtator, as the Caſe may require; and all the perſonal Eſtate ſo given, granted, or bequeathed, ſhall go to and be for the Uſe and Benefit of ſuch Perſon or Perſons as would have been entitled to the ſame under the Statute of Diſtributions, had ſuch Donor, Grantor, or Teſtator died inteſtate, to and for ſuch Eſtates, and in ſuch Manner as the ſame were mentioned and intended to be given, granted, declared in Truſt, or deviſed to ſuch Negro, Mulatto, or other Perſon not ſo born in Wedlock as aforeſaid, and being the Iſſue of a Negro and deemed a Mulatto, according to the true Intent and Meaning of the ſaid hereinbefore mentioned Act.

Intentions to evade this Act provided againſt.

V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Gifts, Grant, Leaſe or Leaſes, Deviſes, Covenants, Conditions, Proviſoes, Declarations, made or declared either by Writing, Parole, or any other Manner whatſoever, with an Intent to evade and elude this Act, ſhall be void as to paſſing any Eſtates, Truſt, Benefit, or Advantage, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act; and the Eſtates, Conditions, Covenants, Declarations, and Proviſoes given, granted, deviſed, declared, or provided for, and every other Benefit ariſing therefrom, ſhall veſt in, and be for the Uſes and Manner hereinbefore mentioned.

Truſtees not allowed to demur to Bills in a Court of Equity.

VI. And be it further Enacted by Authority aforeſaid, That in any Suit or Suits in the Courts of Equity, to be inſtituted againſt any Perſon or Perſons claiming either as Truſtees, or *ceſtuique* Truſts, under any Gifts, Grants, Declarations of Truſt, or Deviſes prohibited and reſtrained by this Act, or intended ſo to be, the Defendant or Defendants ſhall not be allowed to demur to ſuch Bill, but be compelled to put in an Anſwer as to the Diſcovery of any ſuch Truſt and Truſts as ſhall or may be prayed by any Bill to be filed againſt him or them.

VII. Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained ſhall extend to any Gifts or Grants hereafter to be made for any full, valuable and adequate Conſiderations really and *bona fide* paid by ſuch Negro, Mulatto, or other Perſon not born in lawful Wedlock, and being deemed a Mulatto, according to the true Intent and Meaning of the hereinbefore mentioned Act, out of their own proper Monies and Effects; ſo as the whole of all ſuch Gifts, Grants, and Purchaſes from all and every the Grantors given and granted to and purchaſed by ſuch Negro, Mulatto, or other Perſon not born in lawful Wedlock, ſhall not in the whole exceed the Value of the Sum of 2000l. in reality.

Perſons reſident in Great Britain excepted for a Time.

VIII. Provided always, That nothing in this Act ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to any Gifts or Grants to be made to any Negroes, Mulattoes, or other Perſon or Perſons, the Offspring of Negroes, and deemed Mulattoes as aforeſaid, by any White Perſon or Perſons now abſent and reſident in Great Britain or Ireland, or any other of his Majeſty's Dominions; ſo as ſuch Gifts and Grants be duly proved and recorded in the Secretary's Office of this Iſland on or before the 30th Day of September, which will be in the Year of our Lord 1762.

Perſon may deviſe 2000l. only.

IX. Provided likewiſe, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for ſuch Negro, Mulatto, or other Perſon not born in Wedlock, and being deemed a Mulatto according to the true Intent and Meaning of the hereinbefore mentioned Act, to receive and take any Lands, Negroes, Mulatto or other Slaves, Cattle, Stock, Money, or other Eſtate, real or perſonal, in this Iſland, ſo that the Value and Amount of ſuch Land, Negroes, Mulattoes, or other Slaves, Cattle, Stock, Money, or other real or perſonal Eſtate, given, granted, and by all and every the Donors and Teſtators, being White Perſons, exceed not the Sum of 2000l. in the whole to any one Perſon, any Thing in this Act to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

X. Provided likewiſe, That nothing in this Act ſhall extend or be conſtrued to extend, to any Deviſes or Bequeſts, made or to be made by Will to any Negro, Mulatto, or other Perſon or Perſons, the Offspring of Negroes or Mulattoes as aforeſaid, by any White Perſon or Perſons now abſent, or reſident in Great Britain or Ireland, or any other of his Majeſty's Dominions, ſo as ſuch Deviſes or Bequeſts do veſt in ſuch Deviſee or Legatee, and the Will and Bequeathing the ſame be duly proved and recorded in the Secretary's Office of this Iſland on or before the ſaid 30th Day of September, which will be in the Year of our Lord 1762.

Deeds recorded ratified.

XI. Provided likewiſe, That this Act, or any Thing therein contained, ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to any Gifts or Grants already made and enrolled in the Secretary's Office of this Iſland, or any Deviſes or Bequeſts already veſted to any Perſon or Perſons; any Thing to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

Perſons of the fourth Degree may claim.

XII. Provided always, That this Act, or any Thing therein contained, ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to reſtrain any Gift, Grant, or Deviſe to Mulattoes, or other Perſons not born in lawful Wedlock, and being the Offspring of a Negro within the Fourth Degree, and deſcribed in the afore-mentioned Act, or their Iſſue, to whom or to whoſe Anceſtors, the ſame Rights and Privileges with Engliſh Subjects born of White Parents have been granted by any Act of the Governor or Commander in Chief, Council and Aſſembly of this Iſland.

XIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall or may have any Right, Title, or Claim to any Eſtate or Hereditament, real, perſonal, or mixed, under this Act, ſhall and may ſue for the ſame, either in his Majeſty's Supreme Court of Judicature, or in any Court of Equity in this Iſland, as he, ſhe or they ſhall or may be adviſed.

BARBADOES.

The Law of this Iſland reſpecting Slaves is contained in the following Acts, paſſed

29 Ap. 1668.
29 Jan. 1672.
21 Ap. 1676.
8 Aug. 1688.
22 Aug. 1692.
27 Oct. 1692.
28 Nov. 1705.
30 Nov. 1707.
6 Jan. 1708.
7 June, 1709.
7 Feb. 1715.
11 Nov. 1731.
22 May, 1733.
27 Feb. 1739.
9 Aug. 1749.
23 Mar. 1762.
22 Jan. 1783.
31 Aug. 1784.
18 Jan. 1785.

The firſt Eleven of which are to be found in a printed Volume of the Laws of this Iſland; dated 1721.—And the next Five in a printed Volume, dated 1764.

Slaves conſidered as Property.

Slaves made Real Eſtate.

29 Ap. 1668. N° 94.

AN ACT declaring the Negro Slaves of this Iſland to be real Eſtate.

Preamble. *Slaves made Real Eſtate.*

WHEREAS a very conſiderable Part of the Wealth of this Iſland conſiſts in our Negro Slaves, without whoſe Labour and Service we ſhould be utterly unable to manage our Plantations here, thereby relieving our own Wants, and bringing that conſiderable Increaſe of Revenue which this Place affords unto His Majeſty's Coffers, as well here as in England. And whereas ome Law Suits have ariſen, and other great Inconveniences have followed, where divers Perſons ying Inteſtate have left their Right and Intereſt of their Negro Slaves to be by Law diſputed etween their Heirs, Executors, and Adminiſtrators, wherein the various Judgments or Affections f ſeveral Courts or Jurors have ſometimes found for the one, and at other times for the other: For a full Remedy of theſe Inconveniences, and to the Intent that the Heir and Widow who laims Dower may not have bare Land, without Negroes to manure the ſame; and alſo that the ondition, Right, and Intereſt of Negroes to all other Ends and Purpoſes whatſoever, may be lly known and determined, the Deputy Governor, Council, and Aſſembly of Repreſentatives eing willing that all Doubts and Ambiguities herein ſhould be removed, and the Law in this aſe declared and put in a Certainty, have Ordained and Enacted; and it is hereby Ordained and nacted by the Deputy Governor, Council and Aſſembly, and by Authority of the ſame, That om and after Publication hereof, all Negro Slaves, in all Courts of Judicature and other Places ithin this Iſland, ſhall be held, taken, and adjudged to be Eſtate Real, and not Chattels, and all deſcend unto the Heirs and Widow of any Perſon dying Inteſtate, according to the Manner d Cuſtoms of Lands of Inheritance held in Fee Simple.

Clause I. Negroes made Real Eſtate.

Provided always, That no Perſon ſelling or alienating any of his or her Negroes is hereby ld or obliged to cauſe ſuch Sale or Alienation to be enrolled, as is accuſtomed to be done, and quired by the Law of this Iſland in the Alienation of other Real Eſtates, any Uſage, Law, or uſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

No need to enroll.

Not to extend to Merchants, Factors, &c. importing.

Provided that this Act, nor any Thing therein contained, ſhall be taken and deemed to ex-tend unto any Merchant, Factor, or Agent bringing Negro Slaves to this Iſland, or having the Conſignment of any Slaves unto them, but in all reſpects they, their Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns, may hold, poſſeſs, and enjoy ſuch Slave or Negro in ſuch Condition as they might have done before the making of this Act, until ſuch Sale of ſuch Slave or Slaves hath been made in this Iſland.

29 Jan. 1672. N° 178.

A DECLARATIVE ACT upon the Act making Negroes real Eſtate.

Preamble.

CLAUSE I. **Negroes recovered by Action Perſonal.**

Chattels to pay Debt.

WHEREAS by an Act of this Iſland, bearing Date the 29th Day of April, 1668, it is Enacted and Ordained, that Negroes ſhall be deemed real Eſtate and not Chattels; Be it Declared by his Excellency, Council, and the Repreſentatives of this Iſland now aſſembled, and it is hereby Declared, That by the true meaning of that Act, Negroes may be ſued for and recovered by Action Perſonal, as they uſually were before the making of the ſaid Act; and alſo, that by the true Meaning of the Act aforeſaid, Negroes continue Chattels for the Payment of Debts.

Real Eſtate.

II. And be it further Enacted, and it is the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, that Negroes ſhall be taken and deemed real Eſtate to all other Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever, except wha before excepted.

8 Aug. 1688. N° 329.

Value of Slaves executed.

XVIII. NOW, for as much as the Loſs of the Negroes and other Slaves that ſhall ſuffer Deat by this Act would prove ſo heavy for the Owner of them only to bear, and that the Owners o Negroes may not be diſcouraged to detect and diſcover the Offences of their Negroes, and tha the Loſs may be borne by the Public, whoſe Safety, by ſuch Puniſhment, is hereby provided fo and intended; Be it Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, that in all Caſes whatſo ever, where any Negro or other Slave, by the Appointment and Proviſion of this Act, ſhall ſuffer Death, then ſhall ſuch Juſtices and Freeholders, Colonel and Field Officers, who adjudged ſuc Negro or other Slave to ſuffer Death, immediately after Sentence thereof given, enquire by th beſt Means they are able of the Value of ſuch Negro or other Slave, in which Value they ſha never exceed the Sum of Five and Twenty Pounds Sterling for any One Negro or other Slav and alſo the Damage of the Party injured, and make Certificate thereof to the Treaſurer for th Time being, therein requiring the ſaid Treaſurer to pay out of the Value of the ſaid Negro o Negroes, the Value of the Damage to the Party injured, and the Overplus, if any be, to the O ner or Owners of ſuch Negro or other Slave, and if there be no Party injured, then the whole Valu to the Owner or Owners of the ſaid Negroes or other Slaves; and if there be no Party injured, the the whole Value of the Danger or Dangers of the ſaid Negro or other Slave, out of the publi Treaſury of this Iſland.

XIX. But in regard there are ſome Maſters and Owners of Negroes and other Slaves i this Iſland, who do not make ſufficient Conſcience of providing what is neceſſary for their N groes or other Slaves, or allowing them Time to plant or provide for themſelves, for which Cau ſuch Negroes or other Slaves are neceſſitated to commit Crimes contrary to the Law, and yet t Safety of this Iſland requiring that ſuch Negroes and other Slaves ſhall ſuffer as the Law ha appointed, rather than the poor Inhabitants of this Iſland be ruined, and driven from hence b their Means, that therefore ſuch Maſters and Owners of Negroes and other Slaves, whoſe N glect of Negroes and other Slaves make them in ſome Meaſure guilty of their Crimes, may not b countenanced therein at the Charge of the Public; Be it hereby further Enacted by the Auth rity aforeſaid, that the Juſtices and Freeholders appointed as aforeſaid to enquire into the V lue of ſuch Negro or other Slave as they ſhall ſentence to Death, ſhall alſo further enquire b Witneſſes examined on their Oaths, or by their good Information, how the Owner or Owners o ſuch Negro or other Slaves condemned as aforeſaid was provided with Proviſion and other N ceſſaries, and what Allowances thoſe Negroes and other Slaves had received; and if it ſhall a pear to the ſaid Juſtices and Freeholders, or the major Part of them, that the ſaid Maſter or O ner had not provided reaſonably, and as is generally accuſtomed, for Negroes and other Slav and that Neceſſity might have compelled the ſaid Negro or other Slaves to the Offences they ha committed, then and in that Caſe the Juſtices and Freeholders as aforeſaid ſhall certify the ſa to the Treaſurer aforeſaid, and only appoint the ſaid Treaſurer to pay the Damage to the Par injured out of the Value of the ſaid Negro or other Slave, and nothing to ſuch Maſter or Owne and if the ſaid Treaſurer for the Time being, having ſufficient public Stock in his Hands, ſhall f to make Satisfaction and Payment to ſuch Maſter or Owner of any Negro or other Slave, he having the Governor's Warrant for the ſame, the Party injured ſhall have an Action of Debt upon ſuch Certificate as aforeſaid, againſt the ſaid Treaſurer, in the Court of Common Pleas for the Precincts of St. Michael's, &c.; and the Treaſurer, being duly ſummoned, ſhall, at the Firſt Court after Summons, plead and come to Trial, or elſe Judgment to paſs againſt him by Default, and after Judgment Execution immediately to iſſue for Satisfaction.

28 Nov. 1705. N° 516.

AN ACT for laying a Duty on Negroes and other Slaves imported to this Iſland.

Duty on Importation of Slaves.

BE IT ENACTED by his Excellency Sir Bevill Granville, Knight, Major General of her Majeſty's Armies, Captain General and Governor in Chief, and over the Iſland of Barbadoes, Sancta Lucia, Dominico, St. Vincent, and the Reſt of the Iſlands, Colonies, and Plantations in America, commonly called and known by the Name of the Charibbee Iſlands, lying and being to Windward of Guardeloupe, the Honorable the Council and General Aſſembly of this Iſland, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from and immediately after the Publication of this Act, for all Negroes and other Slaves that ſhall be imported to this Iſland and landed here, an Impoſition or Duty ſhall be paid, after the Rate and in ſuch Manner as in this Act is expreſſed; (viz.) That the Merchant or Merchants, or any other Perſon or Perſons to whom any Negroes or other Slaves ſhall be brought or conſigned, or who are anyways impowered to ſell the ſame, ſhall, within 30 Days next after ſuch Importation and Landing, pay unto the Treaſurer of this Iſland for the Time being Five Shillings Current Money of this Iſland for each and every Negro or other Slave, whether male or female, old or young, that ſhall hereafter be imported and landed; and in caſe the ſaid Duty ſhall not be fully paid within the Time hereby limited for the Payment thereof, the Perſon or Perſons neglecting to pay the ſame ſhall forfeit double the Sum of Money that ſhall happen to be behind and unpaid.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That for the future no Maſter or Commander of any Ship or Veſſel, Merchant or Mariner, or any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever arriving at this Iſland, and importing Negroes or other Slaves, ſhall be permitted to trade or barter within this Iſland, with or for ſuch Negroes or Slaves, or any of them, or to land any of the Negroes or Slaves before ſuch Time as the Maſter or Purſer of the Ship or Veſſel wherein the ſaid Negroes or Slaves are imported ſhall have made Oath before the Treaſurer of this Iſland, or the Comptroller of the Duty of Exciſe for the Time being (who are hereby ſeverally impowered and authorized to adminiſter ſuch Oath) of the true Number of the Negroes and Slaves that are imported in the ſaid Ship or Veſſel, either by Bill of Lading or otherwiſe; and in caſe any Perſon or Perſons ſhall offend herein, he or they ſhall forfeit 10*s.* Current Money of this Iſland for each and every Negro or other Slave by ſuch Offender or Offenders imported to this Iſland; and in caſe any Maſter or Purſer ſhall give in a falſe or ſhort Number of the Negroes or Slaves imported in his ſaid Ship or Veſſel, he ſhall forfeit 10*s.* Current Money of this Iſland for each and every Negro or other Slave that is or are imported in the ſaid Ship or Veſſel, over and above the Number by him given in.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any Perſon or Perſons ſhall preſume to land privately or otherwiſe any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, before Oath ſhall be made in manner aforeſaid, the ſaid Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves ſo landed, may be lawfully ſeized by any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, and the full Value of ſuch Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, ſhall be forfeited, to be recovered againſt the Perſon or Perſons in whoſe Poſſeſſion the ſaid Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, ſhall be found, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in her Majeſty's Court of Exchequer, or in the Court of Common Pleas for the Precinct where ſuch Seizure ſhall be made, at the Election of the Informer, and the ſaid Action, Bill, Plaint, or Information, ſhall be pleaded to and tried the very Firſt Court after the ſame is filed, and the Defendant or Defendants duly ſerved therewith; and the Treaſurer of this Iſland for the Time being is hereby impowered and required to iſſue Execution or Executions againſt all and every Perſon and Perſons that ſhall make Default of Payment of the aforeſaid Duty in and by this Act appointed, as alſo for the ſeveral Forfeitures above mentioned (except only the full Value of Negroes and Slaves that are landed before Oath made in Manner aforeſaid) the ſaid Execution or Executions to be directed to any Conſtable or Conſtables, who are hereby impowered and required to proceed thereon in all Things in ſuch Manner as by the Laws of this Iſland in the Caſe of Servants Wages is directed and appointed.

7 Feb. 1715. N° 593.

A SUPPLEMENTAL ACT to the Act intitled, An Act for laying a Duty on new Negroes, and other Slaves imported to this Iſland.

WHEREAS ſome Perſons in this Iſland, intending to defeat the Public of the Duty ariſing by virtue of the before mentioned Acts, have, after the Arrival of Ships and other Veſſels at this Iſland with Negroes and other Slaves, contracted for or bought up great Numbers of ſuch Negroes, and them have removed on Board of other Veſſels, and exported them to other Places without landing them in this Iſland, by which Means they have evaded the Payment of ſuch Duty, againſt the true Intent and Meaning of the before mentioned Law; Be it therefore Enacted by his Excellency Robert Lowther Eſquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief of this and other the Charibbee Iſlands lying and being to windward of Guardeloupe and the Honourable the Members of his Majeſty's Council, and the General Aſſembly of this Iſland, and by the Authority of the ſame, That no Negroes or other Slaves whatſoever, which ſhall for the future be once imported into this Iſland, ſhall be exempted from paying the Duty of Five Shillings a Head, but ſuch only which ſhall be within 48 Hours exported in the ſame Ship or Veſſel wherein they were brought and imported; and even in that Caſe, before any ſuch Ship or other Veſſel exporting any Negroes or other Slaves ſhall be permitted to clear from this Iſland without paying the Duty aforeſaid, the Maſter or Commander of ſuch Ship or other Veſſel, Super Cargo, or Merchant, ſhall make Oath before the Treaſurer of this Iſland for the Time being (which he is hereby impowered and required to adminiſter) that no Perſon whatſoever, ſince his Arrival at this Iſland, hath purchaſed any of the Negroes or other Slaves intended to be ſo exported; and that no Contract or Agreement, either verbal or in Writing, made or entered into with any Perſon whatſoever in this Iſland, for or concerning the Sale or Delivery of the ſaid Negroes, or any of them, to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, at any other Place or Places whatſoever, but that the ſaid Negroes and other Slaves, and every of them, are truly and bona fide exported on the proper Account and Riſque of the firſt Conſignor or Conſignors, and for his or their only Uſe, Benefit, and Advantage.

8 Aug. 1688. N° 329.

Enticing away Slaves.

XIII. AND WHEREAS divers evil and ill-diſpoſed Perſons have hitherto attempted to ſteal away Slaves, by ſpecious Pretence of promiſing them Freedom in another Country, againſt which pernicious Practices no Puniſhment ſuitable hath been yet provided; Be it therefore Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That what Perſon ſoever ſhall directly or indirectly at any Time after Publication hereof, tempt or perſuade any Negroes or other Slaves to leave their Maſter or Miſtreſſes Service, to whom they are Slaves, out of an Intent and Deſign to carry away any of them off this Iſland, or howſoever to defraud the ſaid Maſters or Miſtreſſes of them, and be thereof convicted by their own Confeſſion, or the Oath of One credible Witneſs, ſhall be, by the Two next Juſtices of the Peace where the injured Perſon lies, whereof One to be of the Quorum, adjudged to pay the Maſter of the ſaid Negro or other Slave Five-and-twenty Pounds Sterling, to be levied as in Caſe of Servants Wages; but in caſe the Party offending ſhall not be found worth Lands, Goods, or Chattels to the Value aforeſaid, then ſhall the Juſtice, for ſo long Time as will recompenſe the Party injured for the Twenty-five Pounds aforeſaid, adjudge him Servant for Five Years to the Party injured, and ſo deliver him over to him, and make a Record thereof: But if any Man ſhall ſo tempt and practiſe with any Perſon's Negroes or other Slaves, and them actually ſo attempted convey away, or ſend off the Iſland, and be after apprehended and convicted for the ſame in this Iſland, he ſhall be by the Two next Juſtices of the Peace as aforeſaid condemned to pay the Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave Three Times the Value of him or them, and Execution for the ſame from the Two Juſtices to iſſue accordingly, as in the Caſe of Servants Wages; and if the Perſon ſo offending has no Eſtate, then he ſhall be ordered by the Juſtice to ſerve the Party injured as aforeſaid.

7 June, 1709. N° 556.

AN ACT to ſecure the peaceable Poſſeſſion of Negroes and other Slaves to the Inhabitants of this Iſland, and to prevent and puniſh the clandeſtine and illegal Detinue of them.

Poſſeſſion of Slaves.

FORASMUCH as the Eſtates and Plantations of this Iſland are chiefly managed and ſupported by the Labour and Service of Negroes and other Slaves, and therefore are equally valuable

able to the Inhabitants as Lands, and ought to be under as great Regard and Security in Law, and that what ſhall be adjudged a lawful Poſſeſſion of them may be aſcertained, and that all private, concealed, covert, clandeſtine, cunningly deſigned, and illegal Poſſeſſions may be duly puniſhed, and for the future prevented, Be it Enacted by his Excellency Mitford Crowe, Eſq. her Majeſty's Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Iſlands of Barbadoes, Sancta Lucia, Dominico, St. Vincent, and the Reſt of the Iſlands, Colonies, and Plantations in America, lying and being to Windward of Guardeloupe, which now are, or hereafter ſhall be under her Majeſty's Subjection and Government, and the Honourable the Members of Her Majeſty's Council, and the General Aſſembly of this Iſland, and by the Authority of the ſame, that all and every Perſon and Perſons whatſoever, who have had an open, clear, free, and notorious Poſſeſſion of any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, for the Space of Three Months together before the Date of this Act, accounting only Eight and Twenty Days to each Month, and who gained ſuch Poſſeſſion legally by due Courſe of Law, Sale at public Outcry, Deſcent, or became ſeiſed as Executor, Adminiſtrator, Attorney, Manager, Renter, or by other lawful Power and Authority, and have not procured ſuch Poſſeſſion privately, deſignedly, cunningly, obſcurely, or fraudulently, ſhall be always deemed, taken, and adjudged, and is hereby declared to have a legal and juſt Poſſeſſion againſt all Perſons whatſoever, to hold any Negroes or Slaves until a full and legal Recovery ſhall be had and obtained; and in caſe where Negroes and Slaves are newly imported, or be employed or ſold in this Iſland, the Importer, whilſt he keeps them for his own Uſe, and alſo the firſt Purchaſe, when here ſold, ſhall be deemed, allowed, and adjudged to have a legal Poſſeſſion equivalent to Three Months, though ſuch Negro or Slave have not been here ſo long.

II. Excepting and always provided, That all and every Perſon or Perſons, who have any juſt Right to ſuch Negroes or Slaves, is nor ſhall be by this Act, nor any Thing therein contained, barred or foreclosed, injured or prejudiced, in the juſt Recovery of his legal Right to ſuch Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, by due Courſe of Law or Equity: And all other Poſſeſſions, which ſhall not be in Manner as before is expreſſed, without Covin, Contrivance, unjuſt Deſign, or Fraud, are hereby declared, and ſhall be adjudged an illegal Poſſeſſion, and a concealing, harbouring, and unjuſt detaining, contrary to Law, and the true Intent and Meaning of this Act.

III. And therefore be it Enacted, and it is Enacted, Ordained, and Declared by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons, from and after the Publication of this Act, ſhall knowingly maintain, keep, harbour, conceal, or detain any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, in ſuch ſecret, clandeſtine, and illegal Manner as aforeſaid, all and every ſuch Perſon or Perſons who is or are in ſuch Caſe injured or grieved, and have, or ſhall have their Negroes or Slaves ſo detained from him, her, or them, are hereby fully impowered to make his, her, or their Complaint to any of the Two neareſt or neighbouring Juſtices of the Peace (One whereof to be of the Quorum) to the Place of the Habitation of the Complainant, which Complaint is to be expreſſed in Writing, under the Hand of ſuch Complainant, in Order to the ſaid Juſtices making a Record thereof, as well as other the Proceedings thereon, which ſaid Juſtices are hereby, and by the Authority aforeſaid, required and impowered, within Two Days at fartheſt after the Time of ſuch Complaint, to iſſue a Warrant or Warrants, under their Hands and Seals, containing the Subſtance of ſuch Complaint, to any ſworn Conſtable, requiring ſuch Conſtable thereby ſtrictly to ſummon ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo complained of to appear before them within Four Days at fartheſt, to make Anſwer to ſuch Complaint, and alſo to ſummon all and every Perſon or Perſons whom the Complaint ſhall alledge can give Evidence in the Matter of Complaint, who are hereby enjoined to declare the whole Truth of their Knowledges in the Matter complained of, and the ſaid Juſtices are hereby impowered and required to grant their Warrant or Warrants to ſearch for and apprehend ſuch Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, as ſhall be ſo complained for, and illegally detained, to the End that they may view the ſaid Slave or Slaves; and that it may be, as it is hereby declared to be, in the Power of the ſaid Juſtices, to order and deliver the Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, according to the Appointment and Intent of this Act, on due and legal Proof thereof before the ſaid Juſtices, by the Oath of One or more credible Witneſſes, that the Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves complained for, have, before the Time of ſuch Complaint made, been in the lawful, quiet, and peaceable Cuſtody and Poſſeſſion of the Complainant or Complainants, for the Time and Space of Three Months, and in ſuch legal Manner as hereinbefore is mentioned and expreſſed; and that the Party or Parties complained of have in an unjuſt and unlawful Manner maintained, kept, harboured, concealed, or fraudulently detained ſuch Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, contrary to the Intent of this Act, or have not come to the Poſſeſſion of the ſame by ſome lawful or warrantable Way or Means (although it ſhall appear to the ſaid Juſtices that the Time of ſuch unlawful Detinue as aforeſaid do or ſhall exceed the Time and Space of Three Months) then and in ſuch Caſe the Juſtices ſhall adjudge the Party or Parties ſo complained of, guilty of an illegal Detention, contrary to the Intent and Meaning of this Act; and the Party and Parties ſo found guilty ſhall pay to the Complainant or Complainants, for every Day, or any Part of a Day, which the Offender or Offenders

Poſſeſſion of Slaves.

ſhall be proved and adjudged to have unlawfully detained each and every ſuch Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, the Sum of £. 5 Sterling Money, and ſo proportionably for a longer Time, provided the ſaid Penalty does not exceed £. 100 Sterling: And the ſaid Juſtices are hereby impowered and required ſtrictly to command and enjoin the ſaid Offender or Offenders to deliver and reſtore to the Complainant or Complainants, and into his, her, or their ſafe Poſſeſſion, each and every ſuch Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, and in Default or Refuſal thereof, to forfeit and pay the Sum of £. 200 Sterling for every ſuch Negro or Slave ſo detained as aforeſaid; and in caſe any ſuch Offender or Offenders do not obey the Order, Sentence, and Judgment of the ſaid Juſtices, as to the Payment of the ſaid Penalty, and reſtoring the Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves ſo detained, then the ſaid Juſtices are hereby impowered and required, forthwith after ſuch Judgment by them given, to iſſue Execution under their Hands and Seals, purſuant to the Judgment aforeſaid, againſt ſuch Offender or Offenders and every of them, as well for the Penalty aforeſaid as for the ſaid Forfeiture of £. 200 Sterling for every Negro or Slave ſo as aforeſaid detained, and that ſhall not be forthwith reſtored to the Complainant in Manner aforeſaid, which Execution is to be directed to any Conſtable within the Pariſh where the Complaint ſhall be made, who is hereby impowered and required to levy the ſame, and proceed therein in like Manner as the Marſhals of the Courts of Common Pleas of this Iſland are impowered to proceed upon Executions at common Law; and the Conſtables in this Caſe ſhall and may receive the like Fees as the Marſhals of the Courts of Common Pleas in this Iſland are by Law impowered to demand and receive; and the ſaid Juſtices, are hereby further required, upon Requeſt of either of the Parties, Complainant or Defendant, to give them or each of them a fair and full Copy of all their Proceedings, containing the Complaints, Proofs, Orders, Judgments, and Executions at large, under their Hands and Seals, for which the Party deſiring the ſame ſhall immediately pay the Sum of Ten Shillings, together with Five Shillings more, when the ſaid Copies ſhall be fully complete and perfected, and delivered to him.

IV. Provided neverthele ſs, That if any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, adjudged or ordered to be delivered or reſtored to the Complainant or Complainants as aforeſaid, ſhall happen to die a natural Death, between the Day of the Complaint and the Time that the Judgment ſhall be given as aforeſaid, and duly made appear by any legal Witneſs, ſuch Offender ſhall not be liable to the Forfeiture of £. 200 Sterling aforeſaid, any Thing in this Act contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

V. But for as much as ſuch ſecret, clandeſtine, and illegal Detaining of Negroes and Slaves are not eaſily diſcovered for want of legal Evidence, Be it therefore Enacted and Declared by the Authority aforeſaid, That every ſuch Complainant and Complainants ſo grieved, if they have not ſufficient Evidence to prove ſuch Detinue at all, or that they can prove but Part of the Number of Negroes and Slaves that have been detained, then and in ſuch Caſe the ſaid Juſtices are hereby fully authorized, impowered and required to examine the Party or Parties complained of upon Oath or legal Affirmation (if Quakers) requiring them and each of them to declare the Truth concerning ſuch Complaint, in caſe of Failure of other Witneſs; and if upon ſuch Oath or Affirmation it ſhall appear to the ſaid Juſtices, that ſuch Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, have been illegally detained, then ſuch Juſtices ſhall order ſuch Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, to be reſtored in Manner aforeſaid; but if the Party or Parties ſo lawfully ſummoned, and returned ſo to be upon Oath of the Conſtable, except in Caſe of extraordinary Sickneſs, ſo as to diſable him, her, or them, ſhall neglect or refuſe to appear, anſwer, diſcover, or declare upon Oath or legal Affirmation as aforeſaid to ſuch Queſtions as ſhall be aſked and demanded concerning the Detaining of ſuch Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, ſo complained for, it ſhall be taken, pro confeſſo, that ſuch Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, have been illegally detained, and the ſaid Juſtice ſhall give Judgment accordingly, as if ſuch Detention had been otherwiſe fully proved; and in ſuch Caſe, where the Offender's Oath is required, the ſaid Juſtices are hereby authorized and impowered to adjudge ſuch Damages as they in their Conſciences do believe have been ſuſtained by the Complainant or Complainants for every Day that ſuch Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, have been ſo illegally detained, according to the Value of the Service of ſuch Slave or Slaves, which Damages, when ſo adjudged, the ſaid Juſtices ſhall order the Offender or Offenders forthwith to pay to the Complainant or Complainants, and upon the Refuſal of the Offender or Offenders to pay the ſame, the ſaid Juſtices ſhall grant Execution in Manner aforeſaid, only for ſuch Damages ſo aſcertained, and the ſame is to be levied in Manner aforeſaid, not exceeding the Sum of 2*s*. Sterling Money per Day for each Negro, and ſhall likewiſe order and put the Complainant into Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Negro or Negroes, in Manner and under the Penalty of £. 200 for each Negro or other Slave as aforeſaid; but if ſuch Complaint ſhall appear to be vexatious, then the ſaid Juſtices ſhall tax reaſonable Coſt for the Defendant againſt the ſaid Complainant or Complainants, not exceeding the Sum of £ 5. Sterling Money, and in caſe of Non-payment thereof within Ten Days, Execution to iſſue and be levied in Manner aforeſaid.

7 June, 1709. N° 556.

Suits for Recovery of Slaves.

VII. AND, for a more ſpeedy Recovery of Negroes and Slaves by Suits at the Common Law, Be it Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every Perſon or Perſons who ſhall lay Claim to the Right, Property, and Inheritance of any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, ſhall and may lawfully bring his, her, or their Suit or Action againſt any Perſon or Perſons who have Poſſeſſion of any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, except Overſeers and Managers who have Negroes and Slaves under their Charge, in the Right of others, who by the Intent of this Act are not deemed to have the Right of Poſſeſſion, but their Maſter or Miſtreſs, or thoſe who repreſent them, and are the Perſons deemed liable to be ſued, in ſuch Manner as other Perſons hereinbefore mentioned, in the Courts of Common Pleas held for the Precincts where ſuch Defendant lives; and in caſe they have no certain Habitation of their own, then the Action ſhall be ſerved in the moſt uſual or common Place of Abode, Ten Days at the leaſt before the Sitting of the ſaid Court; and upon legal Return of ſuch Service, the Judges of the reſpective Courts of Common Pleas aforeſaid are hereby fully impowered, authorized, and required in all ſuch Caſes to proceed to Trial, and give Judgment the Firſt Court after a full and perfect Iſſue ſhall be joined, and the Cauſe made fit for Trial or Judgment, either in Matter of Law or Fact.

VIII. Provided always, That in caſe the Owner of any Plantation, or his Executors or Adminiſtrators, are not in this Iſland, and have no Attorney or Attornies here, then the Agent or chief Manager or Overſeer of ſuch Plantation ſhall be proſecuted, examined, and awarded againſt for unlawfully detaining of ſuch Negroes, as all other Perſons are by this Act, and ſo he ſhall be, if he unlawfully detain and keep any Negro or Slave belonging to any other Perſon, without the expreſs Order of his Maſter or Employer.

IX. And, for the more ſpeedy bringing all ſuch Actions, which any Ways relate to Negroes, for Trial and Judgment, It is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, when he, ſhe, or they file their Declaration in the Clerk's Office of the Courts of Common Pleas, ſhall leave in the ſaid Office, with the Clerk, all ſuch Powers or Letters of Attorney, Letters Teſtamentary or of Adminiſtration or Guardianſhip, Deeds and Writings, or legal atteſted Copies thereof from ſome Office of Record, or are any Ways mentioned in the Action or Actions filed, and whereof Profert is made, to the End the Defendant or Defendants may have a View of the ſame, the better to enable him, her, or them to plead within the Time limited and preſcribed by this Act; and after any Plea of Abatement ſhall be filed in the ſaid Office, then the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs may take all ſuch Papers and Writings from the ſaid Clerk into his or their Cuſtody.

X. And it is hereby further Enacted, Ordained, and Declared by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe the Defendant ſhall plead in Abatement to ſuch Action, ſuch Plea ſhall be filed in the Office of the ſaid Court, in Four Days after due Service thereof, that the Plaintiff may take a Copy thereof, which Plea of Abatement ſhall be called and argued the firſt Court after the filing of the ſame; and if ſuch Plea ſhall be over-ruled by the Court, then the Defendant ſhall plead iſſually, or in Bar, or Demur, Fourteen Days at fartheſt after the laſt Day of the Court that ſuch Plea of Abatement ſhall be over-ruled and filed in the ſaid Office, that the Plaintiff may have Copies thereof, in order to join Iſſue, reply, or demur; and if it ſhall ſo happen that further ſpecial Pleadings ſhall be requiſite to complete any Cauſe for Trial, either by the Court or Jury, then it ſhall be in the Power or Diſcretion of the Court to give the Plaintiff or Defendant a Rule, not exceeding Fourteen Days, in any neceſſary Caſe where further Pleading is required, having due Regard not to ſuffer any dilatory Pleadings or Continuances, but that all Actions relating to the Right or Property of Negroes be every Court firſt called, and proceeded upon with all Expedition, as far forth as the Cauſe will admit of, until a full, juſt, and final Sentence ſhall be given.

XI. And, becauſe it hath been very difficult to prove a Right to Negroes, their Names many Times being unintelligible, and many going under Two Names, and others under One and the ſame Name, Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if the Evidence proves the Negroes declared for to be ſuch Negroes as have been or are commonly deemed, known, or taken to be the Negroes or Slaves of the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, unleſs the Defendant ſhews a more clear Right and Proof paramount to the Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves in Queſtion, that then and in ſuch Caſe ſuch Negroes and Slaves ſhall be deemed and adjudged to be ſufficiently proved under ſuch Proof as aforeſaid, any Thing in this Law ſeeming to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That upon every Action of Detinue, if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs make Recovery, the Verdict ſhall be, that the Defendant or Defendants

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Defendants deliver into the Poſſeſſion of ſuch Plaintiffs ſuch Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, or for each and every One of them the Sum of £. 200 current Money; and if ſuch Defendant do not perform the ſame in Fourteen Days after the Judgment of the ſaid Court upon the ſaid Verdict, the ſaid Plaintiff or Plaintiffs may take out Execution againſt ſuch Defendant or Defendants, and levy the ſame upon any of their Eſtates, either Real or Perſonal, and, for Want thereof, upon their Bodies; and the Manner of their Proceedings, as to the Levy or Capias, to be executed by the Officers of the ſaid Court of Common Pleas, according to the Methods of ſuch Courts.

XIII. Excepted always, If ſuch Negroes or Slaves, or any of them, ſhall happen to die a natural Death between the Date of the Judgment and the Execution, then and in ſuch Caſe the Defendant ſhall not be compelled or be liable to pay the ſaid Penalty of £. 200 Current Money, any Thing in this Law to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XIV. And that there may not be any Encouragement to keep and detain Negroes, when the Perſons ſo keeping them know they have no Right, Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That after ſuch Recovery is made, the Plaintiff may have his, her, or their Action or Actions for the Damages by him, her, or them ſuſtained.

XV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Actions relating to the Property and Right of Negroes, and the Pleadings to them, ſhall be put firſt upon the Liſt, and called for Trial as the ſame ſhall ſeverally be, according as they are entered; and if it appear that the Officers, or any of them, be guilty of any Corruption, either by neglecting to give timely Summons, or in ſummoning of Juries, or wilfully fail in their Duty, by giving wrong Copies of Records, miſplacing ſuch Actions on the Liſt, or otherwiſe, then, ſuch evil Practices being duly and legally proved before the ſaid Court, or the major Part thereof, the ſaid Officer ſhall be diſplaced, and for ever rendered incapable of the ſaid Office, and be further liable to the Damages ſuſtained by reaſon of ſuch Misfeazance.

XVI. And be it further Enacted, That all Writs of Error on Negro Actions ſhall be brought within Fourteen Days after Judgment given at the Common Law, or after any Judgment given upon a Complaint before any Juſtices of the Peace; and alſo all Injunctions, which ſhall be neceſſary and allowed by the Chancellor, ſhall be brought before Judgment, or within Fourteen Days after, Perſons beyond Sea, Feme Coverts, and Infants excepted; and all Writs of Error, which ſhall be brought on Negro Actions, ſhall be put firſt on the Liſt of Error.

XVII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in all Proceedings relating to the Poſſeſſion or Detention of Negroes or other Slaves before the Juſtices, or Property before any of the Judges of the reſpective Courts of Common Pleas in this Iſland, no Action, Bill, Complaint, or any other Proceedings, where there ſhall be more Plaintiffs than One, or where there is but One Plaintiff, ſhall fall or abate, either by Death or Abſence of any One or more, or all of the ſaid Plaintiffs to the Action or Complaint, but thoſe who have the Right of Repreſentation, either as Heirs, Guardians, Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Attorneys, ſuch Qualifications being produced upon Record, ſhall be admitted and made Party or Parties to the Record, by the Rule or Order of the Judges or Juſtices before whom the Complaint or Action lies; and ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo admitted Party or Parties ſhall have One Month's Time after ſuch their Admittance, that they may have due Time to proſecute the Intereſt of the Perſon or Perſons whom they repreſent; neither ſhall ſuch Action fall by the Death of any or all the Defendants, but ſuch Action or Complaint ſhall go on and be maintained againſt any the Repreſentatives of ſuch Defendant or Defendants, or ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall have the Negroes or Slaves demanded in their Poſſeſſion; and ſuch Repreſentative of the Defendant or Perſon or Perſons who have the ſaid Negroes in their Poſſeſſion, ſhall be made Parties to the ſaid Complaint or Action in Manner aforeſaid, to the End they may have due Time to defend the Intereſts of themſelves or the Perſons they repreſent.

XVIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if the Defendant or Defendants in any Action in any the Courts of Common Pleas within this Iſland, ſhall plead that ſuch Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, are not in their Poſſeſſion, then and in ſuch Caſe it ſhall be ſufficient for the Plaintiffs or Plaintiff to prove, by One or more legal Evidence or Evidences, to the Jury, that ſuch Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, were in the Poſſeſſion of the Defendant, either upon the Day of the Action brought, or within Ten Days before the Action brought; provided the Defendant hath not delivered unto the Complainant the Negroes ſo complained or ſued for within Ten Days after Complaint; and if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs find any Difficulty to prove the Poſſeſſion in Part or in the Whole, then Complaint may be made as aforeſaid to the Two neareſt or neighbouring Juſtices to the Complainant, who are hereby required to proceed in Manner aforeſaid, for Diſcovery of the Poſſeſſion, by or upon Oath of the Party or Parties ſo complained of; and if upon ſuch Complaint or Examination any Time of Poſſeſſion of any Negro or

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r Negroes, Slave or Slaves, ſhall be proved, then a Certificate of the Time of ſuch Poſſeſſion, nder the Hands and Seals of the ſaid Juſtices, ſhall be ſufficient Proof to the Jury to find for ny Plaintiff or Plaintiffs commencing their Action or Actions in Manner aforeſaid.

XIX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Widow ſeiſed of any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, of the Dower of her Huſband, ſhall ſend off, or any ways irectly or indirectly conſent to the ſending off this Iſland, or ſell or diſpoſe of any ſuch Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, ſo that they or any of them are ſent off this Iſland as aforeſaid, without he lawful Conſent of him, her, or them in Reverſion or Remainder, being of full Age, and alſo f the Executor or Adminiſtrator, where they are liable to the Payment of Debts for Want of other Effects, then and in ſuch Caſe it ſhall and may be lawful for him, her, or them in Reverſion or Remainder, or the Executor or Adminiſtrator, and every of them, or thoſe who have any Truſt odged in them for the Uſe of any other, to enter and take Poſſeſſion of ſuch Negro or Negroes, lave or Slaves, and all other the Eſtate which ſhe holds of the Dower of her Huſband, the ſame eing forfeited by the ſending off or diſpoſing of ſuch Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, ſo that hey are ſent off as aforeſaid, without the lawful Conſent of him, her, or them in Reverſion, or he Truſtees as aforeſaid, and every of them, then and in ſuch Caſe the Perſon or Perſons who ave the Reverſion ſhall and may enter into and enjoy all and every the Eſtate which the ſaid Huſband holds in Right of his Wife as her Dower, whereof ſuch Negro or Negroes is or are Part r the Whole, for and during the Life of the Huſband.

XX. And for that it may fall out, that the Negroes and Slaves ſent off as aforeſaid, or diſpoſed of, may be of greater Value than the Eſtate that ſuch Perſon or Perſons in Reverſion or Remainder, r as Executor or Adminiſtrator, can find to enter upon, ſo that there may be a great Defect of a uſt Remedy in ſuch a Caſe; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Perſon or Perſons in Reverſion or Remainder ſhall and are hereby impowered to have an Action or Actions at Common Law againſt the Widow and againſt the Huſband, for the Recovery of Treble the full Value of ſuch Negro or Negroes ſo ſent off or diſpoſed of as aforeſaid, out of any other Eſtate of her ſaid Huſband.

XXI. And alſo, for that it is not hereby provided, That if ſuch Perſons in Reverſion and Remainder, or an Executor or Adminiſtrator, be interrupted in their entering upon ſuch Eſtate forfeited as aforeſaid, how they ſhall be remedied, Be it therefore Enacted by the Authotity aforeſaid, That every Perſon or Perſons ſo injured as aforeſaid ſhall and is hereby fully impowered to bring an Action or Actions at the Common Law, for the Recovery of ſuch forfeited Eſtate, be the ſame Land, Buildings, Negroes or Slaves, or the Value thereof, againſt any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall impede, moleſt, or interrupt any ſuch Perſon as aforeſaid from taking or entering on any Eſtate, Real or Perſonal, againſt whom ſuch Recovery ſhall be had and obtained, according as is appointed by the Acts relating to the Courts of Common Pleas; which Action or Actions ſhall be tried within the ſame Time, and under the ſame Rules and Penalties in the Proceedings, as is provided for the Recovery of Negroes as aforeſaid.

XXII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſame Proceedings ſhall be had and made againſt all Perſons that are poſſeſſed of Negroes or other Slaves for and during their natural Lives or the Life of another, if they or any of them ſhall ſell or ſend off any ſuch Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, or diſpoſe of them ſo as they are ſent off this Iſland, and be under the ſame Forfeiture, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as the Widow and Huſband lie under as aforeſaid: And if any Perſon or Perſons ſo holding any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, either in Dower, or for Term of his or her own Life, or the Life of another Perſon, ſhall wilfully deſtroy maim, or diſable any Negro or Slave ſo held, he or ſhe ſhall pay Treble the Value of ſuch Negro or Slave ſo deſtroyed, maimed, or diſabled, to the Perſon or Perſons in Reverſion or Remainder, or to his or their lawful Repreſentative, to be recovered againſt ſuch Offender or Offenders in Damages, in the Court of Common Pleas where ſuch Offender lives, and be liable to be ſued there for the ſame, at any Time after the ſaid Offence is committed.

XXIII. And he it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Negroes and Slaves, or Value thereof, ſhall be ſued for, and tried by an Action of Detinue, Writ de Partitione facienda, of Trover and Converſion, Treſpaſs, or Dower, as the Caſe ſhall require, and by no other Writ or Action whatſoever, and all Proceedings to and upon ſuch Action of Detinue, Partition or Dower, ſhall be in the ſame Manner as hereinbefore is expreſſed and appointed, but as to Trover and Treſpaſs the Proceedings ſhall be after the accuſtomed Methods of the Common Law.

XXIV. Provided always, and it is the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, That the Complainants in Partition or Dower are not to recover any Penalty or Damages upon ſuch Action againſt the Defendants, for the Time the Complainants have been out of Poſſeſſion, other than what may accrue to them from the Commencement of their Right, which they may ſue for by due Courſe of Law.

XXV. And it is further Provided, That this Act or any Thing herein contained ſhall not extend to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, that hath or ſhall lend any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, or let any ſuch for any Time or Term of Years, or for a ſhorter Time, whoſe Leaſes or Agreements are expired; nor to an Attorney, Overſeer, or other Perſon who came by the Poſſeſſion of any ſuch Negroes or Slaves by Act or Conſent of the Claimers, or by ſome Perſons by, from, or under him, her, or them, and whoſe Poſſeſſion appears clearly to be but a bare Truſt, for and in all ſuch Caſes, the Party or Parties who make the Claim ſhall be put into Poſſeſſion of ſuch Negroes or Slaves by the ſaid Juſtices, in Manner and Form aforeſaid; and the ſame Proceedings are to be had in caſe of Refuſal, as of an illegal Detention, any Thing in this Law ſeeming to the contrary notwithſtanding; and in all Caſes where any Negroe or Negroes, Slave or Slaves unlawfully detained, are or ſhall be lent, rented, or hired out, the Borrower, Renter, or Hirer ſhall not incur or be ſubject to the Penalty of Five Pounds per Diem; but the Perſon lending, renting, or hireing out, ſhall be liable and ſubject to the ſame only, and be levied upon for it accordingly.

Of Slaves ſold at public Outcry.

XXVI. And for as much as many Guardians, Executors, and Adminiſtrators, by Connivance and Fraud do ſuffer Negroes under their Truſt to be under ſold, and often buy ſuch Negroes themſelves, or contrive that they be bought for them, to the great Loſs of Orphans, Creditors, Legatees, and all concerned, ſuch Negroes being ſold ſometimes for Half their Worth, even to the Ruin of the Plantations to which they belong, and this many Times when there are other Effects, by which Means ſuch Negroes might be preſerved; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Guardian, Executor, or Adminiſtrator ſhall conſent or agree with any Marſhal, Officer, Creditor, or other Perſon, to have any Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves belonging to the Eſtate which they or any of them have in Truſt as aforeſaid, to be extended or ſold at Outcry, or ſuffer or permit any ſuch Negro or Negroes to be ſold at Outcry, when there are other Effects, perſonal Eſtate of the deceaſed, liable to the Payment of any ſuch Debt, in ſuch Caſe the ſaid Guardian, Executor, or Adminiſtrator, and every or any of them ſo conſenting or agreeing, ſuffering or permitting, ſhall be and are hereby reſpectively liable to the Forfeiture of Fifty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland, for each and every Negro or other Slave ſo extended or ſold at Outcry, to her Majeſty, her Heirs and Succeſſors, for the Uſe of the Party grieved.

XXVII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That upon all Outcries of Negroes, there ſhall be Twenty Days for Redemption, as in Caſe of Lands, and until the Expiration of the ſaid Twenty Days no Property ſhall be transferred to the Purchaſer, who ſhall not be obliged to pay his Money for the Negroes purchaſed until the Expiration of Twenty Days, any Law or Statute to the contrary notwithſtanding: And during the ſaid Twenty Days, the Negroes ſo purchaſed ſhall remain in the Hands of the Purchaſer, he giving Security in double the Sum which the ſaid Negroes ſold for, to redeliver them to the Marſhal, if the Perſon or Perſons from whom they were attached, or their Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns, or the Perſon that hath the Title of the ſaid Negroes, ſhall, at any Time within the ſaid Twenty Days, make due Tender of, and pay unto the Marſhal that outcried them, or his lawful Deputy, the full Value of the Outcry and his lawful Charges; in which Caſe ſuch Purchaſer at Outcry ſhall deliver back all the Negroes and Slaves ſo brought and redeemed unto the ſaid Marſhal, who ſhall forthwith deliver them to the Perſon or Perſons that ſhall ſo redeem them; and if the Purchaſer ſhall refuſe, on ſuch Demand of the ſaid Marſhal, to deliver them to him, then ſuch Perſon ſo refuſing ſhall, from the Day of ſuch Refuſal, be deemed and adjudged an unlawful Detainer of the Poſſeſſion of all ſuch Negroes and Slaves, and be in all Reſpects ſubject and liable to be proſecuted for the ſame before the Two next Juſtices, and ſuffer the Penalties provided for in this Act.

XXVIII. Provided nevertheleſs, That if any of the ſaid Negroes ſhall die a natural Death between the Time of their being outcried, and the ſaid Demand of the ſaid Marſhal, in order to his reſtoring them to the Perſon ſo redeeming them, the ſaid Purchaſer at Outcry ſhall ſuffer no Damage or Loſs by ſuch Death, and ſhall be liable to deliver back ſuch only of them as are living at the Time of ſuch Demand made by the ſaid Marſhal; but if the ſaid Negroes ſo purchaſed at Outcry are not redeemed within the ſaid Twenty Days, then the Right and Property which the Debtor had in ſuch Negroes and Slaves ſhall diveſt and be ſettled in the Purchaſer; and the ſaid Marſhal ſhall paſs his Bill of Sale for the ſame accordingly, and then demand and receive the full Value of the Outcry from the Purchaſer, for the Uſe of the Creditor, which, if the ſaid Purchaſer ſhall refuſe to pay at that Time, he ſhall be ſubject and liable to ſuch Penalties and Forfeitures,

feitures as hereinbefore is appointed for ſuch as neglect or refuſe to pay for any Effects bought at Outcry, and ſhall be proceeded againſt accordingly.

XXIX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That for the better preſerving Negroes on Eſtates in this Iſland, and keeping them entire together from Ruin, by the Recovery of Legacies left by Teſtators, and juſt Debts due from their Eſtates, which might with more Eaſe be paid without injuring any Perſon concerned, by having a little longer Time for the Payment of ſuch Debts or Legacies, after they ſhall become due, it ſhall and may be lawful for any Executor, Adminiſtrator, or other Perſon in Truſt, not having ſufficient Effects in his or their Hands, belonging to the Teſtator, or the Eſtate that he or they are intruſted for, to pay and ſatisfy, or cauſe to be paid and ſatisfied any Legacy or juſt Debt after the ſame ſhall become due, from the Eſtate, that the Negroes may be preſerved on the Plantation, and prevented from being levied on and carried from it, which would inevitably ruin the ſame and put it out of a Capacity of recovering itſelf again, and what Money any Executor, Adminiſtrator, or other Perſon in Truſt ſhall pay, or ſatisfy, or cauſe to be ſatisfied, for the diſcharging ſuch Legacies and Debts as aforeſaid, the Eſtate ſhall ſtand and remain a Security for the Money paid, or ſatisfied to be paid as aforeſaid, with Intereſt for the ſame, at and after the Rate of £. 10 per Cent. per Annum, until the ſame ſhall be fully paid and ſatisfied.

Dying poſſeſſed of Slaves.

XXX. And whereas it often falls out, That after the Death of any Perſon or Perſons poſſeſſed of Negroes and Slaves, great Diſputes ariſe about the Title and Poſſeſſion of ſuch Slave or Slaves, ſo that ſeveral Perſons pretend Right to them, and get them many Times by indirect Means into their ſeveral Poſſeſſions, which proves oftentimes the Ruin of the Plantations, and the Perſons to whom they really belong, occaſioning long and tedious Law Suits, the Poſſeſſion not being hitherto in ſuch Caſes clearly ſettled, ſo that the Juſtice of the Peace may ſo ſafely proceed as the Caſe require; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that where any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall die ſeiſed or poſſeſſed of any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves as aforeſaid, the Executor or Executors, Adminiſtrator, Truſtee or Truſtees of ſuch Perſons ſhall have the Benefit of this Law, to have ſuch Poſſeſſion for and in Behalf of the Perſon or Perſons that have juſt Right to them, or any of them, for preſerving of them until the Title of ſuch Negroes and Slaves is ſettled and determined by due Courſe of Common Law or otherwiſe, and the ſaid Negroes ſhall continue on the Plantation of the Party deceaſed, until legally recovered by ſome Perſon rightfully claiming.

XXXI. Provided always, That the Advantages accruing for the Work of ſuch Negroes and Slaves be not miſapplied by ſuch Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Truſteees; but they and every of them ſhall be accountable to the Perſon or Perſons in whom the Title is found good.

Value of Slaves executed.

XXXII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That when any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, ſhall be hereafter executed, and the Juſtices and Freeholders or Field Officers ſhall have certified the Values of ſuch Negroes or Slaves as the Law directs, then if any Perſon or Perſons have any Right or Title to a Reverſion or Remainder in ſuch Negroes or Slaves, the ſame ſhall be by the ſaid Juſtices and Freeholders enquired into, upon or immediately after the Trial, and the Value of ſuch Reverſion or Remainder, after the Party injured is paid, ſhall be by them ſet and inſerted in the Certificate, and awarded to ſuch Perſons, or thoſe who repreſent them, and ſhall be by the Treaſurer of this Iſland accordingly paid out of the whole Value of ſuch Negroes or Slaves, the other Part being due to ſuch Perſon or Perſons who have a preſent Eſtate in ſuch Negroes or Slaves; the aforeſaid Enquiry to be made upon the Oath of the Party that demands Satisfaction, to be adminiſtered unto him by the ſaid Juſtices or Field Officers, who ſhall have no ſuch Certificate granted unto him until he ſhall ſwear whether there be a Reverſion, and in whom the Reverſion is (if any).

Carrying off Slaves.

XXXIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Captain, Maſter, or Commander of any Ship or Veſſel, or any other Mariner or Perſon, ſhall directly or indirectly carry off, or attempt, cauſe, or ſuffer to be carried off this Iſland, any Slave or Slaves belonging to the Inhabitants of this Iſland, without the Knowledge and Conſent of the Owner of ſuch Slave or Slaves, he ſhall forfeit for every Slave ſo carried off the Sum of £. 200 Current Money, and for every ſuch Negro or other Slave attempted to be carried off the Sum of £. 50 of like Money, to her Majeſty, her Heirs and Succeſſors, for the Uſe of the Owners of ſuch Slave or Slaves, to be recovered by Action of Debt in any of her Majeſty's Courts of Common Pleas held in this Iſland, againſt ſuch Commander, Maſter, or other Perſon ſo offending; and if any Slave or Slaves as aforeſaid ſhall be carried off, then againſt the Security of ſuch Ship or Veſſel in which ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be ſo illegally carried off, to which Action the Defendant or Defendants ſhall plead iſſuably, and Execution thereon to iſſue and be levied in the ſame Manner as by the Laws of this Iſland eſtabliſhing the Courts of Common Pleas and Proceedings therein is directed and appointed, any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding; out of which Forfeiture or Forfeitures, after the ſame ſhall be recovered and received, the Perſon and Perſons ſo recovering and receiving ſhall pay unto ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall inform or make appear the carrying off, or attempting to carry off, any Slave or Slaves as aforeſaid, One-third Part of the Sum recovered and received, and upon Neglect or Refuſal ſo to do, the ſaid Third Part ſhall be recovered before the Two next Juſtices of the Peace to the Place where the ſaid Owner lives, and Execution to iſſue and be levied as in caſe of Servants Wages is appointed.

Five Years Poſſeſſion.

XXXV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons who now is, are, or hereafter ſhall be in Poſſeſſion of any Negroes or Slaves, and have quietly, without lawful Interruption, poſſeſſed the ſame either by himſelf or any other Perſon or Perſons, whatſoever under him, or under any ſuch Perſon or Perſons whom he, ſhe, or they ſhall claim by the Space of Five Years laſt paſt, ſhall have a good Right and Title to the ſame as in caſe of Land, againſt all Perſons whatſoever, for and during the Eſtate whereof he, ſhe, or they are poſſeſſed and have a Right to.

XXXVI. Provided always, That this Act be not conſtrued ſo as to prejudice married Women, Perſons under the Age of One-and-Twenty Years, or of unſound Memories, or Perſons abſent from this Iſland, who ſhall proſecute their reſpective Titles within Two Years after their being unmarried, becoming of full Age or of ſound Memory, or arriving in this Iſland.

XXXVII. And it is hereby further Enacted and Declared, That all Perſons whatſoever, that ſhall hereafter make any Claim to any ſuch Negroes or Slaves within the Time limited by this Act, do by the ſaid Action, or ſome other, if brought within Five Years then next after, bring the ſame to Trial, and that Trial to be concluſive on the Plaintiff's Part for ever, and never to bring any other Action for the ſame, but be for ever barred, any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding; and it ſhall and may be lawful for any Perſon or Perſons to give this Act in Evidence on any Trial at Common Law.

XXXVIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Judges or Aſſiſtants of the reſpective Courts of Common Pleas, or any Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace, or any Officer of the Court of Common Pleas or other Courts concerned in the due Execution of this Act, ſhall refuſe or neglect to do and perform their reſpective Duties appointed and required of them in and by this Act, by Delays or otherwiſe, every ſuch Perſon ſo offending, upon due Proof thereof made before the Governor and Council, or Commander in Chief and Council for the Time being, ſhall be forthwith turned out of his Place; and if any Conſtable ſhall neglect or refuſe to do his Duty by this Act required, then the ſaid Juſtices of the Peace before whom the Matter or Cauſe lies, ſhall commit ſuch Conſtable to the common Goal, there to remain for the Space of Six Months without Bail or Mainprize, and ſhall further appoint the Execution of this Law, and their Order to be put into the Hands of ſome other Conſtable.

XXXIX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons duly ſummoned by virtue of this Act, or any Perſon ſummoned as Evidence in any Matter or Thing relating thereto, ſhall refuſe or neglect to anſwer to ſuch Queſtions as ſhall be required of them and each of them, or ſhall not appear, according to the legal Summons, to give their Evidence, all ſuch Offenders ſhall, by the Judge or Juſtices before whom the Matter lies, be forthwith committed to the common Gaol of this Iſland, there to be kept for Six Months, without Bail or Mainprize.

XL. Provided nevertheleſs that the Members of her Majeſty's Council in this Iſland, although they are Juſtices of the Peace, are hereby exempted from acting as Juſtices of the Peace on Complaint of Detinue of Negroes by this Act, and from the Penalties therein contained for not acting as ſuch, by reaſon they are the Judges of all Errors, if any Writ of Error ſhould be brought on any of their Proceedings therein; and if any Juſtice of Peace is related to either Party complaining or complained of, in ſuch Nearneſs of Blood or Affinity as is a legal Exception to a Juror in the Courts of Common Pleas, then and in ſuch Caſe the Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace may be excepted againſt by either Party before any Hearing be of the Matter, but not afterwards; and if ſuch Exception be true and juſt, of which his Fellow Juſtice is to be the Judge, then ſhall ſuch related Juſtice be exempted from hearing the Cauſe, and his Fellow Juſtice ſhall join himſelf to the next Juſtice of the Peace of the Quorum (if the Quorum Juſtice be wanting) not related to either of the Parties as aforeſaid, and theſe Two Juſtices ſhall be the proper and lawful Triers of the Poſſeſſion of Negroes and Slaves according to this Act, any Thing herein ſeeming to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Sales by public Outcry.

XLI. And whereas it many Times happens that Negroes and other Slaves are attached and ſold at public Outcry for and towards Satisfaction of public Levies, Parochial Taxes, Servants Wages, Proviſions of this Country's Produce, and for ſeveral Fines and Penalties made and laid on ſeveral Perſons by ſeveral Acts of this Iſland, whereon Executions are iſſued forth by Juſtices of the Peace, in many of which recited Caſes Records are not kept, or at leaſt very often miſlaid and loſt, ſo that Purchaſers of Negroes or other Slaves by Means thereof have ſometimes loſt their Right, for Want of Recourſe to the Records on which ſuch Outcry was made; to prevent which Evils for the future, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That when any Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, ſhall be attached and ſold at public Outcry for any of the Cauſes aforeſaid, the Conſtable or Conſtables, or other Officer or Officers who ſhall outcry the ſame, ſhall be obliged to give the Purchaſer at ſuch Outcry a Bill of Sale under his or their Hands and Seals, and therein recite the whole Proceedings, and ſet forth the Cauſe for which ſuch Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves was or were ſo attached and ſold, which ſaid Bill of Sale being duly proved and recorded in the Secretary's Office of this Iſland, ſhall veſt a good Right and Title in the Purchaſer againſt the Perſon or Perſons from whom the ſaid Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves ſhall be ſo attached, and againſt every other Perſon or Perſons who ſhall claim by, from, or under him, her, or them, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XLII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, for the future, ſhall preſume to ſhew any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slave, or other Effects whatſoever, to any Marſhal, Conſtable, or other Officer, for or towards the Satisfaction of any Demand whatſoever, made or to be made againſt him, her, or them, other than what e, ſhe, or they may legally ſhew in Satisfaction of ſuch Demand, in all and every ſuch Caſe the Perſon or Perſons ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay to the Party grieved the Sum of £. 200 Current Money of this Iſland for every ſuch Offence, to be recovered before any Two of the eighbouring Juſtices of the Peace, to the Party grieved and complaining, as in caſe of Servants Wages; and for the better Prevention and Diſcovery of ſuch evil Practices, all Marſhals, Con-tables, or other Officers, who, after Publication of this Act, ſhall attach any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, or other Effects whatſoever, and ſhall expoſe the ſame to Sale at public Outcry or or towards Satisfaction of any Demand whatſoever, the ſaid Marſhal, Conſtable, or other Of-icer, and all and every of them, are hereby ſtrictly obliged and required to ſet up or affix Notes n every Town of this Iſland, mentioning the Particulars of his or their Levy and Attachment, nd from whom, for what, and for Satisfaction of whom the ſame was made, and where and at hat Time the ſaid Outcry is to be, which ſaid Outcry ſhall be on the Tenth Day after the tting of ſuch Notes as aforeſaid; and in caſe the ſaid Negroes are not then outcried and ſold, ey ſhall not thereafter be outcried and ſold, but on the Tenth Day after other Notice given ereof, by Notes ſo ſet up as aforeſaid; and all and every Marſhal, Conſtable, or other Officer, r every Time he or they ſhall offend in this Particular, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of £. 100 Current Money of this Iſland to her Majeſty, her Heirs and Succeſſors, One Half to the Uſe f the Fortifications of this Iſland, and the other to the Informer, to be recovered as in aſe of Servants Wages; and if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall any Ways deſtroy, deface, ar, or pull down any ſuch Note or Notes, or ſhall cauſe or procure them, or any of them, to be eſtroyed, defaced, torn, or pulled down, before the ſaid Ten Days and Sale at Outcry ſhall be ver, on due Proof thereof before any Juſtice of the Peace in this Iſland, every ſuch Perſon ſhall rfeit and pay to her Majeſty, her Heirs and Succeſſors, the Sum of £. 10 Current Money r every Negro or Slave mentioned in ſuch Note or Notes, One Half to the Uſe of the Forti-cations of this Iſland, and the other to the Informer, to be recovered as in caſe of Servants Wages; but if no Negroes or Slaves are mentioned in ſuch Note or Notes, then the Party fending ſhall forfeit only the Sum of £. 10 for every ſuch Note or Notes, to be to the ſame ſes, and recovered in the ſame Manner as aforeſaid.

XLIII. And for as much as the ſeveral Complaints concerning Negroes and other Slaves in s Act mentioned, are appointed to be enquired into by the Two next or neighbouring Juſtices the Peace to the Party complaining, ſo that it may ſometimes happen that the ſaid Juſtices y differ in Opinion concerning any Complaint which ſhall come before them; Be it therefore acted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe of any ſuch Difference in Opinion, the ſaid ſtices may, and they are hereby impowered and required to take unto their Aſſiſtance the next oining Juſtice of the Peace, and them Three, or any Two of them, ſhall ſentence, adjudge, d determine the Matter in Complaint, any Thing in this Law to the contrary in any wiſe withſtanding.

XLIV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Caveats againſt ſend-

Sales by public Outcry.

ing off Negroes or other Slaves, which, for the future, ſhall be entered in the Secretary's Office of this Iſland, ſhall continue, and be of full Force, for the Space of One Year from the Day of the Date thereof, and no longer, unleſs then renewed for One Year longer, and ſo from Year to Year, as there ſhall be Occaſion.

27 Feb. 1739. N° 180.

AN ACT for amending an Act of this Iſland, intituled, An Act for the governing of Negroes, and for providing a proper Maintenance and Support for ſuch Negroes, Indians, or Mulattoes, as hereafter ſhall be manumitted or ſet free, as alſo for preventing certain Inconveniences from them, ariſing to the Inhabitants of this Iſland.

Preamble.
See N° 82, Ch. XII.

Clause I.
If the Juſtice and Freeholders, or the Majority, on the Trial of Slaves for Life, ſhall find the Crimes charged not heinous, nor the Criminal an old Offender, they may endeavour to compromiſe the Matter, and preſcribe all equitable Methods for ſaving the Life of ſuch Slave, and repairing the Loſs to the Proſecutor.

The Juſtice to iſſue Execution for the Sum to be paid to the Proſecutor, againſt the Owner or Poſſeſſor of the Criminal, to be proceeded on as in Caſe of Servant's Wages.
If the Juſtices and Freeholders cannot accord Matters, the Juſtices ſhall commit the Slave to Gaol, and certify the Evidence, and all their Proceedings, with their Opinions of ſuch Slave, to the Commander in Chief and Council, who are to determine the ſame, and give ſuch Directions therein as they ſhall think fit;
and the Offender to continue in Gaol at the Owners Expence till ſuch Determination.

WHEREAS the Sentence of Death paſſed by the Juſtices and Freeholders, in purſuance
of an Act of this Iſland, bearing Date the 8th Day of Auguſt 1688, intituled, "An Act for
"the governing of Negroes," againſt any Negro or other Slave tried before them, is im-
mediately put in Execution, without any Stay or Reſpite, whereby the Owner or Poſſeſſor
of ſuch Negro, or other Slave, is prevented from bringing a Writ of Error to reverſe the
Judgment or Sentence which, in ſome Inſtances, hath been thought erroneous, and many
Times, by the Malice or Ill-will of the Proſecutor, as well as by the Obſtinacy of the
Owner or Poſſeſſor of the Slave complained againſt, the Pains of Death have, in purſuance
of the Letter or Conſtruction of the ſaid Act, been inflicted on ſuch Slave, when more pro-
per and effectual Methods might have been uſed, if the Juſtices and Freeholders had been
impowered ſo to do; and thereby the large Sums of Money that have been paid out of the
Treaſury for ſuch executed Slave might and ought to have been ſaved, as well as the Life
of ſuch Slave preſerved; and whereas many Perſons in this Iſland having manumitted and
ſet free ſeveral Negroes and other Slaves without making proper Proviſions for their
Maintenance and Support, they, continuing their Baſeneſs, have, inſtead of ſupporting
themſelves by honeſt Labour and Induſtry, through Idleneſs and other Vices been
greatly injurious to the Inhabitants, in enticing and corrupting other Slaves t
ſteal, and rob their Owners, preſuming that as they cannot be tried as Slaves, the Evi-
dence and Teſtimony of a Slave cannot legally be received againſt them, and thereby hav
hitherto eſcaped with Impunity; to prevent and remedy the Miſchiefs and Inconvenience
before mentioned from happening hereafter, Be it Enacted by his Excellency the Honour
able Robert Byng, Eſquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief of this and all othe
His Majeſty's Caribbee Iſlands to Windward of Guadaloupe, &c. the Honourable the Mem
bers of His Majeſty's Council, and the General Aſſembly of this Iſland, and by the Autho
rity of the ſame, that for the future, if the Juſtices and Freeholders, or the major Part
them, on the Trial of any Negro or other Slave or Slaves for Life, for any of the Crim
mentioned in the Act or Statute aforeſaid, ſhall find that the Matters charged are not of
heinous Nature, nor the Criminal or Criminals to be an old Offender or Offenders, an
ſhall think him, her, or them an Object deſerving leſs Severity, the ſaid Juſtices and Fre
holders, or the major Part of them, ſhall, and they are hereby directed and impowered
uſe their beſt Endeavours to compromiſe the Offence between the Proſecutor and Owner
Poſſeſſor of ſuch Negro or Slave or Slaves, and preſcribe ſuch proper and effectual Metho
between both Parties, as to the ſaid Juſtices and Freeholders, or the major Part of them
ſhall appear to be meet, requiſite, and equitable, for ſaving the Life of ſuch Slave or Slave
and for ſatisfying and repairing the Loſs or Injury done to the Proſecutor, who ſhall, an
is hereby entitled to demand from the ſaid Juſtices an Execution, which they are hereby
rected and impowered to iſſue, to be proceeded on as in Caſe of Servants Wages, agai
the Owner or Poſſeſſor of any Slave or Slaves, for the Sum agreed to be paid in Satisfacti
for ſuch Offence, and not complied with, to ſuch Proſecutor; yet if the Means ſo preſcrib
ſhall not be agreed to by both, or either of the Parties concerned, but they, either, or a
of them, ſhall inſiſt to have the ſaid Slave or Slaves condemned and executed, according
the ſtrict Words and Appointment of the ſaid Act, then and in ſuch Caſe the ſaid Juſti
ſhall commit ſuch Slave or Slaves to the common Gaol of this Iſland, and ſhall certify
whole Evidence, and all their Proceedings, with their Opinion concerning the ſaid Slave
Slaves, to the Governor or Commander in Chief of this Iſland for the Time being, and Cou
cil, who ſhall and are hereby impowered and humbly deſired to hear and determine the ſa
and do therein what they think juſt and equitable, in either confirming, diſapproving,
altering the Appointments made by the ſaid Juſtices and Freeholders to prevent the Exe
tion of the ſaid Slave or Slaves, or to direct the ſaid Juſtices and Freeholders ſtrictly to
the ſaid Law in Force againſt the Offender or Offenders, who ſhall, at the Owner's or P
ſeſſor's Charge and Expence, continue in the common Gaol of this Iſland till ſuch Deter
nation ſhall be had and made.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if, on the Trial of any Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, before the ſaid Juſtices and Freeholders, and after Judgment of Death ſhall be given thereon, the Owner or Poſſeſſor or ſuch Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, or any Perſon in his, her, or their Behalf, ſhall deſire to appeal from ſuch Judgment, the Execution of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall, and is hereby directed to be ſtayed for the Space of Ten Days, that ſuch Owner or Poſſeſſor may have Time to apply to the Governor or Commander in Chief of this Iſland for the Time being, for a Writ of Error, for tranſmitting the Papers and Proceedings on ſuch Trial to the Court of Errors, there to be heard and determined; and in the mean Time the Criminal or Criminals ſhall, by the ſaid Juſtices, be committed to the common Gaol of this Iſland, there to continue, at the Owner's or Poſſeſſor's Charge and Expences, cloſely confined till the ſaid Ten Days ſhall be expired, or till ſuch Writ of Error ſhall be heard and determined; and the ſaid Court of Errors ſhall and is hereby fully authorized and impowered to give ſuch Judgment as may be proper, according as the Circumſtances of the Caſe ſhall appear, without being ſtrictly confined only to affirm or reverſe the Judgment or Sentence of the ſaid Juſtices and Freeholders; and ſuch Judgment ſo to be given by the ſaid Court of Errors ſhall, and is hereby declared to be binding and concluſive, and to be ſtrictly obſerved by all Parties concerned.

If after Judgment of Death ſhall be given, the Owner of ſuch Slave ſhall appeal the Execution of the Slave ſhall be ſtayed 10 Days, that ſuch Owner may apply for a Writ of Error, and the Matter ſhall be heard and determined by the Court of Errors.

The Criminal to be committed to Gaol, there to continue at the Owner's Expence, cloſely confined for 10 Days, or until the Writ of Error ſhall be determined.

Judgment of the Court of Errors to be concluſive.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Governor or Commander in Chief of this Iſland for the Time being, and Council, ſhall be, and they are hereby impowered and humbly deſired, if they think fit, to award Coſts againſt any Perſon who ſhall appear to be obſtinate or vexatious in not complying with what the Juſtice and Freeholders direct or appoint, or from bringing a Writ of Error from their Judgment, without having good Cauſe for ſo doing.

The Court of Error may award Coſts againſt any ſuch who ſhall appear obſtinate and vexatious.

Slaves; for their Regulation, &c.

8 Aug. 1688. N° 329.

IV. AND for the more effectual detecting, and puniſhing ſuch Perſons that trade with any Slaves for ſtolen Goods; Be it further Enacted, That where any Perſon ſhall be ſuſpected to trade as aforeſaid, any Two Juſtices of the Peace, or the Juſtices of the Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, ſhall have Power to take from him ſufficient Recognizance not to trade with any Slaves contrary to the Laws of this Iſland; and if it ſhall afterwards appear to the Juſtices of the Quarter Seſſions, that ſuch Perſon hath or hath had or ſhipped off any Goods ſuſpected to be unlawfully come by, ſuch Perſon being called before the Juſtices at the next Quarter Seſſions following, ſhall there be obliged to make reaſonable Proof of whom he bought, or how he came by the ſaid Goods, and unleſs he do it, his Recognizance ſhall be forfeited.

Trading with Slaves.

27 Oct. 1692. N° 380.

AN ACT for prohibiting the ſelling of Rum, or other ſtrong Liquors, to any Negro or other Slave.

WHEREAS many Enormities have been committed, and Miſchiefs hatched and contrived by Negroes, and other Slaves, when Opportunities have been given of meeting, and exceſſive drinking thereat; for Remedy thereof for the future, Be it Enacted by his Excellency Colonel James Kendal, Captain General and Chief Governor of this and other the Charibbee Iſlands, the Honourable the Council and General Aſſembly of this Iſland, and by the Authority of the ſame, that whatſoever Perſon or Perſons, after Publication hereof, ſhall ſell any Rum, or any other ſtrong Liquors, to any Negro or Slave, or any other Perſon for the Uſe of any Negro or Slave, and being convicted thereof, by the Oath of any Chriſtian, before the next Juſtice of the Peace, ſhall forfeit 20 s. Sterling for every ſuch Offence, the One Half to the Informer, the other Half to the Poor of the Pariſh where the Offender liveth, to be recovered by Warrant from the next Juſtice of the Peace, as in caſe of Servant's Wages.

Selling Rum, &c. to Slaves.

II. And if any White Perſon whatſoever ſhall buy any Rum, or other ſtrong Liquors, for any Negro or Slave, ſhall forfeit 20 s. for every ſuch Offence, to be recovered in Manner as aforeſaid,

ſaid, the One Half to the Informer, the other Half to the Poor as aforeſaid, or receive 10 Laſhes upon his or her bare Back, by Order of the next Juſtice, the Whipper to receive 15 d. to be paid by the Churchwarden, by Order of the ſaid Juſtice for the Time being.

6 Jan. 1708. N° 552.

AN ACT to prohibit the Inhabitants of this Iſland from employing their Negroes or other Slaves in ſelling or bartering.

Slaves trading.

WHEREAS ſundry Perſons do daily ſend their Negroes and other Slaves to the ſeveral Towns in this Iſland, and other Places, to ſell and diſpoſe of all Sorts of Quick Stock, Corn, Fruit, Pulſe, and other Things, under Colour of which they traffic among themſelves, and buy, receive, and diſpoſe of all Sorts of ſtolen Goods, to the great Damage of the Inhabitants of this Place; for Remedy whereof, and to the Intent poor People and Servants may not want Employment and Encouragement, Be it Enacted by his Excellency Mitford Crowe, Eſquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief of this and other the Charibbee Iſlands, lying and being to Windward of Guardeloupe, the Honourable the Members of her Majeſty's Council, and the General Aſſembly of this Iſland, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after Publication of this Act, no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall ſend or employ any Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, in ſelling, bartering, or diſpoſing of any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, Stock, Poultry, Corn, Fruit, Roots, or other Effects or Thing whatſoever, to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever; and if any White Perſon whatſoever ſhall be found buying of or bartering with any Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, any of the above enumerated Goods or Commodities, or any other Thing or Things whatſoever, he or ſhe ſhall for each Offence forfeit and pay the Sum of 5 l. Current Money of this Iſland to her Majeſty, her Heirs and Succeſſors, for the Uſe of the Informer, to be recovered by Complaint upon Oath to the next Juſtice of the Peace, who is hereby impowered and required to adminiſter the ſame; and if ſuch White Perſon ſhall not be able to pay his or her Fine, in ſuch Caſe he, ſhe, or they ſhall receive 21 Laſhes on the bare Back, by Order of the ſaid Juſtice, before whom ſuch Complaint ſhall come.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, who ſhall be found ſelling or bartering any the before-mentioned Goods or Commodities, ſhall have and receive, by Order of any Juſtice of the Peace, One and Twenty Stripes, on his or her bare Back, upon Proof thereof made by any White Perſon.

III. Provided that this Act do not extend to prevent any Negroes or other Slaves from ſelling any Stock or other Thing to his, her, or their Maſter, Miſtreſs, Chief Overſeer, or Manager, or to prevent any Negroes or other Slaves from ſelling Milk, Horſe Meat, or Fire Wood, to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever.

IV. Provided alſo, That all ſuch Negroes and other Slaves who are employed in ſelling Milk, Horſe Meat, or Fire Wood, ſhall have at all ſuch Times that he, ſhe, or they are ſelling the ſame, a metaled Collar locked about his or her Neck or Necks, Leg or Legs, with the Name of his or her Maſter or Miſtreſs engraved thereon, and the Name of the Pariſh wherein they live, and alſo the Name of the Perſon who made ſuch Collar.

V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any White Perſon or Perſons ſhall undertake to go with any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, or ſhall by any Means ſuffer him or herſelf to be procured to go with any Negro or other Slave, to diſpoſe of any Goods whatſoever, without the Conſent of the Owner of ſuch Negro or Slave, ſuch White Perſon or Perſons, upon Proof thereof before the next Juſtice of the Peace, ſhall forfeit and pay for the firſt Offence 20 s. Current Money to her Majeſty, her Heirs, and Succeſſors, to and for the Uſe of the Informer, to be recovered as in caſe of Servant's Wages, and for Want of Payment thereof, he or ſhe ſhall, by Order of the Juſtice before whom ſuch Complaint is made, receive One and Twenty Laſhes, on his or her bare Back; and for every Conviction afterwards of the like Offences, he or ſhe ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of 5 l. Current Money to her Majeſty, for the Uſe aforeſaid, or be puniſhed by receiving One and Twenty Laſhes on the bare Back.

VI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, ſhall preſume to make any ſuch Collars for Negroes Necks or Legs as aforeſaid, whereby any Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, may have the Cuſtody or keeping of them contrary to his, her, or their Maſter or Miſtreſs's Knowledge or Conſent, upon due Proof by the Oath of One or more credible Witneſſes, or the Parties own Confeſſion, before any One of her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace in this Iſland, the ſaid Juſtice ſhall iſſue his Warrant or Warrants againſt each and every ſuch Offender, for 10l. Current Money, to be levied as in caſe of Servant's Wages, to her Majeſty, for the Uſe of the Informer or Informers, and the Party guilty ſhall ſtand committed until the ſame be paid.

Hiring of Slaves.

VII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons inhabiting this Iſland, being Owner or Poſſeſſor of any Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, ſhall permit ſuch Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, to go at large, and hire out him, her, or themſelves to any Perſon or Perſons, or follow any Trade, Occupation, or Calling, and receive the Profits thereof, to him, her, or themſelves, or rendering to his or her ſaid Maſter or Miſtreſs, or to any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever for their Uſe, a daily, weekly, or monthly Sum of Money, or any other Income, or any Manner of Gratuity whatſoever, every ſuch Perſon ſo ſuffering ſuch Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, to go at large, or hire him, her, or themſelves as aforeſaid, for every ſuch Offence ſhall forfeit the Sum of 10l. Current Money for each Negro or other Slave, upon Conviction thereof, by the Oath of One or more credible Witneſſes, or the Parties own Confeſſion, before the Two next Juſtices of the Peace, to the Party complaining, to be recovered by Warrant from the ſaid Juſtices, as in caſe of Servant's Wages, to her Majeſty, her Heirs, and Succeſſors, the One Half to the Uſe of the Fortifications of this Iſland, and the other to the Informer, and ſhall by the ſaid Juſtices be obliged to give Security in the Sum of 100l. Current Money, that the ſaid Negro, or any other of his Negroes or Slaves, ſhall not for the future commit, by his Conſent, the aforeſaid Crime, and he, ſhe, or they ſhall ſtand committed until they perform the ſame.

VIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whatſoever Perſon or Perſons ſhall employ any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, without agreeing for them with the Owner, or ſuch Perſon as ſhall be in lawful Poſſeſſion of them, upon due Proof thereof made, he, ſhe, or they ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of 10l. Current Money, to the ſame Uſes, and to be recovered after the ſame Manner as is before expreſſed and mentioned, in caſe of any Perſons letting their Negroes go at large and hire out themſelves.

IX. And whereas the Inhabitants of this Iſland do often put Hooks and Rings or Collars, round their Negroes Necks and Legs that abſent themſelves, and run away from their Maſter's or Miſtreſs's Service, the better to diſtinguiſh them, ſo that hereby they may be apprehended and brought Home: And whereas of late ſome Perſons have, and do often take off ſuch Hooks and Rings, by which Means they are not known, and thereby keep out much longer from their Maſter's and Miſtreſs's Service, to their great Detriment and Damage; for Prevention of which, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any White Perſon or Perſons ſhall take off any Pot-hook, Ring, or Collar, from any Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves Neck or Necks, Leg or Legs, without Leave of their Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Overſeer, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of 10l. Current Money to her Majeſty, her Heirs, and Succeſſors, to be paid to the Owner of ſuch Negro, or other Slave, from whoſe Neck or Legs any Pot-hook, Ring or Collar ſhall be taken as aforeſaid, due Proof thereof being made before any of her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, or the Parties own Confeſſion, to be recovered as in caſe of Servant's Wages; and in caſe any Negro or Negroes ſhall be found guilty thereof, ſuch Negro or Negroes ſhall receive 40 Laſhes, on his or her bare Back, by Order of any One of her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace.

Trading with Slaves.

X. And whereas many Huckſters and other Perſons in this Iſland have, notwithſtanding the Forfeitures of ſeveral Laws heretofore made againſt the trading with Negroes, ſtill cunningly held, and privately carried on a private Correſpondence with them, and thereby very much encouraged Thefts and Robberies, to the great Damage of many of the Inhabitants of this Iſland; and whereas it is impoſſible altogether to diſcourage and find out ſuch evil Practices, without there be ſome fit Perſons appointed to diſcover, make known, and proſecute all ſuch Perſons as aforeſaid; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That within 20 Days after the Publication of this Act, the Clerk of the Markets of this Iſland ſhall, and is hereby required to hire Annually Two able Men, who ſhall be allowed and paid out of the public Treaſury of this Iſland, the Sum of 15l. current Money of this Iſland each per Annum; and ſuch Perſons, ſo to be appointed, ſhall have full Power and Authority to apprehend any Negro or Negroes that come into the ſaid Town to ſell or diſpoſe of any Goods or Commodities whatſoever, without being licenſed as aforeſaid, either by having ſome White Perſon with them, or a metalled Collar on his Neck or Leg, and ſhall alſo diligently inſpect the Dwelling Houſes, Huckſtering Shops, Markets, and all other ſuſpected Places within or near the ſaid Town; and in caſe they, or either of them, ſhall find or know of any White Perſon or Perſons that ſhall trade, barter, or any ways deal with any Negro or Negroes, they ſhall proceed againſt ſuch Perſon or Perſons as before in this Act is appointed, and in the like Manner againſt all Negro and Negroes; and for the more ſtrict Performance of the Duty required of the Perſons to be appointed as aforeſaid, they ſhall, before they enter upon their Office, appear before any One of her Majeſty's Juſtice of the Peace within the Town aforeſaid, and take the following Oath, viz.

> “ I, A. B. do ſincerely promiſe and ſwear, that I will diligently and carefully perform
> “ the Duty required of me by an Act of this Iſland, intituled, An Act to prohibit
> “ the Inhabitants of this Iſland from employing their Negroes, and other Slaves, in
> “ ſelling or bartering; and I will uſe my utmoſt Endeavours to diſcover and make
> “ known all ſuch Perſon and Perſons that ſhall any ways deal or trade with Negroes,
> “ or other Slaves, and as often as I ſhall diſcover or know of any ſuch, I will inform
> “ One of her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace thereof, and will proſecute all ſuch Per-
> “ ſon or Perſons to the utmoſt of my Power.
>
> “ So help me, GOD.”

XI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Juſtice of the Peace within this Iſland (the Members of her Majeſty's Council excepted) ſhall refuſe doing and performing all or any of the Matters and Things enjoined him by this Law, for the Space of Six Days after any Complaint ſhall be made to him, ſuch Juſtice ſhall forfeit to her Majeſty, to and for the Uſe of the Party grieved, the Sum of 10l. current Money, to be recovered before the next Juſtice of the Peace, to the Party complaining, as in caſe of Servants Wages, and be made incapable of ſerving in ſuch Poſt or Office for the future.

22d. May, 1733. No. 164.

An ACT for the better governing of Negroes, and the more effectual preventing the Inhabitants of this Iſland from employing their Negroes or other Slaves in ſelling or bartering.

Trading with Slaves, &c.

Preamble.

WHEREAS ſeveral good and wholeſome Laws have been made and provided for the Government of Negroes in this Iſland, and to prevent the Inhabitants from employing their own or other Negroes or Slaves in ſelling or bartering, which Laws, if duly put in Execution, would redound to the great Advantage and Benefit of the People of this Iſland, and prevent many Felonies and other Crimes and Abuſes daily committed by Negroes and other Slaves, to the great Impoveriſhment, Loſs and Damage of the Inhabitants; for the better Execution therefore of the ſaid Laws, and to prevent ſuch Enormities and Abuſes for the future,

CLAUSE I.
Juſtices of the Peace required to put the Laws for governing of Negroes in Force, particularly the Acts Nº 82 and Nº 116.

be it Enacted by his Excellency the Right Honorable Scroop Viſcount Howe, Baron of Cleonelly, his Majeſty's Captain-General and Governor in Chief of this and other the Charibbee-Iſlands to Windward of Guadaloupe, &c. the Honorable the Members of His Majeſty's Council, and the General Aſſembly of this Iſland, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after Publication of this Act, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for all or any of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace within this Iſland; and they are hereby required reſpectively to put the ſaid Laws forthwith in Execution, againſt all and every Perſon offending againſt the ſame, particularly the Act or Statute bearing Date the 8th Day of Auguſt, 1768, entituled, “ An Act for the governing of Negroes,” and one other Act bearing Date the 6th Day of January, 1708, entitled, “ An Act to prohibit the Inha-“ bitants of this Iſland from employing their Negroes or other Slaves in ſelling or “ bartering.”

Miniſters in each Pariſh ſhall, on 50 l. Penalty, publiſh the ſaid Laws with this Act in the ſeveral Pariſh Churches, on the Second or Third Sunday in January Yearly:
And the ſeveral Churchwardens ſhall furniſh them with Annual Copies for that Purpoſe, under the like Penalty.

II. And to the End that greater and better Notice may for the Time to come be had and taken of the ſaid Acts or Statutes, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral Rectors or officiating Miniſters of the reſpective Pariſhes within this Iſland for the Time being, ſhall, and they are hereby required, under the Penalty of 50l. to His Majeſty, to be recovered againſt him or them neglecting his or their Duty, by Action of Debt, in any of His Majeſty's Courts of Record in this Iſland, to be commenced and proſecuted by any Perſon that will ſue for the ſame, to cauſe the ſaid Acts or Statutes, together with this Act, a Copy whereof for that Purpoſe the Churchwardens of the reſpective Pariſhes within this Iſland for the Time being ſhall and they are hereby required, under the like Penalty of 50l. to be recovered in the like Manner, and to the ſaid Uſes as the ſaid Penalty on Rectors and officiating Miniſters, to provide and ſend Annually to the ſaid Rectors or officiating Miniſters, to be openly read in Church, immediately after divine Service on the ſecond Sunday in January, Yearly, or in caſe there ſhould be no Service on the ſecond Sunday aforeſaid, then on the Firſt Sunday after on which there ſhall be divine Service, One Half of the ſaid Penalties to be for the Informer, and the other Half for the Uſe of the Poor of each Pariſh where ſuch Neglect ſhall happen.

Application of the Forfeitures.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after Publication of this Act, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for every Conſtable within this Iſland, and to and for the Clerk or Clerks of the Market for the Time being, his or their Deputy or Deputies, who ſhall have taken the Oath appointed to be taken in and by the ſaid laſt mentioned Act, and to and for every other Perſon whatſoever, to ſeize and apprehend all ſuch Negroes and other Slaves in whoſe Cuſtody he or they ſhall find any Sugar Canes whole or in Pieces, Muſcovado or other Sugar, Syrup, Rum, or Molaſſes, Cotton, Ginger, Corn, or Grain of any Kind, Plate wrought or melted down, Iron, Lead, Copper, Pewter, Braſs, Tin, or other Goods of what Nature or Quality ſoever; and likewiſe to ſeize and take from ſuch Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, all ſuch Goods as ſhall be ſo found in his or their Cuſtody, and the ſaid Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, together with ſuch Goods to carry before the next or neighbouring Juſtice of the Peace, before whom, if ſufficient Proof ſhall not be made to his Satisfaction, that the ſame Goods were delivered or ſent by the Maſter or Miſtreſs of ſuch Negro or other Slave, or by ſuch as ſhall act under him or her, to be ſold or otherwiſe diſpoſed of for his or her Uſe, and with a Ticket for that Purpoſe, and under the ſame Reſtrictions, Directions, and Appointments as by the ſaid former Laws or either of them is required and enacted, the ſaid Goods and every of them ſhall be adjudged forfeited, and thereupon the ſame, or ſo much thereof as the ſaid Juſtice in his Diſcretion ſhall think fit, ſhall by ſuch Juſtice be forthwith ſent to the Common Gaol of this Iſland, there to be diſtributed or diſpoſed of among the Priſoners in Gaol, as the Provoſt, Marſhal, or his Deputy, having a juſt regard to the Poverty and Circumſtance of each Priſoner, ſhall in his Diſcretion think fit and reaſonable; and in caſe any of the aforementioned Goods which ſhall be ſuſpected to have been ſtolen, ſhall be found in the Cuſtody or Keeping of any White Perſon, or that the ſame ſhall be found ſelling or expoſed to Sale at any Door, Window, or other Place, in any of the Towns of this Iſland, or in or near the Roads leading thereto, the ſame ſhall and may be alſo ſeized upon or taken by any of the Perſons aforeſaid, who ſhall think proper to ſeize the ſame, and in like Manner carried to the next or neighbouring Juſtice of the Peace, before whom, if it ſhall not appear to his Satisfaction that the ſame and every Part and Parcel thereof was legally and honeſtly come by or bought from the true, rightful, and lawful Owner, or from ſome Negro or other Slave ſufficiently authorized to diſpoſe thereof, as by the ſaid former Laws is directed, all and every ſuch Goods ſhall likewiſe be adjudged forfeited, and the Party or Parties claiming the ſame, or in whoſe Cuſtody, Poſſeſſion, or Keeping the ſame were found, and every Negro or Slave which ſhall appear to be anywiſe concerned in the ſame, either by bringing the ſaid Goods, or any of them to Town, or taking upon them to ſell or expoſe, or offering the ſame to Sale, ſhall be proceeded againſt as in and by the ſaid former Laws, or either of them, or any other Law, Act, or Statute of this Iſland, is directed or appointed; and the Goods ſo taken and adjudged forfeited, or ſo much thereof as the ſaid Juſtice ſhall think proper, ſhall in like Manner be forthwith ſent to the Common Gaol, there to be diſpoſed of as hereinbefore is directed and appointed.

Conſtables, Clerks of the Markets, or any other Perſon, may apprehend Negroes in whoſe Cuſtody Sugar Canes, Sugar, Rum, &c. or other Goods are found, to take ſuch away, and carry them with the Negroes, &c. before a Juſtice,

who ſhall condemn the Goods to the Uſe of the poor Priſoners in Goal, if it doth not appear that they were delivered to the Negro by the Maſter to be ſold for his Uſe, and with a Ticket as directed by N° 82 or N° 116.

Goods ſuſpected to be ſtolen, and found in the Poſſeſſion of a White Perſon may alſo be ſeized and carried before a Juſtice;

If it doth not appear they were honeſtly come by, they ſhall in like Manner be forfeited and appraiſed.

The Perſon in whoſe Cuſtody they are found, and every Slave concerned, to be proceeded againſt as by former Laws are directed.

Provided always, and it is the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, that if the true lawful Owner of any Goods ſo to be ſeized ſhall appear to ſuch Juſtice before whom the ſame ſhall be carried for his Judgment and Adjudication thereon, and whoſe Determination concerning the ſame ſhall be definitive and concluſive to all Parties, then and in ſuch Caſe Reſtitution thereof ſhall forthwith be made to the rightful Owner or Proprietor of ſuch Goods, he or ſhe paying any Sum not exceeding Five Shillings, as ſhall by ſuch Juſtice be adjudged reaſonable to the Perſon or Perſons who ſeized the ſame; but in caſe the Owner or Proprietor of any Plate or other valuable Goods ſo to be ſeized or taken may not preſently be known, the Juſtice before whom ſuch Plate or other valuable Goods ſhall be carried, (the Members of His Majeſty's Council excepted, unleſs they think proper to act) is hereby required, under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered before any other of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for His Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, One Half thereof to the Informer, and the other Half to the Party grieved, to give public Notice in Writing of ſuch Seizure of ſuch ſtolen Plate, or other valuable Goods, with the Marks and beſt Deſcription thereof that can or may be given; and ſuch Notice in Writing ſhall, by Nine o'Clock in the Morning of One of the Two next Sundays after ſuch Plate or other valuable Goods ſhall be brought or carried to ſuch Juſtice, be affixed to every Church Door in the reſpective Pariſhes of this Iſland, there to remain till after the Sunday following, and, in the mean Time, viz. on the Wedneſday or Thurſday between the Sundays aforeſaid, the ſame Plate or other Goods to be deſcribed in ſuch Notice, ſhall be publicly cried between the Hours of Nine and Twelve in the Forenoon, in the Towns of Saint Michael and Speights, or Little Briſtol, and if in Ten Days after ſuch Notice ſhall be ſo affixed, the rightful and lawful Owner of

Proviſo.

If the Owner of ſuch Goods ſo ſeized appear before the Juſtice, they ſhall be reſtored on his paying the Perſon ſeizing them any Sum not above 5 s.

If the Owner of Plate or other valuable Goods ſeized, is not known, the Juſtice, under the Penalty of 20 l. ſhall give Notice, with the Deſcription thereof in Writing, to be affixed to, and remain on every Church Door in the Iſland, Two Sundays.

To be alſo cried on the Wedneſday or Thurſday between the ſaid Two Sundays, in the Towns of St. Michael and

Streights. If the Owner does not appear in 10 Days after, the Goods ſhall be ſold, and the Juſtice receive 20s. The Remainder to be applied, Half to the Party grieved, or among the Poor of the Pariſh, or among the Priſoners in Gaol and the ſaid Poor, as the Juſtice ſhall order.

If the Owner ſhall appear, and prove his Right, Reſtitution ſhall be made on his paying 5s. to the Captor, and 20s. to the Juſtice.

ſuch Plate or Goods ſhall not appear before ſuch Juſtice, and make out his or her Claim, Right, or Property thereto, then and not before it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch Juſtice to ſell or diſpoſe of ſuch Plate and Goods at public Outcry, in the Market Town in the Precinct, according to the Method uſed by the Marſhal of the Court of Common Pleas, One Half thereof, after deducting Twenty Shillings for the Care and Trouble of ſuch Juſtice in advertiſing, and crying, and ſelling of the ſaid valuable Goods, according to the Directions of this Law, for the Uſe of the Informer, and the other Half to be diſtributed as aforeſaid, or among the Poor of the Pariſh where ſuch Sale ſhall be made, or amongſt the Priſoners in the common Gaol and the ſaid Poor, in ſuch Proportions as the ſaid Juſtice in his Diſcretion ſhall think proper; but in Caſe the true rightful and lawful Owner ſhall, in the mean Time, appear before ſuch Juſtice by himſelf, or other Perſon lawfully authorized thereto, and ſhall make due Proof of his Right or Property to the Satisfaction of the ſaid Juſtice, then and in ſuch Caſe Reſtitution of all ſuch Plate, and other valuable Goods, ſhall be forthwith made to ſuch Owner or Proprietor claiming the ſame, he or ſhe paying Five Shillings to the Informer or Captor of ſuch Plate or Goods, together with Twenty Shillings to ſuch Juſtice for his Care and Trouble in the Execution of his Office, and giving ſuch Notice as hereinbefore directed, and cauſing the ſame to be publicly cried as aforeſaid, any Thing hereinbefore, or any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage ſeeming to the contrary hereof in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

Planting.

No Negro allowed to plant Cotton or Ginger for his own Uſe, and if found expoſing any to Sale, the Goods to be deemed ſtolen, and the Slave puniſhed as directed by Cl. III.

Any Perſon buying ſuch Goods of a Slave, ſhall be ſubject to the ſame Penalties as thoſe that buy ſtolen Goods, or deal with Negroes, are by any former Law.

IV. And whereas it is very inconvenient to the Inhabitants of this Iſland, eſpecially to the Cotton and Ginger Planters, that Negroes or other Slaves ſhould be at Liberty to plant any Quantities of Cotton or Ginger, for that, under Pretence thereof, great Frauds and Felonies are frequently committed, and clandeſtine Trade, by Means thereof, is daily carried on between ill-diſpoſed White Perſons and Negroes or Slaves; for Prevention whereof for the future, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act, it ſhall not be lawful for any Negro or other Slave to plant to his own or other Uſe than that of his Maſter any Cotton or Ginger whatſoever; and that if any Negro or other Slave ſhall be found with any ſuch, or expoſing the ſame to ſale, ſuch Cotton and Ginger ſhall be deemed as ſtolen Goods, and the ſame Proceedings, Penalties and Forfeitures ſhall be had, made, and proſecuted thereon againſt ſuch Negro or other Slave, as in the Caſes hereinbefore mentioned; and any Huckſter or other Perſon who ſhall be convicted of dealing with or buying any ſuch Cotton or Ginger from ſuch Negro or other Slave, ſhall be ſubject to the ſame Penalties and Proceedings as by the ſaid Two laſtmentioned Acts or Statutes, or any other Act or Statute of this Iſland touching ſtolen Goods, or trading with Negroes or other Slaves are already inflicted, directed, or appointed, any former Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

If the Perſon ſeizing ſuch Goods do not in 2 Days carry them before the next Juſtice, he ſhall pay any Sum not above 10l. to the Party grieved;

and for Want of Effects, to be committed to Gaol till paid.

V. Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That in caſe any of the Perſons aforeſaid, who ſhall ſeize or take any of the Goods aforeſaid, ſhall fail or neglect to carry the ſame in Two Days after, before the next Juſtice as aforeſaid, in order to have and receive his Judgment or Determination thereupon, every ſuch Perſon ſo offending, and convicted thereo before ſuch Juſtice, ſhall forfeit and pay to the Party grieved any Sum not exceeding Te Pounds, at the Diſcretion of ſuch Juſtice, the ſame to be levied by Warrant under his Hand and Seal, directed to any Conſtable, by Diſtreſs and Sale of any of the Goods or Chattels o the Party offending as aforeſaid, as in caſe of Servants Wages, and in caſe Goods of th Party ſo offending ſhall not be found ſufficient to ſatisfy the Sum adjudged againſt him then and in ſuch Caſe the Perſon ſo offending ſhall be apprehended and conveyed to th common Gaol, there to remain until Satisfaction ſhall be made to the Party grieved, as i caſe of Executions from any Courts of Common Law in this Iſland.

Proviſo.
If any Negro having Charge of a Carriage, &c. ſhall be ſeized, and ſuch Carriage, &c. is detained, they ſhall be diſcharged on giving Security that ſuch Negro ſhall be forth-coming.

Provided alſo, That if any Negroes or other Slaves who ſhall have Charge of an Waggon, Cart, Cattle, Horſes, or Aſſes belonging to their Maſter or Miſtreſs, ſhall be ſeize and apprehended in purſuance of this Law, whereby ſuch Carriage, Cattle, Horſes, or Aſſe may be detained to the great Prejudice of their Owners, and more particularly to ſuch as liv at great Diſtances from ſeveral Towns in this Iſland, they ſhall be forthwith diſcharged upo reaſonable Security being given to ſuch Juſtice of the Peace before whom ſuch Negroes Slaves ſhall be brought, that ſuch Negroes or Slaves ſhall be forth coming in ſuch Tim as ſuch Juſtice in his Diſcretion ſhall think fit and reaſonable, or as the caſe ſha require.

Receivers of ſtolen Goods not proſecuted as Principals, to be proceeded againſt as Acceſſaries after the Fact committed;

VI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any ſtolen Goo ſhall be found in the Cuſtody of any Perſon whatſoever, and that the Perſon from whom t ſame were ſtolen, or any other Perſon, cannot take upon him to ſwear or depoſe againſt ſu Perſon in whoſe Cuſtody ſuch Goods were found, as the actual Thief or Stealer thereof, eve ſuch Perſon ſhall be proceeded againſt as Receivers of ſtolen Goods knowing the ſame to ſtolen are proceeded againſt in that Part of Great Britain called England, and he or th ſh ſhall be taken and deemed an Acceſſary or Acceſſaries to ſuch Felony after the Fact, and ſhall incur the ſame Puniſhment as an Acceſſary or Acceſſaries to Felony after the Fact committed.

VII. Provided always, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Court where ſuch Offence ſhall be tried, to order and direct ſuch Acceſſary or Acceſſaries to be proſecuted as for a Miſdemeanor, before the Principal ſhall be convicted, as to ſuch Court, from the Nature and Circumſtances of the Caſe, ſhall ſeem proper; and if thereof convicted, ſhall be puniſhed by Fine and Impriſonment, which ſhall exempt ſuch Offender from being puniſhed as Acceſſary to the Felony, though the Principal ſhould be afterwards convicted; any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage, to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

And the Court ſhall order ſuch Acceſſary to be proſecuted for a Miſdemeanor before the Principal is convicted, which ſhall exempt him from the farther Puniſhment.

9 Aug. 1749. No 180.

VIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whenever any Goods or Things, taken away from any Slave, ſhall be brought before any Juſtice of the Peace, in order to be condemned, by virtue of any Act or Acts of this Iſland, before Condemnation ſhall be made thereof, the Owner, or reputed Owner, of ſuch Goods and Things, if he or ſhe be known, and can be found, ſhall be ſummoned before ſuch Juſtice; who is hereby required to hear what ſuch Owner may have to ſay or can alledge againſt ſuch Condemnation, and, upon due Conſideration of the whole Matter, to reſtore ſuch Goods and Things to the ſaid Owner, or condemn them, as the Caſe may require: But if ſuch Owner be not known, or cannot be found, or, being ſummoned, ſhall not appear before the ſaid Juſtice within ſome reaſonable and convenient Time by him to be appointed, the ſaid Juſtices, in thoſe Caſes, ſhall and may, nevertheleſs, proceed againſt ſuch Goods and Things in ſuch Manner as in and by ſuch Act or Acts is required and directed.

When Goods are taken away from any Slave, and carried before a Juſtice for Condemnation, he ſhall ſummon the Owner or reputed Owner before him, to ſhew Cauſe, &c. and, upon due Conſideration, the Juſtice may condemn or reſtore the Goods.

If the Owner cannot be found, or will not appear, the Juſtice to proceed as directed by former Acts. See an Act paſſed March 15th, 1747, which is ſince expired.

31ſt Auguſt 1784.

An ACT to amend and enforce ſeveral Acts of this Iſland, particularly the Act, Number Eighty-two, paſſed the Eighth Day of Auguſt One thouſand Six hundred and Eighty-eight, intitled, An Act for the governing of Negroes; the Act, Number One hundred and Sixteen, paſſed the Sixth Day of January One thouſand Seven hundred and Eight, intitled, An Act to prohibit the Inhabitants of this Iſland from employing their Negroes or other Slaves in ſelling or bartering; and the Act, Number One hundred and Sixty-four, paſſed the Twenty-ſecond Day of May One thouſand Seven hundred and Thirty-three, intitled, An Act for the better governing of Negroes, and the more effectual preventing the Inhabitants of this Iſland from employing their Negroes or other Slaves in ſelling or bartering.

Trading of Slaves.

WHEREAS the Proviſions made in and by the ſeveral Acts of this Iſland, bearing Date the Eighth Day of Auguſt One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-eight, intitled, An Act for the governing of Negroes; the Act, bearing Date the Sixth Day of anuary One thouſand Seven hundred and Eight, intitled, An Act to prohibit the Inhabitants of this Iſland from employing their Negroes, or other Slaves, in ſelling or bartering; nd the Act, bearing Date the Twenty-ſecond Day of May One thouſand Seven hundred nd Thirty-three, intitled, An Act for the better governing of Negroes, and the more ffectual preventing the Inhabitants of this Iſland from employing their Negroes or other laves in ſelling or bartering; have been all found inſufficient to prevent the pernicious Trade carried on between ill-diſpoſed White or other Free Perſons and Negroes, and other laves, for Cotton and Ginger: Therefore, for the more effectual remedying and preventing ereof, and for puniſhing Offenders in future;

I. Be it Enacted by his Excellency David Parry, Eſquire, His Majeſty's Captain General, overnor and Commander in Chief of this Iſland, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice Admiral the ſame, the Honourable the Members of His Majeſty's Council, and the General ſembly of this Iſland, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from and immediately after e Publication of this Act, no Huckſter, Trader, or any other Perſon whatſoever, all deal with any Slave or Slaves for any Cotton or Ginger; and if any Huckſter, Trader, other Perſon, ſhall at any Time be ſuſpected of having bought of or dealt with any Slave Slaves, for any Cotton or Ginger, and Oath made of ſuch Suſpicion before a Juſtice of the Peace, any Conſtable or Conſtables, being thereunto authorized by Warrant of ſuch Juſtice before whom ſuch Oath ſhall be made, may and ſhall have Power and Authority, and is hereby required to enter into and ſearch (in ſuch Manner, and with ſuch Power and Authority, as in Caſes where Goods are ſtolen, or ſuſpected to be ſtolen) the Houſe or Houſes, Outhouſes, or other Places, belonging to any ſuſpected Perſon or Perſons, and in caſe Cotton or Ginger ſhall there be found, ſuch Conſtable or Conſtables ſhall apprehend the Perſon or Perſons in whoſe Poſſeſſion the ſame ſhall be, and carry him, her, or them, together with the Cotton or Ginger found in his, her, or their Poſſeſſion, before the ſaid Juſtice under whoſe Warrant he or they acted; and if ſuch Perſon or Perſons do not give a ſatisfactory Account to ſuch Juſtice how he, ſhe, or they came by ſuch Cotton or Ginger, either by producing ſome White or Free Perſon, of whom he, ſhe, or they bought the ſame, and that ſuch White or Free Perſon was legally entitled to ſell the ſame, or ſome credible Witneſs to depoſe upon Oath that the ſaid Cotton or Ginger was bought of ſome White or Free Perſon legally entitled to make Sale thereof, that then ſuch Perſon or Perſons not giving ſuch Account, nor producing ſuch Witneſs as aforeſaid, ſhall be preſumed to have bought ſuch Cotton or Ginger from a Slave.

II. And if the Perſon or Perſons in whoſe Poſſeſſion ſuch Cotton or Ginger is found, ſhall produce a White or Free Perſon of whom he, ſhe, or they bought the ſame, and the ſaid White or Free Perſon, when produced, ſhall not, before the ſaid Juſtice, give ſuch Evidence as aforeſaid, to prove that he or ſhe either raiſed the ſame upon his or her Lands, or bought it from ſome other White or Free Perſon legally entitled to ſell the ſame, he or ſhe ſhall likewiſe be preſumed to have bought it from a Slave, and ſo from Perſon to Perſon, until the Firſt Offender ſhall be diſcovered; and every Perſon or Perſons buying or dealing with a Slave for Cotton or Ginger, or ſo preſumed to have done as aforeſaid, ſhall be bound to the next Court of Grand Seſſions to be held for the Body of this Iſland, and there proſecuted as a Receiver or Receivers of ſtolen Goods, knowing them to be ſtolen, in the Manner that Receivers of ſtolen Goods are proſecuted before the Principal is convicted, and on Conviction by the Verdict of a Jury (notwithſtanding the lawful Owner of ſuch Cotton or Ginger ſo found ſhall not be known, nor the Identity of the ſaid Cotton or Ginger proved) proſecuted by Fine and Impriſonment, the Fine to be, at leaſt, the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland, to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, One Moiety of which to be to His Majeſty's Attorney General of this Iſland for the Time being, as a ſmall Compenſation for his Trouble in proceeding and bringing ſuch heinous Offender to Juſtice, and the other Moiety to the Perſon who proſecuted the ſaid Offender.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That after the Conviction of the ſuſpected Perſon or Perſons as aforeſaid, the Cotton or Ginger ſo found in his, her, or their Poſſeſſion as aforeſaid, ſhall be condemned by the ſaid Juſtice, and diſtributed, the One Half to the Conſtable who executed the Writ, and the other Half to the Churchwarden of that Pariſh in which the ſame was found, to be by the ſaid Churchwarden fairly diſpoſed of at Market Price, and the Money ariſing therefrom to be accounted for by him with the Veſtry of that Pariſh, and to be diſpoſed of as the ſaid Veſtry ſhall order; any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

IV. And in caſe any Churchwarden ſhall fail to account in Manner aforeſaid, he ſhall forfeit and pay double the Value of ſuch Cotton or Ginger, to be recovered from him by the Veſtry, or either of them, of ſuch Pariſh, before any Juſtice of the Peace, as in Caſe of Servants Wages, and applied to the Uſe of the ſaid Pariſh.

V. And, to prevent the evil Practice of Perſons who employ their Slaves, as well as White People, Free Mulattoes, and Free Negroes, in going about and procuring Cotton and Ginger from Slaves; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any White or Free Perſon ſhall employ any Slave or Slaves, or any White Perſon, Free Mulatto, or Free Negro, in going about the Streets in any Town, or the broad Roads or Places in any Pariſh in the Country, to procure any Cotton or Ginger from Slaves for their Owners, or Perſons employing them for that Purpoſe, every White Perſon, Free Mulatto, or Free Negro; ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, be committed by the ſaid Juſtice to the Common Gaol of this Iſland, there to remain for the Space of Three Months; and the Perſon or Perſons ſo employing ſuch Slave or Slaves, White Perſon, Free Mulatto, or Free Negro, upon Conviction thereof, before any Juſtice of the Peace, by One or more credible Witneſs or Witneſſes, ſhall forfeit and pay, for every ſuch Offence, the Sum of Fifty Pounds, Current Money of this Iſland, to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, to be raiſed by Warrant of the ſaid Juſtice, as in Caſe of Servants Wages, and applied, the One Half to the Perſon who ſhall proſecute the ſaid Offender, and the other Half to the Churchwarden of that Pariſh where the Offence was committed, for the Uſe of the ſaid Pariſh; and any Conſtable, or other White Perſon whatſoever

Trading of Slaves.

ſoever, is hereby fully authorized and impowered to take up any ſuch Slave, White Perſon, Free Mulatto, or Free Negro, and to carry him, her, or them before any Juſtice of the Peace; who is hereby required to call before him the Owner of ſuch Slave or Slaves, or Employer of ſuch White or Free Perſon, and proceed againſt them in Manner aforeſaid.

VI. And any Conſtable having a Writ from a Juſtice of the Peace, in purſuance of any the Orders of this Act, is hereby authorized and impowered to take to his Aſſiſtance ſuch Perſon as he ſhall find neceſſary to aſſiſt him in the Performance of his Duty; and if any ſhall refuſe or neglect to aſſiſt the ſaid Conſtable, he ſhall, on Conviction before any Juſtice of the Peace, forfeit the Sum of Five Shillings, to be levied, by Warrant of the ſaid Juſtice, by Diſtreſs, and if no Diſtreſs can be found, to be committed to the Common Gaol of this Iſland, there to remain for the Space of One Week. And if any Perſon ſhall reſiſt the Conſtable in the due Execution hereof, he ſhall, on Conviction before any Juſtice, forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds, by Warrant of the ſaid Juſtice, by Diſtreſs, and if no Diſtreſs can be found, to be committed to the Common Gaol of this Iſland, there to remain for the Space of Three Months.

VII. And whereas it has been found by Experience, that Slaves have procured Tickets (through the Means of evil-diſpoſed Perſons, in the Names of their Owners) for carrying Cotton to Market, in order to enable them to ſell ſuch Cotton, when, in Fact, ſuch Tickets have been obtained without the Privity or Conſent of ſuch Owner: To remedy which for the future, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave or Slaves ſhall be found with any Cotton or Ginger, carrying the ſame to Market or elſewhere, and with a Ticket for that Purpoſe (unleſs ſuch Ticket ſhall be ſigned by the Owner or chief Overſeer of ſuch Slave or Slaves, or the Owner of ſuch Cotton or Ginger) any Conſtable may, and it ſhall be lawful for him, to carry ſuch Slave or Slaves, together with ſuch Cotton, Ginger, and Ticket, before any Juſtice of the Peace; and the ſaid Juſtice is hereby required to cite the Owner of the ſaid Slave, or his, her, or their legal Repreſentative, to appear, and prove clearly, to the Satisfaction of the ſaid Juſtice, that ſuch Cotton or Ginger was really and bona fide the Property of the Owner of ſuch Slave; and in Caſe the ſaid Owner, or his, her, or their legal Repreſentative, ſhall not appear before ſuch Juſtice, or appearing, ſhall fail in ſuch Proof, the ſaid Cotton or Ginger ſhall be forfeited, and diſtributed in Manner aforeſaid.

VIII. And any White Perſon finding Cotton or Ginger in the Poſſeſſion of any Slave or Slaves, carrying the ſame to Market, or elſewhere, and without a Ticket, ſhall and may ſeize ſuch Cotton, Ginger, and Slave, and carry the ſame before the next Juſtice of the Peace; who ſhall condemn the ſaid Cotton or Ginger to the Uſes aforeſaid, unleſs the Owner of ſuch Slave or Slaves, or the Owner of ſuch Cotton or Ginger, ſhall appear, and prove, to the Satisfaction of ſuch Juſtice, that ſuch Cotton or Ginger is his or her Property, and that he or ſhe came fairly and legally by the ſame.

IX. And any Juſtice of the Peace failing in any of the Duties enjoined him by this Act, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, to be recovered by the Churchwarden of that Pariſh where the Offence was committed, in the Court of Common Pleas for that Precinct where ſuch Juſtice reſides, by Action of Debt, and to be applied to the Uſe of ſuch Pariſh: Provided always, That every other Part of the ſaid recited Acts, which are not hereby altered or amended, ſhall be and remain in full Force, to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever.

X. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Action or Suit ſhall at any Time be commenced or brought againſt any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, for or by Reaſon of any Matter or Thing which he, ſhe, or they ſhall do in purſuance of this Act, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Perſon or Perſons ſo ſued or proſecuted to plead the General Iſſue, and give this Act, or any other ſpecial Matter, in Evidence; and if a Verdict is found for the Defendant or Defendants in ſuch Action, or the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs become Nonſuit, or ſuffer any Diſcontinuance thereof, that in ſuch Caſe ſuch Defendant or Defendants ſhall have Treble Coſts, which he, ſhe, or they have been at in Defence of ſuch Action or Suit, for which the ſaid Defendant or Defendants ſhall have the like Remedy as in other Caſes where Coſts are given for Defendants.

9 Aug. 1749. N° 196.

An ACT for rendering more effectual, and for ſupplying many Defects in the ſeveral Laws of this Iſland for the governing of Negroes.

Slaves fighting and quarrelling.

CLAUSE I. Any Juſtice may, upon due Complaint, iſſue his Warrant for apprehending Negroes charged with fighting, quarrelling, ſwearing, Drunkenneſs, obſcene Speeches, or other Miſbehaviour, or making, ſelling, or firing Squibs, &c.

See N° 206, Cl. III.

Conſtables may without a Warrant apprehend Slaves offending as aforeſaid, and carry them before a Juſtice.

And Slaves committing either of the ſaid Offences in the View or hearing of a Juſtice, or convicted before him, to be whipped, according to the Nature of the Offences, &c. not exceeding 39 Laſhes. The Puniſhment of Women big with Child to be reſpited.

WHEREAS divers Miſchiefs do often happen, and frequent Diſorders are occaſioned in and about the Towns and other Parts of this Iſland, by the notorious fighting, quarrelling, and other evil and daring Practices of Negroes, and other Slaves, openly carried on in the public Streets and Highways, to the Diſturbance of the general Quiet of the Inhabitants; which has been in a great Meaſure owing to the Indulgence and Countenance given by ſome Maſters and Miſtreſſes to their Slaves: And whereas, though there is no expreſs Law for the Puniſhment of the ſaid Offences, yet it has been uſual, from the Neceſſity and ſuppoſed Reaſon of the Thing, for Magiſtrates to puniſh the ſame by Whipping, as directed in the like Caſes; which however has of late occaſioned ſome Doubts and Diſputes to ariſe: To obviate therefore all ſuch Doubts, and to prevent ſuch Diſputes for the future, to the End that there may be full Proviſion made in theſe particular Caſes, and an explicit Law for the Purpoſe, Be it Enacted and Declared by his Excellency Henry Grenville, Eſq. Captain General and Governor in Chief of this and all other His Majeſty's Caribbee Iſlands to Windward of Guadaloupe, &c. the Honourable the Members of His Majeſty's Council, and the General Aſſembly of this Iſland, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after Publication of this Act, any Juſtice of the Peace, upon due Complaint to him made, ſhall have Power and Authority, and he is hereby required, by Warrant under his Hand and Seal, to cauſe any Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, to be apprehended and brought before him for any threatening, fighting, or quarrelling one with another, or for any inſolent Language or Geſture to any White or Free Perſon, or for ſwearing, curſing, or uttering any obſcene Speeches, or Drunkenneſs, or making, ſelling, throwing, or firing of Squibs, Serpents, or other Fireworks, or any other Miſbehaviour, whereby the Public may be diſturbed, or any particular Perſon immediately aggrieved; but it ſhall and may be lawful for any Conſtable, without ſuch Warrant, to apprehend and ſecure any Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, ſo offending in his Preſence, and to convey him, her, or them, as ſoon as conveniently may be, before the next or any neighbouring Juſtice of the Peace; and if any Negro or other Slave ſhall commit any of the ſaid Offences before mentioned and deſcribed, in the View or Hearing of any Juſtice of the Peace, or be duly convicted of any of the ſaid Offences before any Juſtice, he may order him, her, or them to be whipped by a Conſtable, or the Common Whipper, according to the Nature of the Offence and the State of Health, Age, and Character of the Offender, not exceeding 39 Laſhes; but the Puniſhment of Women big with Child may be reſpited.

Owners of Slaves whipped, are to pay the Conſtable and Whipper their reaſonable Fees, not exceeding 15*d.* for each Slave.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That for every Negro, or other Slave, who ſhall be apprehended and whipped by Order of any Juſtice of the Peace, by virtue of this or any other Act of this Iſland, the Owner or other Poſſeſſor of ſuch Slave ſhall immediately pay to the Conſtable and Whipper their reaſonable Fees, not exceeding 15*d.* for any One Slave, to be determined by ſuch Juſtice of the Peace, and proceeded for as in caſe of Servants Wages.

Proviſo. This Act not to leſſen the Rewards given by former Acts for taking up runaway Slaves.

Provided, that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to leſſen or alter any the Rewards for apprehending of runaway Negroes, particularly appointed by an Act, intitled, "An Act for the governing of Negroes," and alſo by another Act, intitled, "An Act for amending an Act of this Iſland, intitled, An Act for the governing of Negroes," &c.

Perſons knowing, or having Notice from a Conſtable, that Slaves have committed any of the afore-mentioned Offences, and ſhall ſcreen them from Juſtice, or whoever ſhall obſtruct the Execution of this Act, to forfeit 5*l.* for every Slave ſecreted, and Half to the Informer, and Half to the poor Priſoners, recoverable as Servants Wages.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any Perſon or Perſons, knowing any Negro or other Slave to commit any Offence within the Deſcription of this Act, or having Notice thereof from any Conſtable, ſhall harbour, conceal, or convey away any ſuch Slave, whether the Slave be or be not his or their own, in order to hinder him or her from being puniſhed according to the Directions of this Act, or ſhall in anywiſe hinder its being put in Force, or abuſe or threaten any One for purſuing it, ſuch Perſon or Perſons who ſhall ſo offend, and be thereof convicted before any Juſtice of the Peace, by the Oath of any One credible Witneſs, ſhall forfeit, for every Negro or other Slave ſo harboured, concealed, or conveyed away as aforeſaid, Five Pounds, to be recovered by the Informer as in Caſe of Servants Wages, One Moiety thereof to be to the Uſe of ſuch Informer, and the other Moiety to the poor Priſoners in the Common Gaol, to be diſtributed in ſuch Manner as the ſaid Juſtice ſhall direct and appoint.

Slaves aſſembling, &c.

Conſtables are to endeavour to prevent Slaves aſſembling at

IV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral Conſtables in thi Iſland ſhall at all Times uſe their beſt Endeavours to preſerve Negroes or other Slaves from gaming or aſſembling together at Hucksters Shops, Tipling or Dram Houſes, or other unlawfu Meetings, and, if neceſſary, may take to their Aid and Aſſiſtance a ſufficient Guard to diſperſ ſuc ſuch Slaves, and in Caſe of any Reſiſtance, to ſecure them, that they may be carried before the next Juſtice of the Peace, to be examined and puniſhed as the Law directs.

Huckſters Shops, or other unlawful Meetings; and if neceſſary may take a Guard to diſperſe them; and in caſe of Reſiſtance, to ſecure and carry them before a Juſtice to be puniſhed.

V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Perſon who ſhall let or hire, to any other Perſon any Slave, or permit any ſuch Slave or Slaves, at the Inſtance or on the Credit of any other Perſon, to have the Uſe or Ordering of any Land, Houſe, Shed, or Room, except in Caſe of Sickneſs, ſuch Perſon or Perſons, offending as aforeſaid, ſhall pay to the Churchwarden of the Pariſh where the Offender lives, at the Rate of £.5 a Month for every ſuch Slave, for ſo long a Time as he or ſhe ſhall have the Uſe, Ordering, or Poſſeſſion of any ſuch Land, Houſe, Shed, or Room as aforeſaid, to be recovered by ſuch Churchwarden from the Offender, before any Juſtice of the Peace, as in Caſe of Servants Wages, and applied to the Uſes of the poor Priſoners in the Common Gaol of this Iſland.

Every Perſon who ſhall let to hire, for the Uſe of a Slave, any Shed, Room, Land, &c. except in caſe of Sickneſs, ſhall forfeit 5 l. per Month for every ſuch Slave, for ſo long as he ſhall have the Uſe of ſuch Room, &c. to be recovered by the Churchwarden, before a Juſtice, to the Uſe of the poor Priſoners: See N° 210, Cl. II. where ſuch are to pay Half the Rent, as a Tax, above all other Aſſeſſments.

21 Ap. 1676. N° 198.

An ACT to prevent People called Quakers from bringing Negroes to their Meeting.

Slaves attending Quakers Meetings.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, of late, many Negroes have been ſuffered to remain at the Meeting of Quakers, as Hearers of their Doctrine, and taught in their Principles, whereby the Safety of this Iſland may be much hazarded; Be it therefore Enacted by his Excellency Sir Jonathan Atkins, Knight, Captain General and Chief Governor of this and other the Charibbee Iſlands, the Council and Repreſentatives of this Iſland; and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if at any Time or Times after Publication hereof, any Negro or Negroes be found with the ſaid People, called Quakers, at any of their Meetings, and as Hearers of their Preachings, ſuch Negro or Negroes ſhall be forfeited, that is to ſay, One Half to the Party or Parties that ſhall ſeize or ſue for ſuch Negro or Negroes, if the Negro or Negroes belong to any of the ſaid People called Quakers, and the other Moiety to the Public Uſe of the ſaid Iſland.

Clause I. Negroes hearing are forfeited; Half to the Informer, Half to the Country.

II. Provided, That if the ſaid Negro or Negroes be ſeized, that the Party or Parties ſo ſeizing ſhall bring an Action within Three Months, grounded upon this Statute, againſt the Owner or ſuppoſed Owner of the ſaid Negro or Negroes, in any Court of Common Pleas within this Iſland, at the Choice of the Informer; and in all Suits upon this Statute, the Defendant or Defendants therein, having Ten Days Summons, as is uſed at the Courts of Common Pleas, at the Firſt Court after Summons ſhall appear, plead, and come to Trial, or the Court to give Judgment on ſuch Action or Actions by Nihil dicit; and upon all Judgments, in every Action grounded on this Statute, Execution immediately to iſſue.

The Proſecutor to bring an Action in Three Months. To be tried the Firſt Court. Immediate Execution.

III. And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if ſuch Negro or Negroes being at the Meetings aforeſaid, doth not belong to any of the Perſons preſent at the ſame Meeting, then may any Perſon or Perſons bring an Action, grounded upon this Statute, againſt any of the Perſons preſent at the ſaid Meetings, at the Election of the Informer, for the Sum of Ten Pounds Sterling, for every Negro and Negroes ſo preſent as aforeſaid, and ſhall recover Ten Pounds Sterling for every ſuch Negro and Negroes, to be divided in the Manner before expreſſed; on which Action or Actions there ſhall be ſuch Proceedings as is before appointed.

For every ſtrange Negro 10 l. forfeit againſt any at the Meeting.

8 Aug. 1688. N° 329.

An ACT for the governing of Negroes.

Slaves wandering abroad.

WHEREAS the Plantations and Eſtates of this Iſland cannot be fully managed and brought into Uſe without the Labour and Service of great Numbers of Negroes and other Slaves; and for as much as the ſaid Negroes and other Slaves, brought unto the People of this Iſland for that Purpoſe, are of barbarous, wild, and ſavage Natures, and ſuch as renders them wholly unqualified to be governed by the Laws, Cuſtoms, and Practices of our Nations, it therefore becoming abſolutely neceſſary that ſuch other Conſtitutions, Laws, and Orders ſhould be in this Iſland framed and enacted for the good regulating and ordering of them, as may both reſtrain the Diſorders, Rapines, and Inhumanities to which they are naturally prone and inclined, with ſuch Encouragements and Allowances as are fit and needful to their Support, that from both, this Iſland, through the Bleſſing of God thereon, may be preſerved, His Majeſty's Subjects in their Lives and Fortunes ſecured, and the Negro and other Slaves be well provided for and guarded from the Cruelties and Inſolencies of themſelves, or other ill-tempered Perſons or Owners; to which Purpoſe, Be it Enacted and Ordained, by the Right Honourable Edwin Stede, His Majeſty's

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of this and other the Charibbee Iſlands, the Honorable the Council and General Aſſembly of this Iſland, and by Authority of the ſame, That no Maſter, Miſtreſs, Commiſſioner, or Overſeer of any Family in this Iſland, ſhall give their Negroes or other Slaves Leave, on Sabbath Days, Holy Days, or any other Time, to go out of their Plantations, except ſuch Negro or other Slave as uſually wait upon them at Home or Abroad, and wearing a Livery, and no other Negro or Slave, except with a Ticket under the Maſter or Miſtreſs's Hand, or ſome other Perſon by his or her Appointment, ſpecifying the Time allowed for his or her Return, upon Pain of forfeiting, for every Negro or other Slave ſo licenſed to go Abroad 2*s.* 6*d.* Sterling, Half of the ſaid Fine to be to the Informer, and the other to the public Treaſury; and if any Maſter, Miſtreſs, Commiſſioner, or Overſeer of a Plantation, ſhall find any Negro or other Slave in their Plantation at any Time, without a Ticket or Buſineſs from his ſaid Maſter, and doth not apprehend them, or endeavour ſo to do, and having apprehended them, ſhall not puniſh them with a moderate Whipping, ſhall forfeit Ten Shillings Sterling, to be diſpoſed of as aforeſaid.

II. And for that it is abſolutely neceſſary to the Safety of this Place, that all due Care be taken to reſtrain the Wanderings and Meetings of Negroes and other Slaves at all Times, more eſpecially on Saturday Nights, Sundays, and other Holy Days, and their uſing and carrying of Clubs, Wooden Swords, or other miſchievous and dangerous Weapons, or uſing or keeping of Drums, Horns, or other loud Inſtruments, which may call together or give Sign or Notice to one another of their wicked Deſigns and Purpoſes; and that all Maſters, Overſeers, and others may be encouraged and enjoined diligently and carefully to prevent the ſame; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be lawful for all Maſters, Overſeers, and other Perſons whatſoever, to apprehend and take up any Negro or other Slave that ſhall be found out of the Plantation of his or their Maſter or Owner at any Time, eſpecially on Saturday Nights, Sundays, or other Holy Days, not being on lawful Buſineſs, and with a Letter from their Maſter, or a Ticket, or not having a White Man with them (except only ſuch Negroes or other Slave as uſually attend their Maſters and have on a Livery) and the ſaid Negro or other Slave or Slaves correct by a moderate Whipping, and after Notice given to their Maſter, Owner, or Overſeer, him or them detain until the ſaid Maſter, Owner, or Overſeer pay to the ſaid Perſon that took him up 2*s.* 6*d.* for every ſuch Negro or other Slave, he making Oath before the next Juſtice of the Peace (if thereunto required by the Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave) that he found or ſaw no Letter or Ticket with him; as alſo any Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, met or found out of the Plantation of his or their Maſter or Miſtreſs, though with a Letter or Ticket, if he or they be armed with ſuch Clubs or other offenſive Weapons aforeſaid, him or them ſo diſarmed take up and whip, and ſhall receive the ſame Reward as aforeſaid from the Maſter or Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave or Slaves; and whatſoever Maſter, Owner, or Overſeer ſhall permit or ſuffer his or their Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, at any Time hereafter, to beat Drum, blow Horns, to uſe any other loud Inſtrument, and ſhall not cauſe his Negro Houſes once every Week to be diligently ſearched, and ſuch Inſtruments, if any be found, cauſed to be burned; or whoſoever ſhall ſuffer and countenance any public Meeting or Feaſting of ſtrange Negroes, or other Slaves in their Plantations, ſhall forfeit Fifty Shillings Sterling for every ſuch Offence, upon Conviction or Proof as aforeſaid, provided an Information or other Suit be commenced within One Month after Forfeiture thereof for the ſame.

Of Runaway Slaves.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Overſeer of a Family in this Iſland ſhall cauſe all his Negro Houſes to be ſearched diligently and effectually, once every Fourteen Days, for fugitive and runaway Slaves, Clubs, wooden Swords, and other miſchievous Weapons, and finding any ſo, to take them away, and cauſe them to be burned; as alſo for Clothes, Goods, and any other Things and Commodities that are not given them by their Maſter, Miſtreſs, Commander, or Overſeer, and honeſtly come by; in whoſe Cuſtody they find any Thing of that Kind, and ſuſpect or know to be ſtolen Goods, the ſame they ſhall ſeize and take into their Cuſtody, and a full and ample Deſcription of the Particulars thereof, in Writing, within Six Days after the Diſcovery thereof, to ſend to the Clerk of the Pariſh for the Time being, who is hereby required to receive the ſame, and to enter upon it the Day of its Receipt, and the Particulars to file and keep to himſelf, and ſhall ſet upon the Poſts of the Church Door a ſhort Brief, that ſuch loſt Goods are found, whereby any Perſon that hath loſt his Goods may the better come to the Knowledge where they are, by further enquiring for ſtolen Goods, until he ſhall firſt declare what he hath loſt, and the Marks and Deſcriptions thereof, and paid him 12 d. for the ſame; by which, if the Clerk ſhall be convinced that any Part of the Goods certified to him to be found, appertains to the Party enquiring, he is to direct the ſaid Party enquiring to the Place and Party where his Goods be, who is hereby required to make Reſtitution of what is in being to the true Owner, upon the Penalties of the Forfeitures of 20 s. Sterling for every Neglect by the Overſeer or Clerks aforeſaid, in any of the Particulars aforeſaid.

Of Runaway Slaves.

VIII. And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Perſons who ſhall hereafter take up any runaway or fugitive Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, not knowing the Maſter or Owner of ſuch Negro or Slave, and ſhall bring them unto the Provoſt Marſhal or his Deputy, ſhall receive 10s. Sterling from the Treaſurer for the Time being, who is hereby appointed to pay the ſame; and in caſe he ſhall refuſe to make the ſaid Payment, upon Preſentment of the ſaid Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, and thereof Oath to be made before any Juſtice of the Peace, the ſaid Juſtice is hereby authorized and required to direct his Warrant to any Conſtable, to cauſe the Value thereof to be immediately levied out of the Goods of the ſaid Treaſurer, and the ſaid Goods to be delivered to the ſaid Party; and the Negroes ſo brought ſhall be kept in the Cage at the Stepping Stones, by the Provoſt Marſhal, and not in Gaol; which ſaid Cage is always to be kept in ſufficient Repair at the public Charge of this Iſland.

IX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Provoſt Marſhal to retain and keep in his Cuſtody as aforeſaid the Body of all ſuch Runaways, until the Owner of them ſhall pay unto the ſaid Treaſurer 11s. Sterling, and alſo unto the ſaid Provoſt Marſhal 4d. for every Twenty-four Hours the ſaid fugitive Slave hath been in his Cuſtody, and alſo until he have a Diſcharge under the Hand of the ſaid Treaſurer or his Clerk; and the Turnkey ſhall receive 6 d. for every Negro delivered.

X. Provided always, That the ſaid Provoſt Marſhal do furniſh the ſaid Negroes and other Slaves with ſufficient Food and Drink, which is to be proved upon Oath, if by the Owner of the Negro, or other Slaves it ſhall be ſo required to be done.

XI. And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any of the ſaid Slaves ſhall die for Want of Food, the ſaid Provoſt Marſhal ſhall be reſponſible for them to the Owners; and if the ſaid Marſhal ſuffer any Slave to eſcape, before he be duly delivered by a Diſcharge in Writing under the Hand of the abovesaid Treaſurer, the Provoſt Marſhal ſhall pay unto him the aforeſaid Treaſurer 11s. and ſhall make further Satisfaction to the Owner, as by the Governor and Council ſhall be thought fit; and if the ſaid Provoſt Marſhal ſhall ſuffer any Slave to be otherwiſe employed out of the Cage, before due Delivery as aforeſaid, he ſhall forfeit, for each Slave ſo ſuffered as aforeſaid, to the Owner thereof, the Sum of Five Pounds Sterling.

XII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all ſuch Perſons as ſhall apprehend and bring down any runaway Slave or Slaves to Saint Michael's Town, unto the Treaſurer for the Time being, or to the Cage, ſhall, upon ſuch Bringing-down of ſuch runaway Slave or Slaves, deliver, upon Oath, to the ſaid Treaſurer, or, in caſe of his Sickneſs or Abſence, to any Juſtice of the Peace, to be by him returned to the Treaſurer's Office, before he ſhall receive the Conſideration before appointed, an Account of his Name and Place of Abode, with the Time when, and Place where, he apprehended ſuch fugitive Slave or Slaves, and that he knew of no Ticket the Negro had, nor the Owner of ſuch Negro or Slave; which the ſaid Treaſurer is hereby required to take, and enter into a Book, to the Intent that all Owners of Slaves may come to the right Knowledge and Underſtanding when their Slaves were apprehended, and by whom, and whether they might be wrongfully taken up or not; and that the Keeper of the Cage, at the Delivery of any Slaves, do take a Receipt of the Perſon to whom delivered, and therein inſert the Mark or Deſcription of the Slave delivered.

XXI. And whereas divers Negroes and other Slaves, at this preſent, are and have been long ſince run away into Woods and other Faſtneſſes of this Iſland, doing continually much Miſchief to the Inhabitants of this Iſland, hiding themſelves ſometimes in one Place and ſometimes in another, ſo that they are not to be found without much Difficulty; Be it therefore Enacted, That from and after Publication hereof, it ſhall and may be lawful for any Juſtice of the Peace, Conſtable, or Captain of a Company, within this Iſland, that ſhall have Notice of the Reſidency or Hiding-place of any runaway Negroes or other fugitive Slaves, to raiſe and arm any Number of Men, not exceeding 20, to apprehend and take them, either alive or dead; and for every Negro or other Slave that they ſhall take alive, having run away above Six Months from his Maſter, they ſhall receive 50s. Sterling; and for every Negro or other Slave that they ſhall take alive, having been run away above 12 Months, Five Pounds, from the Maſter or Commanders of the ſaid Negro or other Slave; if killed in taking, they ſhall receive 50s. Sterling from the Public; any Act or Statute heretofore to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of this and other the Charibbee Iſlands, the Ho
norable the Council and General Aſſembly of this Iſland, and by Authority of the ſame, Tha
no Maſter, Miſtreſs, Commiſſioner, or Overſeer of any Family in this Iſland, ſhall give thei
Negroes or other Slaves Leave, on Sabbath Days, Holy Days, or any other Time, to go out o
their Plantations, except ſuch Negro or other Slave as uſually wait upon them at Home o
Abroad, and wearing a Livery, and no other Negro or Slave, except with a Ticket under th
Maſter or Miſtreſs's Hand, or ſome other Perſon by his or her Appointment, ſpecifying the Tim
allowed for his or her Return, upon Pain of forfeiting, for every Negro or other Slave ſo li
cenſed to go Abroad 2*s.* 6*d.* Sterling, Half of the ſaid Fine to be to the Informer, and the oth
to the public Treaſury; and if any Maſter, Miſtreſs, Commiſſioner, or Overſeer of a Plantatio
ſhall find any Negro or other Slave in their Plantation at any Time, without a Ticket or Buſine
from his ſaid Maſter, and doth not apprehend them, or endeavour ſo to do, and having appr
hended them, ſhall not puniſh them with a moderate Whipping, ſhall forfeit Ten Shillings Ste
ling, to be diſpoſed of as aforeſaid.

II. And for that it is abſolutely neceſſary to the Safety of this Place, that all due Care b
taken to reſtrain the Wanderings and Meetings of Negroes and other Slaves at all Times, mo
eſpecially on Saturday Nights, Sundays, and other Holy Days, and their uſing and carrying
Clubs, Wooden Swords, or other miſchievous and dangerous Weapons, or uſing or keeping
Drums, Horns, or other loud Inſtruments, which may call together or give Sign or Notice to o
another of their wicked Deſigns and Purpoſes; and that all Maſters, Overſeers, and others m
be encouraged and enjoined diligently and carefully to prevent the ſame; Be it Enacted by t
Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be lawful for all Maſters, Overſeers, and other Perſons wh
ſoever, to apprehend and take up any Negro or other Slave that ſhall be found out of the Pla
tation of his or their Maſter or Owner at any Time, eſpecially on Saturday Nights, Sundays,
other Holy Days, not being on lawful Buſineſs, and with a Letter from their Maſter, or a Tick
or not having a White Man with them (except only ſuch Negroes or other Slave as uſually atte
their Maſters and have on a Livery) and the ſaid Negro or other Slave or Slaves correct by
moderate Whipping, and after Notice given to their Maſter, Owner, or Overſeer, him or th
detain until the ſaid Maſter, Owner, or Overſeer pay to the ſaid Perſon that took him up 2*s.* 6
for every ſuch Negro or other Slave, he making Oath before the next Juſtice of the Peace
thereunto required by the Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave) that he found or *ſaw no* Le
or Ticket with him; as alſo any Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, met or found out of the Pl
tation of his or their Maſter or Miſtreſs, though with a Letter or Ticket, if he or they be arm
with ſuch Clubs or other offenſive Weapons aforeſaid, him or them ſo diſarmed take up
whip, and ſhall receive the ſame Reward as aforeſaid from the Maſter or Owner of ſuch Ne
or other Slave or Slaves; and whatſoever Maſter, Owner, or Overſeer ſhall permit or ſuffer hi
their Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, at any Time hereafter, to beat Drum, blow Horns, to
any other loud Inſtrument, and ſhall not cauſe his Negro Houſes once every Week to be
gently ſearched, and ſuch Inſtruments, if any be found, cauſed to be burned; or whoſoever
ſuffer and countenance any public Meeting or Feaſting of ſtrange Negroes, or other Slave
their Plantations, ſhall forfeit Fifty Shillings Sterling for every ſuch Offence, upon Convictio
Proof as aforeſaid, provided an Information or other Suit be commenced within One Month
Forfeiture thereof for the ſame.

Of Runaway Slaves.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Overſeer of a Fa
in this Iſland ſhall cauſe all his Negro Houſes to be ſearched diligently and effectually,
every Fourteen Days, for fugitive and runaway Slaves, Clubs, wooden Swords, and other
chievous Weapons, and finding any ſo, to take them away, and cauſe them to be burned
alſo for Clothes, Goods, and any other Things and Commodities that are not given them
their Maſter, Miſtreſs, Commander, or Overſeer, and honeſtly come by; in whoſe Cuſtody
find any Thing of that Kind, and ſuſpect or know to be ſtolen Goods, the ſame they ſhall
and take into their Cuſtody, and a full and ample Deſcription of the Particulars thereof, in
ting, within Six Days after the Diſcovery thereof, to ſend to the Clerk of the Pariſh for
Time being, who is hereby required to receive the ſame, and to enter upon it the Day of its
ceipt, and the Particulars to file and keep to himſelf, and ſhall ſet upon the Poſts of the Ch
Door a ſhort Brief, that ſuch loſt Goods are found, whereby any Perſon that hath loſt his G
may the better come to the Knowledge where they are, by further enquiring for ſtolen G
until he ſhall firſt declare what he hath loſt, and the Marks and Deſcriptions thereof, and
him 12*d.* for the ſame; by which, if the Clerk ſhall be convinced that any Part o
Goods certified to him to be found, appertains to the Party enquiring, he is to direct the
Party enquiring to the Place and Party where his Goods be, who is hereby required to
Reſtitution of what is in being to the true Owner, upon the Penalties of the Forfeitures of
Sterling for every Neglect by the Overſeer or Clerks aforeſaid, in any of the Particulars
ſaid.

VIII. And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Perſons who ſhall hereafter take up any runaway or fugitive Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, not knowing the Maſter or Owner of ſuch Negro or Slave, and ſhall bring them unto the Provoſt Marſhal or his Deputy, ſhall receive 10s. Sterling from the Treaſurer for the Time being, who is hereby appointed to pay the ſame; and in caſe he ſhall refuſe to make the ſaid Payment, upon Preſentment of the ſaid Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, and thereof Oath to be made before any Juſtice of the Peace, the ſaid Juſtice is hereby authorized and required to direct his Warrant to any Conſtable, to cauſe the Value thereof to be immediately levied out of the Goods of the ſaid Treaſurer, and the ſaid Goods to be delivered to the ſaid Party; and the Negroes ſo brought ſhall be kept in the Cage at the Stepping Stones, by the Provoſt Marſhal, and not in Gaol; which ſaid Cage is always to be kept in ſufficient Repair at the public Charge of this Iſland.

IX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Provoſt Marſhal to retain and keep in his Cuſtody as aforeſaid the Body of all ſuch Runaways, until the Owner of them ſhall pay unto the ſaid Treaſurer 11s. Sterling, and alſo unto the ſaid Provoſt Marſhal 4d. for every Twenty-four Hours the ſaid fugitive Slave hath been in his Cuſtody, and alſo until he have a Diſcharge under the Hand of the ſaid Treaſurer or his Clerk; and the Turnkey ſhall receive 6 d. for every Negro delivered.

X. Provided always, That the ſaid Provoſt Marſhal do furniſh the ſaid Negroes and other Slaves with ſufficient Food and Drink, which is to be proved upon Oath, if by the Owner of the Negro, or other Slaves it ſhall be ſo required to be done.

XI. And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any of the ſaid Slaves ſhall die for Want of Food, the ſaid Provoſt Marſhal ſhall be reſponſible for them to the Owners; and if the ſaid Marſhal ſuffer any Slave to eſcape, before he be duly delivered by a Diſcharge in Writing under the Hand of the abovesaid Treaſurer, the Provoſt Marſhal ſhall pay unto him the aforeſaid Treaſurer 11s. and ſhall make further Satisfaction to the Owner, as by the Governor and Council ſhall be thought fit; and if the ſaid Provoſt Marſhal ſhall ſuffer any Slave to be otherwiſe employed out of the Cage, before due Delivery as aforeſaid, he ſhall forfeit, for each Slave ſo ſuffered as aforeſaid, to the Owner thereof, the Sum of Five Pounds Sterling.

XII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all ſuch Perſons as ſhall apprehend and bring down any runaway Slave or Slaves to Saint Michael's Town, unto the Treaſurer for the Time being, or to the Cage, ſhall, upon ſuch Bringing-down of ſuch runaway Slave or Slaves, deliver, upon Oath, to the ſaid Treaſurer, or, in caſe of his Sickneſs or Abſence, to any Juſtice of the Peace, to be by him returned to the Treaſurer's Office, before he ſhall receive the Conſideration before appointed, an Account of his Name and Place of Abode, with the Time when, and Place where, he apprehended ſuch fugitive Slave or Slaves, and that he knew of no Ticket the Negro had, nor the Owner of ſuch Negro or Slave; which the ſaid Treaſurer is hereby required to take, and enter into a Book, to the Intent that all Owners of Slaves may come to the right Knowledge and Underſtanding when their Slaves were apprehended, and by whom, and whether they might be wrongfully taken up or not; and that the Keeper of the Cage, at the Delivery of any Slaves, do take a Receipt of the Perſon to whom delivered, and therein inſert the Mark or Deſcription of the Slave delivered.

XXI. And whereas divers Negroes and other Slaves, at this preſent, are and have been long ſince run away into Woods and other Faſtneſſes of this Iſland, doing continually much Miſchief to the Inhabitants of this Iſland, hiding themſelves ſometimes in one Place and ſometimes in another, ſo that they are not to be found without much Difficulty; Be it therefore Enacted, That from and after Publication hereof, it ſhall and may be lawful for any Juſtice of the Peace, Conſtable, or Captain of a Company, within this Iſland, that ſhall have Notice of the Reſidency or Hiding-place of any runaway Negroes or other fugitive Slaves, to raiſe and arm any Number of Men, not exceeding 20, to apprehend and take them, either alive or dead; and for every Negro or other Slave that they ſhall take alive, having run away above Six Months from his Maſter, they ſhall receive 50s. Sterling; and for every Negro or other Slave that they ſhall take alive, having been run away above 12 Months, Five Pounds, from the Maſter or Commanders of the ſaid Negro or other Slave; if killed in taking, they ſhall receive 50s. Sterling from the Public, any Act or Statute heretofore to the contrary notwithſtanding.

22 Oct.

Of Runaway Slaves.

22 Oct. 1692. N° 377.

An ADDITIONAL ACT to an Act, intitled, " An Act for the g
" verning of Negroes."

WHEREAS by an Act of this Iſland, intitled, " An Act for the governing of Negroes," bea
ing Date the Eighth Day of Auguſt, 1688, amongſt other Things it was Enacted in theſe Word
" And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Acts heretofore made concer
" ing or relating any ways to the governing of Negroes, enacted before the Date of this Act, ſh
" be repealed, and are hereby repealed to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever:" And whereas
a former Act of this Iſland, intitled, " A Supplemental Act to a former Act, intitled, An Act
" the better Ordering and Governing of Negroes," bearing Date the 21ſt Day of April, 1676,
was Enacted in theſe Words, (viz.) " That if any Negro or Slave, after he hath lived in this Iſla
" for the Space of 12 Months at leaſt, ſhall run away from his Maſter or Miſtreſs, and contin
" abſent above the Space of 30 Days, ſuch Negro or Slave ſhall ſuffer Death for the ſame,
" Offence to be tried as the Offences expreſſed in the firſt Branch of this Act; and the Owne
" ſuch Negro or Slave ſhall be allowed his reaſonable Value from the public Treaſury of
" Iſland, in the ſame Manner as is allowed for other Negroes that ſuffer Death by this Ac
which laſt-mentioned Act was often revived and continued, but the ſame Clauſe, after ſome N
groes had ſuffered Death for running away as aforeſaid, was repealed, it being expected
others would have taken Warning thereby, and not have been guilty of ſuch Offence for the
ture; and, for as much as the firſt-mentioned Act, now in Force, bearing Date the 8th Day
Auguſt 1688, hath made no Proviſion that ſuch Slaves as abſent themſelves 30 Days ſhall ſu
Death as aforeſaid, and ſuch is their brutiſh and barbarous Nature, that they will not be
claimed by any fair Means; but by the often running away of Negroes and Slaves, and by t
long Abſence from the Service of their Owners, they become deſperate, and daily plotting, co
mit Felonies and other Enormities, not only to the Terror and Affrightment of the Neighbo
hood, but the Danger of the Iſland in general; Be it Enacted by his Excellency Colonel Ja
Kendal, Captain General and Chief Governor of this and other the Charibbee Iſlands, the
nourable the Council and General Aſſembly of this Iſland, and by the Authority of the ſa
That if after Publication of this Act, any Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, after
ſhe, or they have lived in this Iſland One whole Year, that is, are, or ſhall run away, and ab
him, her, or themſelves from the Service of his, her, or their Maſter, Miſtreſs, or other Per
with whom he, ſhe, or they reſide, and ſhall continue abſent for and during the Space of 30 D
ſhall ſuffer Death for the ſame; the ſaid Offence and Offences to be tried in the like Manner
Two Juſtices of the Peace and Three Freeholders, as other Criminals in and by the ſaid Act
in Force (to which this is an Addition) are appointed to be tried; ſuch Negro or Slave to be va
by them the ſaid Juſtices and Freeholders, which Value the Owner thereof ſhall be paid an
lowed out of the public Treaſury of this Iſland, as is allowed for other Negroes that ſuffer D
by the ſaid Act.

11 Nov. 1731. N° 161.

An ACT for the Puniſhment of Runaway Slaves, and of Slaves who wilfully entertain, harbour, and conceal any Runaway Slaves.

Preamble.
CLAUSE I.
Negroes, &c. harbouring any Slave run away, ſhall, on Conviction before a Juſtice of Peace, receive 21 Laſhes for the Firſt Offence, and the runaway Slave ſhall be puniſhed in like Manner;
For the Second Offence, 39 Laſhes;
For the Third Offence, ſhall receive 39 Laſhes, and be branded R on the right Cheek; and for every other Offence, puniſhed at the Diſcretion of the Juſtice.

WHEREAS divers Negroes and other Slaves do often run away, and abſent themſ
from the Service of their Owners, and are wilfully entertained, harboured, and conceal
other Slaves, to the great Detriment of the Owners of ſuch runaway Slaves, and to the gri
Miſchief of the Inhabitants of this Iſland in general: Be it therefore enacted by the Ho
able Samuel Barwick, Eſquire, Preſident of His Majeſty's Council, and Commander in
of this and other the Charibbee Iſlands to Windward of Guadaloupe, &c. the Ho
ble the Members of His Majeſty's Council, and the General Aſſembly of this Iſland, a
the Authority of the ſame, That if any Negro, or other Slave, ſhall hereafter wilfully
tain, harbour, and conceal any runaway Slave, and ſhall be thereof adjudged guilty b
Juſtice of the Peace, upon Confeſſion or Proof, ſuch Negro or other Slave ſo offendi
alſo every Negro or other Slave ſo run away, wilfully entertained, harboured, and conc
and thereof adjudged guilty in Manner aforeſaid, ſhall ſeverally for ſuch Firſt Offen
ceive One-and-twenty Laſhes on their bare Backs; and for the Second Offence of the
Nature, every ſuch Negro or other Slave ſo ſeverally offending ſhall receive Thirty-and
Laſhes on the bare Back; and for the Third Offence of the ſame Nature, every Neg
other Slave ſo ſeverally offending ſhall receive Thirty-and-nine Laſhes on the bare
and be branded in the right Cheek with a hot Iron, marked with the Letter R; a

every Offence of the ſame Nature afterwards, every ſuch Negro or other Slave ſo offending
ſhall be puniſhed at the Diſcretion of the Juſtice, Life and Limb excepted.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after Publica-
ion hereof, it ſhall and may be lawful for any Juſtice of the Peace within this Iſland, and
every Juſtice of the Peace is hereby authorized and required, upon Complaint and Oath to
im made, that any Negroes or other Slaves are run away, and have abſented themſelves
rom the Service of their Owners, and at the Requeſt of ſuch Owners or their Attornies,
nd not otherwiſe, to iſſue a Warrant to ſuch Owners or their Attornies, or to ſome
iſcreet Perſon or Perſons to be recommended for that Purpoſe by ſuch Owners or
heir Attornies, and to be approved of by ſuch Juſtice, to ſearch for and apprehend all ſuch
unaway Slaves, as alſo all ſuch Negroes or other Slaves, as the ſaid Complainants ſhall
ave juſt Cauſe to ſuſpect to be guilty of wilfully entertaining, harbouring, and concealing
ch runaway Slaves, and them to bring before ſuch Juſtice to be dealt with according to
e Directions of this Act for ſuch their Offences; and the ſaid Juſtice is hereby authorized
d required to hear and determine ſuch Complaints, and to give Judgment thereupon againſt
y Negro or other Slave that ſhall be by him adjudged guilty of any of the Offences afore-
id, according to the Directions of this Act; and of all ſuch Complaints, and the Proceeed-
gs thereon, the ſaid Juſtice ſhall make Record; and every ſuch Perſon, to whom ſuch War-
nt ſhall be directed, is hereby authorized and impowered to raiſe and arm any Number of
en, not exceeding 10, to aſſiſt in the Execution of ſuch Warrant.

Every Juſtice of Peace, upon Complaint on Oath, to iſſue a Warrant to ſearch for and apprehend runaway Slaves, and all Slaves ſuſpected of harbouring them, to give Judgment againſt Offenders, and record his Proceedings.

Any Perſon executing ſuch Warrant, may raiſe and arm 10 Men to aſſiſt him.

III. Provided always, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That ſuch Per-
to whom ſuch Warrant ſhall be directed ſhall not, at the Time of executing of the ſaid
arrant, execute any other Warrant or Writ, nor be aiding, abetting, or aſſiſting, nor con-
e at, aſſent, or conſent to the Executing of any other Warrant or Writ, at the ſame Time,
der the Penalty of £. 50 Current Money, to be recovered againſt ſuch Perſon by Action
Debt, Plaint, Bill, or Information, in any of the Courts of Record in this Iſland; One
iety thereof to the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors; and the other
iety to the Party aggrieved, who is hereby impowered to ſue for the ſame in Manner
eſaid.

But ſhall execute no other Writ at the ſame Time, under the Penalty of 50 l. Half to His Majeſty, and Half to the Perſon aggrieved.

27 Feb. 1739, N 180.

V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon whatſoever,
ſhall hereafter apprehend or take up any Negro or other Slave or Slaves, that have or hath
run away from his, her, or their Owner or Poſſeſſor for above the Space of Six or Twelve
ths, ſhall be entitled to demand or receive the reſpective Sums mentioned and ap-
ted in the ſaid Act, intitled, "An Act for the governing of Negroes," unleſs it ſhall
appear that a Guard was on Purpoſe raiſed for ſeizing and apprehending ſuch Slave or
s, and that it was with very great Difficulty he, ſhe, or they was or were apprehended;
he Sum to be paid for taking ſuch Slave or Slaves, if the Owner or Poſſeſſor, and
onſtable or other Perſon, diſagree about the ſame, ſhall be ſettled and determined by
eareſt Juſtice of the Peace to the Habitation of the Owner or Poſſeſſor, not exceeding
um of Ten Shillings for Six Months, and Twenty Shillings for Twelve Months; and
Juſtice ſhall, and is hereby impowered to cauſe the Sum he ſhall think reaſonable to be
not exceeding the Sums aforeſaid, to be raiſed as in Caſe of Servants Wages.

No Perſon may demand or receive the Sums mentioned to be paid for taking up runaway Slaves in the Act N° 82, Cl. 18, unleſs a Guard was on Purpoſe raiſed, and they were apprehended with very great Difficulty.

If the Perſon taking up a Runaway, and the Owner of ſuch Slave, cannot agree about the Sum to be paid, the neareſt Juſtice of the Peace to the Owner is to ſettle it, not exceeding 10 s. for 6 Months, and 20 s. for 12 Months Abſence, to be raiſed as Servants Wages.

23 Mar. 1762, N° 227.

Wherefore it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Conſtable and Watch, within the Hours
id, to take up any Negroes, Mulattoes, or other Slaves in the Streets, that ſhall be ſeen
t a lighted Lanthorn, or unable to give a ſufficient and ſatisfactory Reaſon for his, her,
r being out; and the ſaid Negroes, Mulattoes, or other Slaves ſo taken up ſhall,
ſaid Conſtable or Watch, be conveyed to the Cage, there to be ſecured till the next
ng, except that Morning be Sunday, and then the ſaid Negro, Mulatto, or other Slave
e ſecured in the Cage till the Monday following, when he, ſhe, or they ſhall be car-
fore the next Juſtice of the Peace, who is hereby impowered to order the ſaid Negro,
o, or other Slave, ſuch Correction or Puniſhment as he in his Diſcretion ſhall think the
gro, Mulatto, or other Slaves deſerves; and if he, ſhe, or they be whipped, then
Owner thereof is hereby required to pay the ſaid Whipper Fifteen Pence for ſo
and alſo to the Cage-keeper Fifteen Pence for keeping the ſaid Negro, Mulatto, or
ave in the ſaid Cage.
III.

Wandering abroad.

Conſtable and Watch to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to prevent Diſorders in the Town of St. Michael.

To take up all Slaves within the ſaid Hours of 9 and 5 ſeen in the Streets, unable to give a ſatisfactory Reaſon when they ſhall be
for being out, to ſecure them in the Cage until next Morning, except Sunday, and then until Monday Morning,
carried before the next Juſtice and puniſhed.

If they are whipped, the Owner to pay the Whipper and Cage-keeper 15 d. each.

27th October 1692. N° 376.

An ACT for Encouragement of all Negroes and Slaves that ſhall diſcove any Conſpiracy.

Conſpiracies of Slaves.

WHEREAS ſundry of the Negroes and Slaves of this Iſland have been long preparing, contriving, and deſigning moſt horrid, bloody, damnable, and deteſtable Rebellion Maſſacre, Aſſaſſination, and Deſtruction by them to be committed, done, and perpetrate upon and againſt all the White Inhabitants hereof; but before this ſhould be effected, it hat pleaſed Almighty God to give us a gracious Deliverance by a miraculous Diſcovery thereof To the End ſuch barbarous Purpoſes and Practices may be prevented for the future, and tha ſuch Negroes and Slaves as are not infected and drawn in by the wicked and deviliſh Inſtigations of others may not be excited thereto, nor perverted in Point of their Obedience, but ma be encouraged to continue orderly and quietly, and diſcover, ſo ſoon as ſhall come to the Knowledge, any Deſign, Purpoſe, or Intent of any Negro or other Slave to commit or ab any Inſurrection or Rebellion; Be it Enacted by his Excellency Colonel James Kenda Captain General and Chief Governor of this and other the Charibbee Iſlands, the Honourab the Council and General Aſſembly of this Iſland, and by the Authority of the ſame, That wha ſoever Negro or Slave ſhall, after Publication hereof, hear any other Negro or Slave ſpea or utter any Words tending to Mutiny, Inſurrection, or Rebellion, or ſhall have or prepa any Gunpowder, Ball, Sword, Lance, or other warlike Inſtrument, than what are allowe for watching, or other Service of the Country, and ſhall forthwith diſcover the ſame to an Juſtice of the Peace of this Iſland, the ſaid Juſtice ſhall join himſelf to the next Juſtice of t Peace, and they Two are hereby impowered and required to cauſe the ſaid Negro or oth Slave ſo accuſed forthwith to be apprehended, and the Accuſer and Accuſed to be broug Face to Face, and ſhall diligently enquire into the ſaid Matter, and if they ſhall find the Accuſation juſt, they ſhall ſecure the ſaid Negro or Slave, and report the ſaid Matter to his Excellenc or other Governor for the Time being; who is hereby humbly requeſted to appoint Field Office to try the ſaid Negro or Slave, as by the Act for the governing of Negroes is provided, wh are to proceed accordingly; and if they, the ſaid Field Officers, ſhall find the ſaid Negro Slave guilty of what he or ſhe ſtands accuſed, ſuch Field Officers ſhall appraiſe the condemn Negro, as by the ſaid Act is appointed: But the Negro which accuſes the other, the Fie Officers ſhall appraiſe at his or her full Value and Worth, although it exceed the Sum by t ſaid Act limited, of which the ſaid Field Officers ſhall forthwith certify his Excellenc or the Governor for the Time being, upon Oath, who is hereby requeſted to draw an Ord on the Treaſurer for that Sum which ſuch Accuſer is valued at, to be paid to the Own of ſuch Negro or Slave, at Sight; and, upon Payment thereof, his Excellency, or t Governor for the Time being, is requeſted to declare the ſaid Negro or Slave free, and ſu Negro ſhall be ſent off this Iſland by the Treaſurer, to ſuch Place where he or ſhe ſhall deſi who is hereby required to pay for ſuch Negro's Paſſage; but if ſuch Negro had rather ſ here with his Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Family, and not be free, ſuch Negro ſhall receive Fo Shillings to his own Uſe from the ſaid Treaſurer; and if any Negro or Slave ſhall n make good his or her Accuſation againſt ſuch Negro or Slave as he or ſhe ſhall accu ſuch Negro or Slave ſhall receive ſuch Puniſhment, not to extend to Life or Member, as t ſaid Two Juſtices, or Field Officers, who ſhall hear the Matter, ſhall think fit.

8th Aug. 1688. N° 329.

Offences of Slaves.

V. AND be it further Enacted and Ordained, That if any Negro or Slave whatſoever ſ offer any Violence to any Chriſtian, by ſtriking, or the like, ſuch Negro or other Sl ſhall, for his or her firſt Offence, by Information given upon Oath to the next Juſtice, ſeverely whipped by the Conſtable, by Order of the ſaid Juſtice; for his ſecond Offence that Nature, by Order of the Juſtice of Peace he ſhall be ſeverely whipped, his Noſe and be burned in ſome Part of his Face with a hot Iron; and for his third Offence, he ſ receive, by Order of the Governor and Council, ſuch greater Puniſhment as they ſhall th meet to inflict.

VI. Provided always, That ſuch Striking or Conflict be not in the lawful Defence of t Maſters, Miſtreſſes, or Owners of their Families, or of their Goods.

XVII. And it is further Enacted, Ordained, and Publiſhed, by the Authority aforeſaid, T if any Negroes or other Slaves ſhall make Mutiny or Inſurrection, or riſe in Rebellion ag this Place or People, or make Preparation of Arms, Powder, Bullets, of Offenſive Weap or hold any Council or Conſpiracy of, or raiſing Mutiny or Rebellion againſt this Iſland hath been formerly attempted, that then, for ſpeedy Remedy thereof, the Governor of Iſland, or ſuperior Officer for the Time being, appoint a Colonel, and the Field Office

the Regiment of this Iſland, or any Four of them, to meet in Council, and proceed by the
Martial Law againſt the Actors, Contrivers, Raiſers, Fomenters, and Concealers of ſuch
Mutiny or Rebellion, and them puniſh by Death or other Pains as their Crimes ſhall deſerve,
as to the aforeſaid Colonel and Field Officers, or any Four of them, ſhall ſeem fit.

8 Aug. 1688. N° 329.

Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.

XIV. AND whereas many heinous and grievous Crimes, as Murder, Burglaries, Rob-
ing in the Highways, Rapes, burning of Houſes or Canes, be many Times committed by
Negroes and other Slaves, and many Times maliciouſly attempted by them to be commit-
ed, in which, though by divers Accidents they are prevented, yet are their Crimes ne-
erthele*ſ*s heinous, and therefore deſerve the like Puniſhment; and alſo do many Times
eal, wilfully kill, maim, or deſtroy One or more Horſes, Mares, Geldings, Cattle, Sheep,
r other quick or dead Thing of the like Nature, and of the Value of 12d. or above; and
nany Times, by attempting to ſteal from the Inhabitants of this Iſland Stock and other
Goods before mentioned of, above, or under the Value aforeſaid, do put ſuch Inhabitants or
ome of his Family in Terror, Dread, and Jeopardy of their Lives; which ſeveral Offenders,
or Danger of Eſcape, are not long to be impriſoned, and being brutiſh Slaves deſerve not,
or the Baſeneſs of their Condition, to be tried by the legal Trial of 12 Men of their Peers
r Neighbourhood, which neither truly can be rightly done as the Subjects of England are,
or is Execution to be delayed towards them in caſe of ſuch horrid Crimes committed;
t is therefore Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That when any ſuch Crime as
foreſaid ſhall be commited by any Negroes, Slave, or Slaves, and the ſaid Criminals be ap-
rehended and brought before any of her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace within this Iſland,
he Juſtice, before whom the Criminals are brought, ſhall take Security for their Forth-
oming, or ſend them to Priſon, and with all convenient Speed ſhall join with him the next
uſtice of the Peace, and theſe Two ſhall by their Warrant or Precept call to them Three able,
ood, and legal Freeholders of the Place, neareſt where the ſaid Crimes were committed, and
eſe Five Perſons, viz. the Two Juſtices, and the Three Freeholders, ſhall hear and examine
l Evidences, Proofs, and Teſtimonies, and if by ſuch Evidence, Proofs, and Teſtimonies,
by violent Circumſtances they ſhall find ſuch Negro or other Slave or Slaves guilty thereof,
ey ſhall give Sentence of Death upon them accordingly; the ſaid Freeholders being firſt
orn before the Two Juſtices, who are hereby impowered to adminiſter the ſame, and forthwith
their Warrant cauſe Executionto be done upon ſuch Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves,
ſome Negro, to be preſſed for that Purpoſe by ſome Conſtable to be appointed by Warrant
m the ſaid Juſtices.

XV. It is further provided, That if any Freeholder ſhall make Default to appear, upon
h Summons, before the Juſtices, as is before-mentioned, or appearing, refuſe to join with
m as is before appointed, and do ſhew no Cauſe for ſuch Default, to be approved by the
d Juſtices, then the aforeſaid Juſtices do ſet a Fine upon him of Fifty Shillings Sterling,
thwith, by their Warrant or Precept to the next Conſtable, or what Conſtable they ſhall
nk fit to levy the ſame upon the ſaid Freeholders, their Goods or Chattels, accordingly;
d if any Perſon ſhall ſend off his Negro that hath killed another, he ſhall pay unto the
aſter of ſuch Negro the Value of ſuch Negro ſo killed as aforeſaid.

XVI. And, in regard great Miſchiefs daily happen by the Petty Larcenies committed alſo by
Negroes and Slaves of this Iſland; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,
at if any Negro or other Slave ſhall hereafter ſteal or deſtroy any Goods, Chattels, and
oviſions, Canes, or green Corn whatſoever, of any other Perſon than his Maſter or Miſ-
s, being under the Value of Twelve Pence, every Negro or other Slave ſo offending,
l being brought before ſome Juſtice of the Peace of this Iſland, upon Complaint of the
ty injured, who ſhall be adjudged guilty by Confeſſion, Proof, or probable Circum-
nces, ſuch Negroes or Slave ſo offending (excepting Children, whoſe Puniſhment is left
olly to the Diſcretion of the ſaid Juſtice) ſhall be adjudged by ſuch Juſtice to be publicly
ſeverely whipped, not exceeding Forty Laſhes; and the ſaid Juſtice ſhall order and cauſe
Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave to make Satisfaction to the Party injured; and if
h Negro or other Slave puniſhed as aforeſaid, be afterwards found guilty of the like
mes aforeſaid, under the Value of Twelve Pence as aforeſaid, he or they, for ſuch his or
r Second Offence, ſhall, by Order of the Juſtice of Peace before whom ſuch Complaint
Proof is made, have his or their Noſes ſlit, and be branded in the Forehead with a
Iron, that the Mark thereof may remain; and the ſaid Juſtices ſhall order the Owner of
Negro or other Slave to make Satisfaction to the Party injured, double the Value of
t his Loſs ſhall appear: And if ſuch Negro or other Slave, after the Second Time as
eſaid, be accuſed of Petty Larceny, or of any of the Offences before-mentioned, ſuch

Negro or other Slave ſhall be tried in ſuch Manner as Murder, Burglary, &c. are provide
for to be tried; and if ſuch Negro or other Slave as ſhall be tried ſhall be found guilty
Third Time of any of the Offences afore-mentioned, then ſuch Negro or other Slave, for th
Third Offence, ſhall be adjudged to ſuffer Death in the Manner as is appointed in Caſes
Murder as aforeſaid, or other Puniſhment as the ſaid Juſtices ſhall think fit; and in caſe th
ſaid Juſtices and Freeholders, and any or either of them, ſhall neglect or refuſe to perform th
Duties by this Act required of them, they ſhall ſeverally, for ſuch their reſpective Default
forfeit the juſt Sum of Five and Twenty Pounds Sterling.

27 Feb. 1739. N° 180.

The Evidence of a Slave, with ſufficient Circumſtances, ſhall be as valid againſt a Free Negro, &c. as if ſuch Slave was free baptized, and not under Servitude.

V. AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That hereafter the Evidence
Teſtimony of any Slave, where the ſame is ſupported with very good and ſufficient corrob
rating Circumſtances, againſt any Free Negro, Indian, or Mulatto, whether baptized or no
ſhall be received, allowed, and taken, before any Juſtice of the Peace, or in any Court of R
cord, or other Judicature in this Iſland, and ſhall be deemed and adjudged, as the ſame
hereby declared to be as good, valid, and effectual in the Law, to all Intents and Purpoſ
whatſoever, as if the Slave giving Evidence or Teſtimony was free baptized, and not und
Servitude or Bondage to any Perſon whatſoever.

Slaves; for their Protection, &c.

8 Aug. 1688. N° 329.

Clothing.

VII. AND be it further Enacted, That all the Slaves within this Iſland ſhall ha
Clothes Once every Year (that is to ſay) Drawers and Caps for Men, and Petticoats a
Caps for Women, upon Pain of forfeiting 5*s.* for each Slave that ſhall not be clothed
aforeſaid, One Third to the Informer, the other Two Thirds to His Majeſty, for the Uſe
the Poor of the Pariſh where the Offender liveth.

Killing a Slave.

XXII. And be it further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That if
Negro or other Slave, under Puniſhment by his Maſter, or his Order, for running away,
any other Crimes or Miſdemeanors towards his ſaid Maſter, unfortunately ſhall ſuffer in L
or Member, which ſeldom happens, no Perſon whatſoever ſhall be liable to any Fine the
fore: But if any Man, of Wantonneſs, or only of Bloody-mindedneſs, or cruel Intention,
fully kill a Negro or other Slave of his own, he ſhall pay into the public Treaſury 1
Sterling; but if he ſhall ſo kill another Man's, he ſhall pay to the Owner of the Negro d
ble the Value, and into the public Treaſury 25 l.; and he ſhall further, by the next Juſtice
the Peace, be bound to the good Behaviour during the Pleaſure of the Governor and Co
cil, and not be liable to any other Puniſhment or Forfeiture for the ſame; neither is he
kills another Man's Negro or other Slave by Accident, liable to any other Penalty but
Owner's Action at Law; but if any poor ſmall Freeholder, or other Perſon, kill a Negro
other Slave by Night, out of the Road or Common Path, and ſtealing or attempting to
his Proviſion, Swine, or other Goods, he ſhall not be accountable for it; any Law, Statute
Ordinance to the contrary notwithſtanding.

18th January 1785.

An ACT to prevent diſtempered, maimed, and worn out Negroes, from
feſting the Towns, Streets, and Highways of this Iſland.

WHEREAS it has for ſome Time paſt been the cruel Practice of ſome Perſons
ſeſſing Negroes, who from their old Age and Infirmities are incapable of further Servi
their inhuman Owners, to drive them from their Plantations to beg, ſteal, or ſtarve;
ſaid unhappy Objects are daily infeſting the public Streets of the ſeveral Towns in this Iſ
greatly to the Annoyance and Nuiſance of the Inhabitants thereof:

Maintenance of Negroes infirm, &c.

To prevent ſuch inhuman Practices for the future, ſo diſgraceful and dangerous
Country; Be it therefore Enacted by his Excellency David Parry, Eſquire, Captain Ge
Governor, and Commander in Chief of this Iſland, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice A
of the ſame, the Honourable the Members of His Majeſty's Council, and the General
bly of this Iſland, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the Publicat

his Act, the Owner or Owners of any diſtempered, maimed, or worn out Negro or Negroes,
Iulatto, or other Slaves, ſuffering ſuch diſtempered, maimed, or worn out Negro, Mulatto,
r other Slaves to infeſt the Towns, Streets, Lanes, public Highways, or Avenues, leading
o the ſeveral Towns of this Iſland, upon Notice or Summons under the Hand and Seal
f any Magiſtrate in this Iſland, delivered to the Owner or Owners of ſuch Negro, Mulatto,
r other Slave or Slaves, or left at his, her, or their moſt uſual Place of Reſidence with a White
erſon, acquainting him, her, or them with the Nuiſance the Public ſuſtain thereby, the
id Owner or Owners of ſuch diſtempered Slave or Slaves (Negro or Mulatto) not remov-
g the ſame within the Space of Four Days after receiving ſuch Notice as aforeſaid, ſhall,
n Conviction before the Magiſtrate who iſſues ſuch Notice or Summons, or any other Ma-
iſtrate for the Body of this Iſland, forfeit and pay, for every Offence, the Sum of Five
ounds; and the Magiſtrate before whom ſuch Conviction ſhall be had, ſhall cauſe ſuch diſ-
mpered, maimed, or worn out Slave or Slaves to be immediately removed and conveyed to
e Owner or Owners of ſuch Slave or Slaves, or to his, her, or their Habitation or Place of
eſidence, and pay the Charges and Expences thereof with or out of the ſaid Penalty of Five
ounds; One Third of the Overplus, if any be, of the ſaid Sum to be applied to the Uſe of
e Conſtable or Perſon who ſhall apprehend ſuch diſtempered, maimed, or worn out Slave or
aves, and the other Two Thirds to be placed in the public Treaſury; and if any Perſon or
erſons, offending as aforeſaid, ſhall not immediately, upon his, her, or their being thereof as
oreſaid convicted, pay to the ſaid Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace before whom ſuch Con-
ction ſhall be made, the ſaid Forfeiture or Forfeitures for the Uſes aforeſaid, then every
h Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace is and are hereby impowered and required, by Warrant
Diſtreſs under his or their Hands and Seals, to levy on the Goods and Chattels of the Of-
der, and in Failure of Goods and Chattels in Poſſeſſion of ſuch Offender, whereon ſuch
rfeiture may be levied, then, and in ſuch Caſe, every ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices to commit
ery Owner or Owners of any ſuch diſtempered, maimed, or worn out Slave or Slaves to the
mmon Gaol of this Iſland, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize for any Time not
ceeding Two Months, unleſs ſuch Owner or Owners ſhall ſooner pay ſuch Forfeiture or
rfeitures to the ſaid Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace, to be applied in Manner aforeſaid.

30 Nov. 1707. N° 541.

An ACT for the Encouragement of ſuch Negroes and other Slaves that ſhall behave themſelves courageouſly againſt the Enemy in Time of Invaſion.

Manumiſſion.

FORASMUCH as there are many Negroes and other Slaves in this Iſland, who are worthy
Truſt and Confidence to be repoſed in them, and therefore may be of great Service to this
nd ſhould the ſame be invaded; to the End therefore that Encouragement may be given
every Negro or other Slave to behave themſelves courageouſly againſt the Enemy, Be it
acted by his Excellency Mitford Crowe, Eſquire, Captain General and Commander in
ef of this and other the Charibbee Iſlands lying and being to windward of Guardeloupe,
Honourable the Members of her Majeſty's Council, and the General Aſſembly of this
nd, and by the Authority of the ſame, That every Negro or other Slave within this Iſland,
in Time of Invaſion by her Majeſty's Enemies, or other Attempt to be made on this
nd, ſhall engage and courageouſly behave himſelf in Time of Battle, ſo as to kill any
of the Enemy, the ſaid Negroes or other Slaves, and every of them, upon due Proof
eof made before One of her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace in this Iſland, by the Oath
Two credible White Men, ſhall be, and are hereby reſpectively declared Freemen, to all
nts and Purpoſes whatſoever, and ſhall be deemed and held abſolutely free from all fu-
Slavery towards his Maſter and Miſtreſs, from and immediately after ſuch Proof to be
e in Manner aforeſaid.

. And, to the End that the Owners of every ſuch Negro or other Slave, who ſhall gain
Freedom by virtue of this Act, may receive a full Recompence for the Loſs which they
ſuſtain thereby; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Negro or other
e who ſhall happen to be ſet free by this Act, ſhall be valued and appraiſed on Oath by
of the neighbouring Freeholders to the Place where the Owners of ſuch Negro or Slaves
before One of her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace in this Iſland, which Juſtice of the
e ſhall give a Certificate of the Value to the Owner or Owners of ſuch Negro or Slaves,
are to produce the ſame to his Excellency, and thereupon his ſaid Excellency, by and
the Advice and Conſent of the Council, is humbly deſired to iſſue his Order or Orders
e Treaſurer of this Iſland for the Time being, forthwith to pay the ſame out of the
of Exciſe or Strong Liquors; and in Caſe it ſhall ſo happen that at the Time of the
g of ſuch Orders there ſhall not be the Money ſufficient in the Treaſury to diſcharge the
then, upon the Treaſurer's certifying the ſame on the Back of each Order or Orders,

Manumiſſion.

the reſpective Owners thereof ſhall be allowed Intereſt at and after the Rate of Ten Pound
per Cent. per Annum, from the Time of the Date of the ſaid Certificate, until the full Valu
of every ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall be paid and ſatisfied.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negro or othe
Slaves, at the Time of Invaſion, or Appearance of the Enemy, ſhall happen to be killed, th
Owner or Owners of ſuch Negro or other Slaves ſhall be paid the full Value of every ſuc
Negro or other Slave out of the public Treaſury of this Iſland; which Value ſhall be ſe
by the Oath of Two credible Witneſſes, before any One of her Majeſty's Juſtices of th
Peace in this Iſland, who is hereby required to give a Certificate thereof to the Owner o
Owners of ſuch Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, upon which Certificate hi
Excellency, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Council, is humbly deſired to iſſu
his Order or Orders for Payment thereof; any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary i
anywiſe notwithſtanding.

27th Feb: 1739. N° 180.

When any Slave ſhall be ſet free, the Perſon manumitting ſhall pay to the Churchwarden of the Pariſh the Sum of 50l. to be improved by the Veſtry, who are to direct that 4l. be paid by the Churchwarden to the freed Perſon.

If the 50l. is not paid, or directed to be ſo, the Churchwarden ſhall ſue for the ſame by Action, or by a Suit in Equity againſt the Perſon, or his or her Repreſentative.

If the Veſtry ſhall refuſe to appoint the 4l. to be paid to the freed Perſon, or the ſaid Sum ſhall not be annually ſo paid, the ſaid freed Perſon may recover it from the Churchwarden, before any Juſtice, as Servants Wages.

VI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whoever ſhall her
after, by Deed or Will, or by any other Ways or Means whatſoever, manumit, ſet free, o
diſcharge from Slavery, any Negro or other Slave or Slaves, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall, fo
the better Support of ſuch Negro or Slave, and to prevent their becoming burdenſome to th
Pariſh in which he, ſhe, or they ſhall live or reſide, depoſit or direct to be paid into th
Hands of the Churchwarden, for the Time being, of the ſaid Pariſh, for each Negro o
other Slave ſo manumitted, ſet free, or diſcharged from Slavery, the Sum of Fifty Poun
Current Money, to be by the ſaid Churchwarden and the Veſtry of the ſaid Pariſh for th
Time being improved to the beſt Advantage; and the ſaid Veſtry ſhall direct and appoint th
Sum of Four Pounds Current Money, for the Maintenance and Support of ſuch Perſon
manumitted and ſet free, to be Annually paid to him or her; and in caſe ſuch Perſon o
Perſons ſhall neglect or refuſe to depoſit or direct ſuch Sum to be paid for the Purpoſe afor
ſaid, the ſame ſhall, by the Churchwarden for the Time being, immediately after ſuc
Manumiſſion or Freedom, be recovered by Action in the Court of Common Pleas of th
proper Precinct, or by a Suit in Equity againſt the Perſon or Perſons, or *his*, her, o
their Repreſentatives giving ſuch Freedom, and be levied on his, her, or their proper Eſtat
which is hereby made chargeable with the Payment thereof: And if the ſaid Veſtry ſhall, aft
the Payment or Recovery of the Sum before-mentioned, refuſe to appoint ſuch Annual Su
to the ſaid free Perſon, or the ſame ſhall not be Annually paid to him or her, he or ſhe ſha
and is hereby enabled and impowered to recover the ſaid Annuity, as in caſe of Servan
Wages, before any Juſtice of the Peace; who is hereby directed and required to hear an
determine the ſame, and to proceed thereon againſt the Churchwarden of the ſaid Pariſh f
the Time being, in Manner aforeſaid.

22d January, 1783.

An ACT to amend an Act of this Iſland, intitled, "An Act for amendi
"an Act of this Iſland, intitled, An Act for the governing of Negroe
"and for providing a proper Maintenance and Support for ſuch Negro
"Indians, or Mulattoes, as hereafter ſhall be manumitted or ſet free; as al
"for preventing certain Inconveniences from them ariſing to the Inhab
"tants of this Iſland."

WHEREAS by an Act of this Iſland, bearing Date the Seventh Day of February, O
thouſand Seven hundred and Thirty-nine, intitled, An Act for amending an Act of t
"Iſland, intitled, An Act for the governing of Negroes; and for providing a proper Mai
"tenance and Support for ſuch Negroes, Indians, or Mulattoes, as hereafter ſhall be man
"mitted or ſet free; as alſo for preventing certain Inconveniences from them ariſing to t
"Inhabitants of this Iſland," it is Enacted, That whoever ſhall hereafter, by Deed or Wi
or by any other Ways or Means whatſoever, manumit, ſet free, or diſcharge from Slavery, a
Negro or other Slave or Slaves, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall, for the better Support of ſu
Negro or Slave, and to prevent their becoming burdenſome to the Pariſh in which he, ſh
or they ſhall live or reſide, depoſit or direct to be paid into the Hands of the Churchward
for the Time being of the ſaid Pariſh, for each Negro or Slave ſo manumitted, ſet free,
diſcharged from Slavery, the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money, to be by the ſaid Churc
warden and the Veſtry for the ſaid Pariſh for the Time being improved to the beſt Adva
tage; and the ſaid Veſtry ſhall direct and appoint the Sum of Four Pounds Current Mon

Manumiſſion.

for the Maintenance and Support of ſuch Perſon ſo manumitted and ſet free, to be Annually paid to him or her; which wholeſome Proviſion of the ſaid Act, and wiſe Intention of the Legiſlature, are now totally evaded, by the Artifice and Contrivance of Perſons who manumit or ſet free their Slaves, by making a Conveyance of ſuch Slave or Slaves intended to be manumitted, to ſome inſolvent Perſon, who immediately executed a Deed of Manumiſſion, by which Means the Pariſh is defrauded of the ſaid Fifty Pounds, and the Perſon ſo ſet free deprived of the ſaid Annuity, and reduced to Neceſſity of ſeeking a diſhoneſt Means of Livelihood: Be it therefore Enacted by his Excellency David Parry, Eſquire, Captain General, Governor, and Commander in Chief of this Iſland, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice-Admiral f the ſame, the Honourable the Members of His Majeſty's Council, and the General Aſſembly of this Iſland, and by the Authority of the ſame, That, for the future, any Perſon who ſhall be minded to manumit or ſet free any Negro or Slave, ſhall actually depoſit or pay nto the Hands of the Churchwarden for the Time being, of the Pariſh in which ſuch Perſon ives or reſides, the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money, and take a Receipt or Certificate f the ſaid Churchwarden for the ſame; and without ſuch Payment, and ſuch Receipt or Certificate, the Deed of Manumiſſion, or Inſtrument of Writing, ſhall be, as to the Purpoſe f manumitting ſuch Slave, void and of no Effect, and the ſaid Negro or Slave ſo intended o be manumitted ſhall remain and continue, and to all Intents and Purpoſes ſhall e as much a Slave, as if no ſuch Deed of Manumiſſion or Inſtrument of Writing had een made.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon ſhall hereafter, y Will or other Writing, direct any Negro or Slave to be manumitted after the Death of ch Perſon, or at any other future Time, and the Heir at Law, Executor, or other Perſon ſo rected to manumit ſuch Slave, ſhall, in order to ſave the ſaid Sum of Fifty Pounds, and to ain the ſaid Slave in Slavery, neglect to pay the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money into e Hands of the Churchwarden of the Pariſh, and to manumit the ſaid Slave, within Three onths after the Time appointed for the Manumiſſion of the ſaid Slave, the ſaid Churchwarden y, and he is hereby authorized and required to ſue in his own Name, in the Court of the oper Precinct, or proceed by Suit in Equity, for the ſaid Sum of Fifty Pounds, and as ſoon he ſhall recover and receive the ſame, he ſhall execute a Deed of Manumiſſion in his own me, which ſhall be effectual to manumit and ſet free the ſaid Negro or Slave, any Thing this Act before ſeeming to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Barbadoes—Slaves, for their Protection, &c.

[illegible]

A N T I G U A.

The Law on the Subject of Slaves in this Iſland is contained in the following Acts, paſſed

14 Aug. 1672.
13 Feb. 1689.
20 July, 1692.
28 June, 1702.
9 Dec. 1723.
8 July, 1784.

The Five former of which are to be found in a printed Volume of *The Laws of the Leeward Iſlands*, dated 1734.

Slaves conſidered as Property.

Value of Slaves killed, &c. in Service.—Slaves made real Eſtate.

Anno 1672. N° 19.

AN ACT for the Relief of ſuch as ſhall loſe, or have Negroes and Slaves maimed in the Service of the Country.

WHEREAS ſeveral Negroes and Slaves belonging to ſeveral Perſons in this Iſland may be
commanded upon ſeveral emergent Occaſions, in the Service of the Country, whereby
y may loſe their Life or Limbs, to the great Damage or Loſs of their Owner; It is there-
e Eſtabliſhed and Enacted by the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly, and by the Authority
the ſame, That all and every ſuch Negro or Slave that ſhall be ſo killed or maimed in the
vice of the Country, and that ſhall be thereupon commanded by the Authority of the
e, ſhall be paid for and ſatisfied unto the Maſter or Owner of ſuch Negro or Slave that
l be ſo killed or maimed, out of the public Treaſure, according to the Valuation of
o indifferent Perſons, to be appointed by the Governor.

Value of Slaves killed, &c. in Service.

Public to pay for Negroes, &c. killed in their Service. See Act of 13th Feb. 1689, for Encouragement of poor Soldiers.

How Negroes are to be valued.

Anno 1689. N° 78.

I. AND it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Maſter,
reſs, and Owner of Negro or Negroes in this Iſland, ſhall be paid and receive Five thou-
Pounds of Sugar out of the public Stock, for each Negro belonging to them, or any of
n, that ſhall happen to be ſlain, or mortally wounded and diſabled in Defence of this
d, againſt any of their Majeſties Enemies.

5,000 lb. Sugar to be paid to the Maſter of every Negro ſlain, &c. See Act dated 14th Aug. 1672, for Relief of Owners of Negroes, &c.

Anno 1692. N° 83.

. AND whereas a Number of Perſons heretofore deceaſed, ſtood poſſeſt of a good
tity of Lands and Tenements, and Number of Negroes, ſome of which Perſons made
Wills and Teſtaments, nominating their Executors therein, and others died inteſtate,
g their Negroes, and other Goods and Chattels to be diſpoſed of by the Adminiſtrator
dminiſtrators to be appointed; which ſaid Executors and Adminiſtrators, by virtue of
Executorſhip and Adminiſtration, inventoried and appraiſed the ſaid Negroes, and diſ-
of them as other Chattels, which oftentimes proved a Ruin to the Intereſt or Eſtate,
ft the Widow and Children in a bad Condition.

Slaves made real Eſtate.

X. For

Negroes made Inheritance;

and may be inventoried by Executor, &c. and ſold, if other Goods are not ſufficient to pay Debts.

X. For the Prevention thereof for the future, Be it, and it is Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Negro Slaves, and other Slaves, after the Date of this Act, ſhall and ar hereby declared to be Inheritance, and affixed to the Freehold, and the Widow capable o being endowed thereof: Provided always, That any Executor or Adminiſtrator may inventory the ſaid Negroes, but not take them into his Cuſtody, to the Intent that if there ſhall no be ſufficient Goods and Chattels to pay the deceaſed's Debts, then the ſaid Negroes are liabl to be taken for Payment of the ſaid Debts, and be as Chattels to that Purpoſe, and n otherwiſe.

Anno 1723. N° 176.

Value of Slaves executed.

Owner not proſecuting his Negroe in 3 Months for Felony, &c. to loſe his Value, and is to be paid to any Informer in 30 Days after.

XIII. AND be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slav ſhall kill or murder any Perſon, white or black, or commit any Felony (running away excepted) made known to the Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, or Renter of ſuch Slave, and ſuch Maſte Miſtreſs, Owner, or Renter of ſuch Slave, being on this Iſland, ſhall conceal, or neglect t proſecute ſuch Slave for the Space of Three Months next after the Crime made known a aforeſaid, and the Slave being in his Maſter's, Miſtreſſes, Owner's, or Renter's Servic Cuſtody, or Power, after the laſt mentioned Crimes committed, that then and in ſuch Ca if any other Perſon ſhall proſecute ſuch Slave, and the Slave be thereof lawfully convicte the Owner or Renter of ſuch Slave ſhall be, and is hereby debarred from having or receivin from the public Treaſury of this Iſland any Sum or Sums of Money, or other Conſideratio for the Slave ſo convicted, and the Price which ſhould be paid for ſuch Negro by the Public, ſhall be paid to the Informer out of the public Treaſury, any former Law or an Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding: Provided ſuch Information an Proſecution be given and begun within Thirty Days after the Expiration of the ſaid Thr Months.

The Value of Slaves ſettled as uſual.

XIV. And for ſettling the Value of ſuch Slave ſo not proſecuted by the Maſter, Owner, Renter, and convicted by the Proſecution of any other Perſon, ſuch Slave ſhall be appraiſ before Execution done on him or her, as is uſual where Slaves are condemned to Death.

If one Slave murders another, the Price to be equally divided between the Maſters.
Slave killed in purſuing a Runaway to be paid for by the Public;
if hurt, a proportionable Allowance.

XXVIII. And be it, and it is hereby alſo further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, Th where One Slave murders another, the Price paid by the Public on executing the Murder ſhall be equally divided between the Owner of the Offender and the Owner of the Sla ſlain; and alſo if any Perſon's Slave ſhall be killed in purſuing Runaways, by his Maſte Owner's, Renter's, or Manager's Order, or any other lawful Order, the Slave ſlain ſhall paid for by the Public, and the Value ſettled in like Manner as before directed herein ſettling the Value of a Runaway killed in being purſued; and if the Slave purſuing be o maimed or much hurt, then a proportionable Allowance ſhall be made by the Public, to ſettled in Manner laſt mentioned.

Slaves; for their Regulation, &c.

Anno 1702. N° 130.

Trading with Slaves.

Dealing with Slaves for Cotton, &c. unleſs by Owners Leave, Offender bound to Seſſions, and there fined and puniſhed.

IV. AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon who deal with any Slave or Slaves for any Sugar, Cotton, or Tobacco, or any other Goods w ſoever, without Leave given from the Owner of the ſaid Slave or Slaves, expreſſed Note, or ſome White Perſon (which Note or White Perſon ſhall ſpecify what Goods he ſo ſell, and the Quantity) and that none preſume to deal with any Slave otherwiſe th is before directed, under the Penalty that ſuch Perſon ſo offending ſhall be bound by the next Juſtice to the good Behaviour, until the next Seſſions of the Peace, or Ge Seſſions, and there to be fined, or receive ſuch other Puniſhment as the Juſtices ſhall convenient.

Negroes ſelling any Thing after 10 o'Clock on Sundays to be whipped and paid for as Runaways.

V. And that all Negroes who ſhall (though with a Ticket, or other Leave from Owners or Poſſeſſors) ſell any Thing in any of the Towns on the Lord's Day, he or ſhall be taken up and whipped, and paid for as Runaways, if not returned, or going to reſpective Maſters, by Ten of the Clock, to the Intent that all Opportunities of Idleneſ Robbery may be taken away.

XX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon whatſoever
hall ſell any Rum to a Slave on the Sabbath Day, or any Sort of Dry Goods, by Barter or
therwiſe, he ſhall forfeit Three Pounds current Money for each Offence.

Selling Rum, &c. to Slave on Sabbath Day to forfeit 3l.

Anno 1723. N° 176.

XIX. AND be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon
r Perſons whatſoever ſhall hereafter buy, barter, or truck for or receive by any Means of
r from any Slave or Slaves, any Sugar, Cotton, Rum, Molaſſes, Ginger, or other Goods or
Chattels (except only Logs of Wood, Fire Wood, Coals, freſh Fiſh, Dunghill Fowls, Kids,
Hogs, and Ground Proviſions, of the Produce of this Iſland) without Leave given to ſuch
lave or Slaves, by his or their Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, or Renter, or by the Manager
aving the Care of the Plantation to which the Slaves belong, to ſell the ſame, then ſuch
erſon or Perſons ſhall be guilty of a Miſdeameanor, and liable to be proſecuted therefore by
ndictment or Information before Juſtices of Peace in their Seſſions, or Juſtices of Oyer and
erminer and Gaol Delivery, and may be fined for the Firſt Offence not exceeding Thirty
ounds, nor leſs than Ten Pounds lawful Money of this Iſland, and on being unable, or
fuſing or neglecting to pay the ſame Fine immediately, ſhall be committed to cloſe Cuſtody
the common Gaol of this Iſland, there to remain for Three Months, as a Puniſhment in
u of the ſaid Fine, unleſs he will redeem himſelf by paying the Fine ſooner, with all due
es; and upon a Second Conviction of the like Offence, ſhall be fined in any Sum not leſs
an Thirty Pounds lawful Money of this Iſland, nor exceeding Sixty Pounds, and on being
able, refuſing, or neglecting to pay the Fine, ſhall be committed to cloſe Cuſtody in the
mmon Gaol of this Iſland, there to remain Six Months, as a Puniſhment in lieu of the
d Fine, unleſs he redeem himſelf ſooner by paying the ſaid Fine, and all due Fees; and
on a Third Conviction, ſhall be publicly whipped with any Number of Laſhes that the
urt ſhall think proper, or be ſet in the Pillory Once or more, as the Court ſhall think fit,
d pay alſo any Fine not exceeding One hundred Pounds, nor leſs than Sixty Pounds law-
Money of this Iſland, and being unable, refuſing, and neglecting to pay the Fine im-
diately, ſhall be committed to cloſe Cuſtody in the common Gaol of this Iſland for
e whole Year, unleſs he ſhall ſooner redeem himſelf by paying the ſaid Fine, and all uſual
es.

Buying or bartering with Slaves without a Ticket, is a Miſdemeanor.
Exception.
how proſecuted for it.
Firſt Offence fined not above 30l. nor leſs than 10l.
The Second 30l. nor above 60l.
Third Offence, whipped, &c. and fined not above 100l. nor under 60l. &c.

X. And if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall buy, barter, truck for, or receive by any unlawful
ans, from any Slaves, any Goods or Chattels whatſoever, knowing the ſame to be ſtolen,
ough the principal Felon or Felons are not known or convict, that then ſuch Perſon or
ſons ſhall be guilty of a Miſdemeanor, and may be proſecuted therefore as afore laſt
tioned, and ſhall and may be fined, not exceeding One hundred Pounds lawful Money
his Iſland, nor leſs than Twenty Pounds like Money, and be impriſoned alſo for ſome
e not exceeding One Year, and in caſe of being unable, neglecting, or refuſing to
the Fine immediately, ſhall undergo ſuch other corporal Puniſhment, inſtead of the
Fine, by whipping or Pillory, as the Court ſhall think fit; and upon a Conviction
e like Offence as laſt mentioned a Second Time, the Perſon offending ſhall be deemed
lon.

Buying, &c. ſtolen Goods a Miſdemeanor, and finable not above 100l. nor leſs than 20l. &c.
Second Offence Felony.

XI. And if any Perſon ſhall be convicted of a Miſdemeanor for buying, bartering, or
ing with Negroes, contrary to this Act, it ſhall be a Bar to any other Proſecution for
acceſſary to the Felony committed by the Principal, if the Principal be afterwards
ict.

Conviction of a Miſdemeanor, a Bar to proſecuting as acceſſary.

XII. And all Fines hereby laid on Perſons convict of buying, bartering, or receiving
s from Slaves, ſhall be to the Uſe of His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, to be paid
he public Treaſury of this Iſland, and towards carrying on the Forts, Fortifications, and
public Works of this Iſland.

The Fines to the King's Uſe.

XIII. And all and every Perſon and Perſons on whom, or in whoſe Poſſeſſion, any loſt
len Goods ſhall be found, it ſhall be deemed Evidence againſt him, her, or them, that
ought, trucked, or bartered for ſuch Goods of, or with a Slave, ſo far as to make him
m liable only to a Miſdemeanor by virtue of this Act, unleſs ſuch Perſon or Perſons
ive ſufficient Evidence to the Court how he came by the Goods; and it ſhall not be
ys neceſſary in the Indictment or Information for ſuch Miſdemeanor, to name particu-
he Slave of whom bought, had, bartered, trucked, or received, but the laying it to be
Slave unknown ſhall be ſufficient.

Finding ſtolen Goods on any Perſon a Miſdemeanor, unleſs he proves how he came by them;
if Slave unknown, a general Indictment.

XIV. And whereas Cotton Planters are injured by Thefts, becauſe Slaves have been
to plant Cotton for their own Uſe, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That
any

Slaves planting.
Perſon ſuffering his Slave to plant Cot-

ton to forfeit Ten Pounds.

Free Perſon ſuſpected of ſelling Cotton for a Slave examinable on Oath.

On Refuſal, to forfeit the Cotton to the Informer.

any Perſon whatſoever, Owner or Poſſeſſor of Slaves, that ſhall permit his or her Slave or Slaves to plant and gather Cotton for the Uſe of ſuch Slave or Slaves, ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſors ſhall forfeit Ten Pounds lawful Money of this Iſland; and if any White Man, Free Negro, or Mulatto, ſhall expoſe to Sale any Cotton ſuſpected to appertain to a Slave, any Juſtice of the Peace may cauſe the Party ſuſpected, and having the Cotton in Poſſeſſion, to be brought before him, and to make Oath before him, that the Cotton doth not directly or indirectly belong to any Slave; and if the Party refuſes to make ſuch Oath, the Cotton ſhall be ſeized by the Juſtice's Order, and be forfeited to the Uſe of the Informer.

Anno 1723. N° 176.

Beating Drums, &c.

20l. Penalty on Maſter, &c. of Plantation ſuffering a Drum to be beat, &c.

Proviſo.

XV. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whatſoever Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner or Renter of any Plantation in this Iſland, being thereupon reſident, and not being abroad from his or her Plantation, then if any Manager of any ſuch Plantation, and having the Car thereof, and thereon reſident, and being at home, or if any Overſeer being at home, and th Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, or Renter happens to be abſent from home, ſhall ſuffer any Slave o Slaves to beat any Drum or Drums, or empty Caſks, or great Goards, or to blow Horns Shells, or loud Inſtruments, for the Diverſion or Entertainment of Slaves, in his, her, or thei Plantation, he, ſhe, or they ſhall forfeit Twenty Pounds current Money of this Iſland fo every ſuch Offence, unleſs they ſuppreſs the ſame in One Hour after the ſame begins Provided that Information thereof be given upon Oath to One of His Majeſty's Juſtices o the Peace for this Iſland, within One Week after the Offence committed.

Anno 1723. N° 176.

Slaves aſſembling.

Juſtices to order Conſtables to attend with Officer and Soldiers of Militia to diſperſe Negroes, if above 10 together, on Saturdays or Sundays.

XXX. And whereas Slaves do frequently, on Saturdays in the Afternoon and Sundays, gath and aſſemble in great Numbers, in and about the Town of Saint John, and commit Riots, an ſometimes kill one another, to the great Terror and actual endangering of the Inhabitant Be it therefore, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Juſtices of th Peace reſiding in the ſaid Town, or the moſt adjacent to it, ſhall be directed by the Com mander in Chief, or in his Abſence by the Lieutenant General of theſe Iſlands, or in h Abſence by the Lieutenant Governor of this Iſland, to nominate to go in Two Companie with a convenient Number, not leſs in all than Six of the Militia of each Town in ea Company, with the Conſtable (One of which to be an Officer) through the ſaid Town Saint John, and the Paſtures adjacent, known by the Names of Otto's Paſture, and Long's Morgan's Paſture, to diſperſe Negroes got together in any Number exceeding Ten.

Houſekeeper to attend, or ſend a Man armed, or pay 20s.

Conſtable to make Proclamation Three Times to diſperſe tumultuous Slaves, &c.

On Contempt of Proclamation may fire and kill Slaves; to be paid for by the Public.

XXXI. And each Houſekeeper in the ſaid Town being ſummoned in due Turn, ſhall tend himſelf, or ſend a White Man armed with a Gun, Powder, and Ball, upon Pain of f feiting Twenty Shillings current Money of this Iſland; and the Conſtable, or any going his Aſſiſtance, are hereby authorized and required, upon ſeeing any Number of Negr aſſembled in a tumultuous Manner, or playing at Dice, or any Game, Play, or Diverſion, make Three Proclamations, requiring ſuch Negroes to ſeparate and diſperſe, and to retire their Homes, and upon Contempt of the ſaid Proclamation, or the Negroes not diſperſi may ſeize One or more of ſuch Negroes, and carry him before a Magiſtrate, who ſhall or ſuch Slave or Slaves to Gaol, and the ſame Slave or Slaves ſhall be whipped publicly b Juſtice's Order, on any Day within Three Days after the Offence, with any Number Stripes at the Juſtice's Diſcretion; but if the Conſtable, or any in his Aſſiſtance, ſhall app hend it neceſſary, in Contempt or Diſobedience of the Proclamation, he or they may upon and kill any of the Slaves ſo contemning or diſobeying, and not be liable to any P ſecution therefore; and any Slave ſo killed ſhall be paid for by the Public, and the V ſettled as in caſe of killing a Runaway in Purſuit.

Anno 1723. N° 176.

Carrying Arms.

Arms in Cuſtody of a Slave ſeizable, and forfeited to the Seizer.

XXXV. AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave ſha taken out of the Plantation to which ſuch Slave belongs, with any Fire Arms, Cutlaſſes, Sw Pikes, or Lances, or other hurtful Arms, not having a Ticket from the Owner or Poſſ of ſuch Slave for carrying the ſame, or not being in Company under the Direction of a W Perſon ſent along with ſuch Slave or Slaves, any Perſon may ſeize ſuch Slave with the A or Weapons, or the Arms and Weapons alone, and carry ſuch Slave and Arms, or the A only, before a Juſtice of the Peace, and the Juſtice ſhall order the Arms to be forfeited, the ſame are hereby declared to be forfeited to the Perſon or Perſons that ſhall have ſeized the ſaid Slave or Arms; but if there was a Ticket duly given for carrying the ſaid Arms, and the ſame Ticket be loſt, or was taken from the Slave, or the Slave being attendant that Day on his Maſter to exerciſe, then upon Oath thereof made by the Owner, Maſter, Miſtreſs, Renter, or Overſeer, that ſuch Ticket was ſo given, the Arms ſhall be again reſtored to the Owner.

Redeemable if there was a Ticket, or carrying to exerciſe.

XXXVI. And it is alſo further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon whatſoever ſhall hereafter ſell, barter, or give to any Slave, any Fire Arms, Cutlas, or offenſive Weapons, except thoſe given for watching, he, ſhe, or they ſhall forfeit Ten Pounds lawful Money of this Iſland.

10l. Penalty on Perſons ſelling Fire Arms, &c. to a Slave.

Anno 1702. N° 130.

An ACT for the better Government of Slaves and Free Negroes.

Going abroad.

I. WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful, loyal, and obedient Subjects, the Governor in Chief of the Leeward Charibbee Iſlands, and the Council and Aſſembly of this Your Majeſty's Iſland of Antigua, humbly pray Your moſt ſacred Majeſty, That it may be Enacted, and be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the ſame, That no Perſon whatſoever ſhall give leave on the Sabbath Day to any Slave under his or her Care, Charge, or Ownerſhip (unleſs ſuch as uſually wait on their Perſon, or in Liveries) to go out of their Plantations without a Ticket, or White Servant with them, in which Ticket is to be expreſſed the Names and Numbers, and alſo to and from what Place, on Penalty of paying, for taking up ſuch Slave as a Runaway, Three Shillings.

No Perſon to permit Slaves to go without Ticket or White Perſon on Sunday on Penalty of 3s.

Detaining Slaves.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon who ſhall take up any Slave or Slaves belonging to another, and ſhall keep the ſaid Slave or Slaves in his or their Cuſtody or Plantation longer than Twenty-four Hours, without ſending the ſaid Slave or Slaves to the Owner or Owners they belong to (if he or they can any Ways know them) or without delivering the ſaid Slave or Slaves to the Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland for the Time being, ſhall, for every Day each Slave ſhall be kept or entertained by him or them, after the Firſt Twenty-four Hours, forfeit Twelve Shillings per Diem; and if the ſaid Slave be of any Trade, Twenty-four Shillings per Diem for each Day ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be by him or them knowingly entertained or employed; if under Six Pounds, to be recovered before any Two Juſtices, as in and by the Act of Courts is directed for Servants recovering heir Wages, between the Months of Auguſt and March; if above, by Action of Debt at Common Law, in which no Protection, Eſſoign, or Wager of Law ſhall be allowed.

Detaining another's Slave 24 Hours, to pay 12s. per Diem.

If a Tradeſman, 24s. per Day.
If under 6l. recoverable before Two Juſtices;
if above, by Action at Law.
No Eſſoign, &c.

Enticing away.

III. And if any Perſon ſhall privately delude, entice, or perſuade any Slave or Slaves, being n quiet Poſſeſſion of another, out of his or their Cuſtody, by any Encouragement or Inducement whatſoever, ſhall be liable to the ſame Penalty of every Day the ſaid Slave or Slaves hall by their Means or Procurement deſert their Owners or Maſters Service, as in caſe of ntertaining a Runaway longer than Twenty-four Hours, to be recovered after the ſame Manner; but in caſe any Perſon ſhall violently, or by Force or otherwiſe, take any Perſon's lave or Slaves, out of his or their Plantation or Cuſtody, ſhall be deemed guilty of Robery, and indicted as in Caſes of Robbery; and in caſe any Perſon or Perſons ſhall take way any Slave or Slaves, or endeavour to carry off from this Iſland, or delude away from eir Owners, ſhall be guilty of Felony, and excluded the Benefit of Clergy.

Enticing Slave, to pay the like, and to be recovered as before.

Taking Slave by Violence deemed Robbery;
endeavouring to carry him off the Iſland, Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

Of Runaway Slaves.

VII. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Provoſt Marſhal of this land, or his Deputy, ſhall be obliged to receive all Runaways brought to him into his uſtody, and ſhall pay the Bringer Three Shillings for taking the ſaid Runaway, and Nine ence per Mile for as many Miles as the ſaid Negro is brought to the Gaol from the Place ken at; and the ſaid Marſhal is to keep the ſaid Slave or Slaves in ſafe Cuſtody, and in a iſt at the Priſon Door ſhall inſert the Names of Negroes in his Cuſtody, their Age, and their aſters Names, if known, againſt the ſaid Negroes Names belonging to him; and in caſe e Marſhal fail to pay the ſaid Bringer, or receive the Slave or Slaves brought, or to put up eir Names, he ſhall forfeit Five Pounds for every ſuch Fault, to be recovered before a ſtice.

Marſhal or Deputy to receive Runaways, and pay the Bringer 3s. beſides 9d. per Mile.
Slaves to be kept in Priſon, and a Liſt of their Names, &c. on Priſon Door.
Marſhal not paying the Bringer, nor putting up Slaves Names, to forfeit 5l.
How recovered.

VIII. And in caſe the Marſhal ſhall wilfully or neglectfully ſuffer an Eſcape any Way atſoever of the Slave by him received, or employ him in any Work, he ſhall pay the wner, as in caſe of any Perſon detaining another's Slave above Twenty-four Hours, until h Slave be delivered the Owner, or forfeit Fifty Pounds current Money; and in caſe any

Marſhal ſuffering Slave to eſcape, or detaining him, to forfeit 50l.
or if he periſh for Want, to forfeit 50l.

Of Runaway Slaves.

Marſhal's Fees for Slave.

Slave periſh in Cuſtody for Want, he ſhall forfeit Fifty Pounds like Money. The Marſhal to have Three Shillings for taking ſuch Slave into his Cuſtody, and Twelve Pence each Twenty-four Hours the Slave lies in Priſon; as alſo upon the Marſhal's Delivery of any Slave or Slaves to his Owner or Poſſeſſor, the Sum of Three Shillings, beſides Nine Pence per Mile, which the Bringer of the ſaid Slave or Slaves has received from the Provoſt Marſhal, or his Deputy.

Slave lying Three Months in Gaol to be ſold for the Fees, &c.

Marſhal to account Annually for Slaves ſold, under Penalty of 20l.

IX. And if any Slave or Slaves lie ſo long as Three Months, ſuch Slave or Slaves is to be taken out, and ſold at Outcry, for the Fees, by Order of Two Juſtices of the Peace, and the Overplus, if any be, after paying the aforeſaid Fees, and all the abovementioned Charges, ſhall be returned to the Owner, or for Want of knowing ſuch Owner, to the Treaſurer for the Time being, to remain to the Uſe of the Public till the Owner ſhall appear; and the Provoſt Marſhal, or his Deputy, ſhall be obliged, upon Oath, to account and pay Once every Year at leaſt, unto the Treaſurer for the Time being, all ſuch Money, that ſuch Negro Slave, or Slaves, or other Slaves, ſhall be ſold for, on Forfeiture, for every ſuch Neglect for not accounting and paying the ſaid Money where no Owner is to be found, after his juſt Fees and Charges of Sale are deducted, Twenty Pounds for the Uſe of the Public of this Iſland, to be recovered as hereafter ſet down in this Act.

Perſons taking up Runaway to carry him to Owner, if known, under Penalty of 40s. Owner refuſing to pay 3s. and 9d. per Mile to forfeit 40s.

X. And be it alſo Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon taking up a Runaway, and knowing his Maſter, either by the Slave's Confeſſion or otherwiſe, ſhall, on Penalty of Forfeiture of Forty Shillings, carry ſuch Slave ſo known, or cauſe him to be carried to his Maſter or Owner, and not to the Gaol or Marſhal, unleſs the Owner be unknown to him; and if any Owner or Maſter ſhall refuſe to pay Three Shillings for taking ſuch Slave up, and Nine Pence per Mile for the Diſtance he was taken up at (being brought to him) ſhall, beſides the ſaid Fees, forfeit Forty Shillings.

Marſhal detaining Slave on Tender of Fees, to forfeit 40s.

XI. And if any Marſhal or Deputy ſhall deny to deliver any Slave in his Cuſtody, on Tender of his due Fees and Diſburſements, he ſhall loſe his Fees, and forfeit Forty Shillings beſides, each Refuſal, and pay, as in caſe of wrong detaining another's Slave, for each Day detained.

Slaves abſenting Three Months ſhall ſuffer Death, &c.

XVI. And for the future be it Enacted, That what Slaves ſoever ſhall abſent themſelves from their Maſter's or Miſtreſſes Service during the Space of Three Months or upwards, ſhall be puniſhed with Death, Loſs of Limb or Member, or public Whipping, at the Diſcretion of Two Juſtices of the Peace, whom the ſaid offending Slaves ſhall be brought before.

Perſons killing a Slave ſtealing, &c. indemnified.

XIX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon ſhall kill a Slave ſtealing, or in Purſuit of him, being a Runaway, and refuſe to ſubmit, ſuch Perſon ſhall not be liable to any Proſecution at Law, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Anno 1723. N° 176.

Slaves being a Year on the Iſland, and running away Three Months together, or Six Months in Two Years, adjudged Felons.

IV. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Slave who hath been upon, or hereafter ſhall be upon this Iſland for the Space of One Year, ſhall abſent or withdraw, or being now run away, abſent, or withdrawn from his or her Maſter's, Owner's, or Renter's Service, ſhall continue ſo abſent and withdrawn for the Space of Three Months from the Day of the Publication of this Act, or from the Time ſuch Slave ſhall firſt abſent, withdraw, or run away hereafter (the Months to be computed at Twenty-eight Days each) or if any Slave or Slaves having been, or that ſhall be on this Iſland for the Space of One Year, ſhall hereafter withdraw, abſent, or run away from his Maſter's Service at ſeveral Times within the Space of Two Years, amounting in all to Six Months, to be computed as aforeſaid, all and every ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be, and are hereby adjudged and declared to be guilty of Felony, and ſhall ſuffer Death as Felons.

Slaves running away 10 in a Gang for 10 Days, to ſuffer Death.

VI. And whereas Negroes ſometimes upon ſlight or no Occaſions run away and abſent themſelves, in Gangs, from the Service of their Maſters, Miſtreſſes, or Renters, to the ruining an impoveriſhing of them, and to the Terror and Danger of His Majeſty's good Subjects, Inhabitants of this Iſland; Be it therefore Enacted, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authorit aforeſaid, That if any Negroes, being of the Age of Sixteen Years and upwards, ſhall hereafter abſent and run away in any Number or Gang, amounting to Ten in Number or upwards, from any one Plantation to which ſuch Slaves ſhall belong, and ſhall continue run away or abſent from their Service as aforeſaid for Ten Days or more, then One of the ſai Negroes, ſuch as the Juſtices ſhall think the greateſt Offender, ſhall ſuffer Death as Felon.

VIII. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons, either free or ſlave, ſhall kill in Purſuit, or take and apprehend alive (provided ſuch killing or taking be not within Thirty Days after the Publication of this Act) any Slave whatſoever, who has been abſent from the Service of his or her Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Renter, Three Months and upwards (having been One Year on the Iſland) ſuch Perſon ſo taking and killing ſuch Negro in Purſuit, ſhall receive Three Pounds lawful Money of this Iſland for every Slave ſo killed, and Six Pounds for every Negro ſo taken alive, ſo as the ſaid Negro ſo taken alive be convicted of the Crime of running away; and the Treaſurer of this Iſland, and his lawful Deputy, are hereby authorized, required, and impowered to pay the laſt-mentioned Rewards, upon due Proof on Oath made before a Magiſtrate of this Iſland, of ſuch Slave's being killed, or upon the Conviction of the ſaid Slave, and a Certificate of ſuch Proof made of killing, or of ſuch Conviction, under the Hand of any Juſtice of Peace of this Iſland before whom ſuch Proof of killing was made, or the Trial of the Slave had, and an Order thereon ſigned by the Chief Commander then on the Iſland.

Perſons killing a Slave run away Three Months to have 3l.—if taken alive and convicted, 6l.

Treaſurer to pay it on Certificate and Order.

IX. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Perſon who ſhall have any Slave guilty of running away, puniſhable by Death within this Act, killed in Purſuit, or ſhall be taken, convicted, and condemned to Death for running away, the Perſon or Perſons owning and entitled to ſuch Slave ſhall receive out of the public Treaſury of this Iſland the full Value of the Slave ſo killed, to be ſettled by the Oaths of Two free White Perſons that know the Slave (if killed) to be ſworn before ſome Juſtice of the Peace of this Iſland, and ſuch Oath and Value to be certified by the Juſtice of Peace before whom taken, under his Hand and Seal; and if the Slave convicted, then the Value to be ſettled as uſual in this Iſland, where Slaves are convicted of any other Felony.

Owner of Slave killed in Purſuit, on Oath of Two Perſons, to receive the Value certified.

X. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That after any Negro or other Slave is
un away from his or her Maſter's, Miſtreſs's, Owner's, or Renter's Service, every other
egro, knowing of ſuch running away, and ſhall entertain, harbour, receive, or conceal, or
ny ways aid, aſſiſt, comfort, afford or give Suſtenance to ſuch Slave ſo run away, ſhall,
pon Conviction thereof before One Juſtice of the Peace, according to the Laws of this
ſland, for any ſuch Offence be publicly whipped upon the bare Back, with any Number of
tripes, at the Diſcretion of the Juſtice; and if any free Perſon or Perſons, knowing any
lave to be run away from the Service of his or her Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Renter, ſhall enter-
in, harbour, receive, or conceal, or any ways aid, aſſiſt, comfort, or afford, or give Suſte-
nce to any ſuch Slave, ſuch Perſon ſhall for the Firſt Offence forfeit Ten Pounds current
oney of this Iſland; and for the Second Offence, Twenty Pounds like Money; and for
e Third Offence, Fifty Pounds, like Money, and ſhall be liable beſides to be proſecuted,
d pay to the Owner of ſuch Slave all Forfeitures and Penalties laid by an Act of this
and, intituled, "An Act for the better Government of Slaves and free Negroes," dated
or about the Twenty-eighth Day of June, One thouſand Seven hundred and Two; and if
h free Perſon or Perſons cannot immediately pay down the Fines hereby impoſed for
ertaining runaway Slaves, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be impriſoned in the common Gaol of this
nd, in lieu of the Fine, for the Firſt Offence, Two Months; for the Second, Four Months;
for the Third Offence, Six Months, unleſs the Perſon or Perſons offending ſhall redeem
, her, or themſelves ſooner, by paying the Fine, and all Coſts and Fees due.

Slave concealing a Runaway to be whipped.

Free Perſons entertaining a Runaway to forfeit 10l.

and liable to Owners Proſecution by Act of 8th June 1702.

Free Perſon not able to pay the Fine to be impriſoned for the Firſt Offence Two Months, &c.

II. And for the more ready apprehending any Slaves run away, Be it hereby further
cted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Maſter, Owner,
Renter of any Slave, or any other Perſon by his Directions, and in his Aid, to enter any
ro Houſe belonging to any other Perſons, and on Refuſal of opening to break the Doors
y Negro Houſe, by Night or Day, to ſearch for any ſuch runaway Slave, without any War-
from any Magiſtrate, having Firſt immediately before given Notice thereof to the Maſ-
Miſtreſs, or Renter of the Plantation, if any ſuch thereon living, and then at Home, or
to the Overſeer or Manager, if at Home, or elſe to any White Perſon being there and be-
ing to the Plantation where Search is made; and if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever,
r Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, Renter, or Manager of any Plantation, ſhall hinder, oppoſe,
ten, or deter any Perſon giving Notice, from making Search in their or any of their Ne-
Houſes for Runaways, ſuch Perſon ſhall pay and forfeit each for every ſuch Offence a
not exceeding Ten Pounds, nor under Five Pounds Current Money of this Iſland; and
Perſon or Perſons ſhall make, or aid or aſſiſt in making, any ſuch Search, without Firſt
g Notice, where any White Perſon is on the Plantation where ſuch Search ſhall be made,
ding to the Tenor and Directions of this Act, or ſhall under Colour of ſuch Search, beat,
wound, or hurt any Slave or Slaves, without juſt Cauſe, the Offender or Offenders
orfeit each, any Sum not exceeding Ten Pounds, nor under Five Pounds, beſides be-
ble to the Action of the Party injured for Damages.

On Notice given Maſters, &c. may break open Doors of Negro's Houſe without a Warrant.

Perſons hindering Search fineable, not exceeding 10l. nor under 5l.

The like Penalty on not giving Notice of Search, or abuſing Slaves, liable to Action.

Colonel, &c. to raiſe Men, not above 20, for taking Runaways.

Perſon not going, or ſending one in his Stead, when ſummoned, to forfeit 30s.

XVI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Juſtice of the Peace for this Iſland, or any Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, or Captain of the Militia, ſhall receive Information of the Reſidence or hiding Place of any runaway or fugitive Slaves, it ſhall be lawful for ſuch Juſtice of the Peace, Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, or Captain of the Militia, to raiſe and arm any Number of Men not exceeding Twenty, to apprehend alive, or kill ſuch runaway or fugitive Slaves; and if any Perſon being in Health and able to travel, and being ſummoned or warned to go in queſt of ſuch runaway or fugitive Slaves, ſhall neglect or refuſe to attend accordingly, and to go as directed by the Juſtice of Peace or Officer of the Militia iſſuing or ordering ſuch Summons, or to ſend in his ſtead an able and well armed White Man, ſuch Perſon ſo neglecting or refuſing to attend himſelf, and not ſending an able and well armed White Man in his Room, ſhall forfeit Thirty Shillings Current Money of this Iſland.

Slaves run away above Two Months, 28 s. Reward for taking them.

Treaſurer to pay it on Certificate and Order.

XVII. And be it alſo Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whoever ſhall apprehend or take a runaway Slave, who hath been abſent from his or her Maſter's, Miſtreſs's, Owner's, or Renter's Service, Two Months or more, ſhall receive, as a Reward for apprehending and taking ſuch Slave, Twenty-eight Shillings, to be paid out of the Public Treaſury of this Iſland, on Proof made of ſuch running away and taking, by the Oath of ſome White Perſon, before a Juſtice of Peace, and the Juſtice's Certificate to the Treaſurer ſhall be ſufficient for ſuch Payment, without further Order to the Treaſurer.

Anno 1702. N° 130.

Various Offences of Slaves.

Slave ſtriking a White Perſon to be whipped.

If a White Perſon be wounded, &c. the Slave's Noſe to be ſlit, or Member cut off.

Exception.

VI. AND if any ſturdy Slave ſhall impudently ſtrike or oppoſe any White Perſon, any Juſtice, upon Complaint or Proof made, ſhall order a Conſtable to cauſe ſuch Slave to be publicly whipped at their Diſcretion; and if ſuch White Perſon be any way hurt, wounded, or disfigured by any Slave's Reſiſtance, ſuch offending Slave or Slaves ſhall have their Noſe ſlit, or any Member cut off, or be puniſhed with Death, at the Diſcretion of the Juſtices; always excepting that ſuch Slave do not the ſame by his or her Owner's or Maſter's Order, or in Defence of his or her Perſon or Goods; and it ſhall be lawful for all Perſons to take away from any Slaves any hurtful Clubs, or other miſchievous Weapons whatſoever, unleſs ſuch Slave or Slaves have any Charge of their Owner's or Maſter's Goods to defend.

Anno 1723. N° 176.

Slave burning a Houſe, &c. deemed a Felon.

Slave diſcovering ſuch Crime to a Juſtice, the Party to be committed, &c.

If Slave condemned, to be paid for by Appraiſement;

and the Informer to have 3l. &c.

On frivolous Occaſions, Accuſer to be whipped.

XVIII. AND be it, and it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That i
any Slave or Slaves ſhall be guilty of any enormous Crime, whereby the Life of any Whit
Perſon ſhall be endangered or attempted, or any Dwelling Houſe or Outhouſe belonging t
any White Perſon ſhall be burnt or attempted to be burnt, that then and in ſuch Caſe ſuc
Slave or Slaves, and all his and their Acceſſaries, Concealers, and Abettors (being Slaves
ſhall be adjudged and are hereby made and declared Felons, and ſhall ſuffer Death therefore
and if any other Slave ſhall know of any ſuch Crime as laſt mentioned intended to be don
and ſhall diſcover and give Notice thereof to any Juſtice of the Peace of this Iſland, ſuc
Juſtice ſhall cauſe the Slave or Slaves accuſed to be apprehended, and if he finds Grounds of ju
Suſpicion, then he ſhall commit the Slave or Slaves accuſed to the Common Gaol, and gi
Notice thereof immediately to the next Juſtice of Peace, who ſhall take all proper Meaſur
for bringing the Slaves accuſed to Trial, as in caſe of other Felonies; and if any of the accuſe
ſhall be found guilty and condemned to Death, the Price ſhall be paid out of the publ
Treaſury to the Owner, to be ſettled by Appraiſement as in other Caſes of Slaves condemne
to Death for Felonies; and in ſuch Caſe the Negro informing ſhall receive Three Poun
Current Money of this Iſland, out of the public Treaſury, upon producing a Certificate
the Accuſation and Condemnation from any One of the Juſtices that ſat on the Trial, whi
ſhall be ſufficient, without further Warrant, to the Treaſurer; but if on the Trial the Acc
ſation be found frivolous or groundleſs, the Accuſer ſhall have and receive a Puniſhment
whipping, not exceeding One hundred and Fifty Laſhes on the bare Back.

Slaves fighting, or drawing a Knife, to be whipped.

XXIX. And be it alſo Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Slaves that ſhall
taken fighting, they ſhall be publicly whipped by Order of a Juſtice, at the Diſcretion of
Juſtice; and if any Slave draw a Knife, either in aſſaulting another, or in his own Defe
he ſhall be publicly whipped, by like Order, at the Diſcretion of the Juſtice.

Anno 1702. Nº 130.

XII. AND it is further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That on Complaint made to any Juſtice of any Crime done by any Slave or Slaves, ſuch Juſtice ſhall iſſue out his Warrant for apprehending the Offenders, and for all Evidences; if the ſaid Juſtice find ſuch Crime not capital, he may appoint public Correction of ſuch Slave, according to Diſcretion, and award Satisfaction to the Parties injured, not exceeding Six Pounds; but if the Crime be heinous, or the Damage greater than Six Pounds, then the ſaid Juſtice ſhall commit the ſaid Offender to Priſon, or take Security, at his Diſcretion, and then appoint a Day for the Witneſs to appear, which Crime, Day, and Time, ſuch Juſtice is to certify to the next neighbouring Juſtice, who ſhall join with the aforeſaid Juſtice at the Time and Day appointed as aforeſaid; which ſaid Two Juſtices (according to the Evidences that ſhall be given before them) ſhall give Sentence as the Crime deſerveth, and the ſaid Juſtices ſhall forthwith iſſue out their Warrant for executing the ſaid Sentence, and ſuch Juſtices may, if they ſee fit, condemn any Slave to the Party injured, until the Owner pay ſuch Damage as ſhall be by them adjudged o be paid to any Perſon injured.

Trial of Slaves, and Proceeding thereon.

On Complaint of Slave's committing a Crime, Juſtice may order Correction, except in capital Caſes.

XIII. And any Juſtice who ſhall neglect his Duty herein enjoined ſhall forfeit for each Time ffending Twenty Pounds; but in caſe more than One Slave be combining in a Crime, it is t the Diſcretion of ſuch Juſtices to adjudge One to Death for Example's Sake, and ſave the eſt, and to command the other Owners to contribute, in Proportion, for the Slave dying, to is Owner, as they judge the Value, and on Refuſal of Payment ſuch Juſtices are to iſſue xecution on their Goods and Chattels, and ſell them at public Outcry, to ſatisfy the Money y them ſo appointed to be paid or contributed.

Juſtice neglecting his Duty to forfeit 20l. Slaves combining in a Crime, One to be put to Death. Owners of the other Slaves to contribute toward him executed, &c.

XIV. And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave loſe Life or imb by Puniſhment for a Crime by his Maſter or the Juſtices Order, no Perſon ſhall be ble to the Law for the ſame.

Slave loſing Life or Limb by Puniſhment, Perſon not liable to the Law.

XVII. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Owner of ſuch Slave or aves as ſhall be puniſhed with Death for the Offence aforeſaid, ſhall be ſatisfied for the Loſs ſuch Slave, Eighteen Pounds Current Money, to be paid out of the public Treaſury of this and.

If put to Death, Owner to have 18l. for him.

XVIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That upon any public uniſhment that ſhall, by Sentence of any Juſtice or Juſtices, be inflicted by virtue of this ct, the Charge incident thereto ſhall be born by the Public, and paid by the Treaſurer by der of the ſaid Juſtice or Juſtices, provided the ſame exceed not Five Pounds current oney.

The Charge of public Puniſhment to be paid by Treaſurer, if not exceeding 5l.

XXIV. And whereas Perſons who illegally detain other's Negroes, and employ them in ir Services, do it ſo cunningly and ſecretly that Evidence by White Perſons cannot be had inſt them; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That upon Suſpicion of any h illegal detaining or employing, any Juſtice of the Peace ſhall and is hereby required to e a Summons againſt the Party accuſed to attend at a certain Day to anſwer the Premiſes, if not attended upon the Firſt Summons ſhall iſſue a Second, requiring the Party or Par- accuſed to attend at any other certain Day, not exceeding Eight Days from the Date of h Summons, to anſwer the Premiſes, and being attended ſhall appoint any Day not ex- ding the Time of Six Days for the Trial, of which the accuſed is to take Notice and at- d accordingly; and the Juſtice is hereby impowered to iſſue Summons for Witneſſes to nd, directed to a Conſtable, and on the Trial examine him, or her, or them accuſed, all the Witneſſes on his or their Oath, and if Quakers on ſolemn Affirmations, concern- the illegal detaining and employing; and if confeſt by the Party or Parties accuſed, or ved by any other Evidence, ſuch Juſtice ſhall give Judgment for the Party injured to re- r Three Shillings and Six Pence lawful Money of this Iſland, againſt the Offender or Of- ers, for every Day he, ſhe, or they detained ſuch Negro or Negroes, for each Negro or roes, if a common working Negro only, but if a Handicraft Tradeſman, then Seven ings for each Day, beſides a reaſonable Sum for Coſts.

Party ſummoned for detaining Negro to anſwer in Eight Days.

Witneſſes to be ſummoned, and examined on Oath.

Detaining a common working Negro 3s. 6d. per Day; if a Negro Tradeſman, 7s. per Day, with Coſts.

XV. And the Juſtice giving Judgment ſhall make a Record of his Procedings, and re- it into the Secretary's Office under his Hand and Seal, and the Complainant or Party ed may ſue forth Execution thereon, after the Expiration of Six Days from the giving ment, by a Warrant from under the Hand and Seal of the Secretary of this Iſland, or wful Deputy, directed to the Provoſt Marſhal, or his Deputy, or any Conſtable, and it be levied on the Offender's Goods and Chattels, and thoſe immediately to be carried to ext Town, and ſold by Outcry, at the Expence of the Offender or Offenders, and the and Coſts thereout ſatisfied; and in Default of Goods and Chattels ſufficient of the Of-

Juſtice to make a Record of his Proceedings. After Six Days, Goods to be levied and ſold by Outcry.

For Want of Goods, Party to be impriſoned.

Fees to Judges, &c.

fenders to be found, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be taken and impriſoned till Satisfaction made of the Judgment, and all other Fees; and the Juſtice for hearing the Trial, and making up the Record, ſhall and may receive Twelve Shillings, and no more, and the Serretary Eighteen Pence for filing, and Three Shillings for iſſuing the Execution, and the Marſhal, his Deputy, or Conſtable, Six Shillings for executing the Warrant upon each Offender's Body, if no Goods or Chattels, and if levied on Goods and Chattels, then only Six Shillings, and Eighteen Pence in the Pound for levying and ſelling.

Recovery before Juſtice, a Bar.

XXVI. And ſuch Recovery before a Juſtice of Peace ſhall be a Bar to any further Proſecution whatſoever for the ſame Offence or Offences of detaining and employing other Slaves.

10l. Penalty on Contempt of Summons, to be recovered before a Juſtice.

Witneſs not attending to forfeit 5l. to the Party grieved, &c.

XXVII. And if the accuſed, after knowing the Day of Trial, or any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever being duly ſummoned, by the Space of Twenty-four Hours, by Writing, to attend at the Day of Trial as Witneſſes or otherwiſe, ſhall neglect then to attend, the Party accuſed ſhall forfeit Ten Pounds lawful Money, to be recovered before any One Juſtice of the Peace, and levied, by his Warrant to a Conſtable, on the Offender's Goods, and ſold as laſt mentioned in caſe of Executions levied, to the Uſe of the Party complaining; and every Witneſs duly ſummoned, and being able to attend, and not attending, ſhall forfeit Five Pounds to the Party grieved, to be recovered as laſt mentioned; and then another Day, on Failure of the accuſed Party's attending, or the attending of any material Witneſs ſummoned, ſhall be granted for Trial, on the Party's deſiring ſuch further Day, his paying ſuch Coſts down for the other's Delay as the Juſtice before whom the Trial was to have been ſhall award.

Anno 1723. N° 176.

Juſtice neglecting to try Slaves in 10 Days, to forfeit 20l.

How recovered.

The Uſes of the Forfeitures.

No Eſſoign, &c.

VII. And whereas Complaints are frequently heard, that the Magiſtrates of this Iſland refuſe or neglect, on Application made, to ſit, hear, and determine Caſes of Negroes charge with running away for ſuch Space of Time as amounts to a Felony, or with any other Felonies, by which Means the Laws are rendered ineffectual, and Negroes and Slaves grow mor inſolent and ungovernable; Be it therefore hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, Th if any Juſtice of the Peace in this Iſland ſhall hereafter refuſe or neglect, upon Application him made, immediately to take and uſe proper Meaſures for the Trial of any Slave or Slave and effectually to finiſh ſuch Trial in Ten Days after required, for any Felony committed or charged upon any Slave, either by running or abſenting from his Maſter's Service, or othe wiſe, or of any other Crime of lower Nature charged on any Negro or Slave whatſoeve ſuch Juſtice ſhall forfeit Twenty Pounds lawful Money of this Iſland, to be recovered Action, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any of the Courts of Record within this Iſland, or Indictment or Information before Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, or Juſti of Peace at their Seſſions, One Moiety to the Proſecutor or Informer, and the other Moi to the Uſe of His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, to be paid into the public Treaſury this Iſland, towards carrying on the Fortifications thereof, and the Party proſecuting ſhall cover his full Coſt of Suit; and in ſuch Action, Bill, Plaint, or Information, no Eſſoign, P tection, or Wager of Law ſhall be allowed.

How Slaves to be tried by this Act, &c.

XI. And be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Sla triable by virtue of this Act, ſhall be tried, adjudged, puniſhed, and executed in like M ner as Slaves for other Crimes are tried and adjudged by the Laws and Uſages of Iſland now in Force, and, where condemned to Death, ſhall be appraiſed in like Mann and if the Two Juſtices before whom Negroes are tried, cannot agree in their Judgm then they may and ſhall immediately call a Third Juſtice of the Peace to their Aſſiſta and the Caſe ſhall be determined by the Agreement of any Two of them; and in all T of Slaves, the Juſtice or Juſtices ſhall and may hear the Evidence of any other Sl and ſhall give ſuch Credit thereto as the Juſtice or Juſtices ſhall think it in Conſci deſerves.

July 8, 1784.

An ACT for ſettling and regulating the Trial of criminal Slaves by Jury.

WHEREAS it has been found by Experience that the Laws now in Force for the of criminal Slaves are attended with many and great Inconveniences from there bei Jury to determine the Fact, whether ſuch Slave or Slaves is or are guilty, but that the Matter of Fact, as well as of Law, is to be determined by the Magiſtrates who generall ſide at the Trial of ſuch criminal Slave or Slaves; to remedy ſuch Inconvenience your Majeſty's moſt dutiful, loyal, and obedient Subjects, the Governor in Chief of Ma

Majeſty's Leeward Charibbee Iſlands in America, and the Council and Aſſembly of this Your Majeſty's Iſland Antigua, humbly pray Your moſt Excellent Majeſty, that it may be Enacted and Ordained, and be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That upon Complaint made to any Juſtice within this Iſland of any heinous or grievous Crime, or felonious Act or Acts committed or done by any Slave or Slaves, the ſaid Juſtice ſhall iſſue his Warrant for apprehending the Offender or Offenders, and ſhall ſummon all Perſons and Slaves to come before him that can give Evidence thereof, and if upon Examination it probably appeareth that the apprehended is or are guilty, he ſhall commit him, her, or them to Priſon, and alſo within Ten Days after ſuch Commitment ſhall certify to ſome One Juſtice of the Quorum, if he be not of the Quorum himſelf, the Cauſe of ſuch Commitment, and require him, by virtue of this Act (and ſuch Juſtice is upon ſuch Certification hereby required) to aſſociate himſelf to him, and they ſo aſſociated are hereby impowered and required to try the ſaid Offenders or Offender, within Ten Days after the ſaid Certification, at the Court Houſe in the Town of Saint John, in this Iſland, and to cauſe the Offenders or Offender and Evidences to come before them, and alſo to iſſue their Warrants, under their Hands and Seals, to any Conſtable of the ſaid Town of Saint John directed, authorizing and requiring the ſaid Conſtable to ſummon Six reputable Inhabitants (being Whites) of this Iſland, to meet them the ſaid Juſtices at the ſaid Court Houſe in the ſaid Town of Saint John, at ſuch Time as they ſhall think proper (provided always, that Twelve Hours Notice be given to the ſaid Inhabitants) to act as Jurors; to whom the following Oath ſhall be adminiſtered: "You ſhall, to the beſt of your Judgment and Knowledge, impartially try the Priſoner or Priſoners now before you, and true Verdict give, according to the Evidence. So help you, God." And the ſaid Two Juſtices and Six Inhabitants (being Whites) ſhall conſtitute, and are hereby declared to be a Court and Jury, with full Power to hear and determine all Evidences, Proofs, and Teſtimonies (the Teſtimony of one Slave againſt another being always to be admitted) and if by poſitive or circumſtantial Proof, they the ſaid Six Inhabitants (being Whites) in their Capacity as Ju- ors, ſhall find ſuch Slave or Slaves guilty of the Offences or Offence of which ſuch Slave r Slaves is or are charged, then the ſaid Two Juſtices ſhall paſs Sentence of Death, or other Puniſhment, upon ſuch Slave or Slaves, according to the Nature of the Offence or Offences; nd in caſe Sentence of Death be paſſed upon any ſuch Slave or Slaves, then they the ſaid uſtices ſhall forthwith iſſue their Warrant to the Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland, or his lawful Deputy, to cauſe Execution to be done on ſuch Slave or Slaves, at ſuch Time and Place as ey ſhall appoint, not being before the Fourth Day after Condemnation; and the ſaid uſtices are hereby required to give Notice of the ſaid Sentence of Death ſo paſſed to the erſon who is Chief in Command in this Iſland for the Time being, within Thirty-ſix Days ereafter; and in caſe the ſaid Offences or Offence of which ſuch Slave or Slaves is or are arged and found guilty of, is or are ſuch as by the Law Sentence of Death cannot be paſſed ſuch Slave or Slaves, but only deſerving corporal Puniſhment, then the ſaid Two Juſtices y and are hereby authorized and impowered to inflict or cauſe to be inflicted ſuch cor- ral Puniſhment on ſuch Slave or Slaves as they ſhall think proper, and in ſuch Place d at ſuch Time as they ſhall think moſt adviſeable; and the ſaid Six Inhabitants (being hites) ſhall enquire into the Damages ſuſtained by the Offences or Offence committed by h Slave or Slaves, and after the ſame ſhall be aſcertained, ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be ivered to the Owner or Owners of ſuch Slave or Slaves, upon his, her, or their paying of h Damages to the Party injured; but if ſuch Owner or Owners refuſe to pay the Amount ſuch Damages, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Two Juſtices and Six Inhabitants ing Whites) and they are hereby authorized and impowered to adjudge ſuch Slave or es to be the Property of the Party or Parties injured, and his, her, or their Heirs and gns for ever: Provided always, that the ſaid Recompence ſhall be given in Evidence n any Action that may be brought for the ſame Matter, and ſhall be held as a ſufficient thereto in any Court of Record in this Iſland.

nd, that the Magiſtrates and Inhabitants of this Iſland may not refuſe or neglect, on lication made, to ſit, hear, and determine Caſes of Slaves, as by this Law directed to do; t therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Juſtice, upon Application to made, or any Inhabitant (being a White) after he ſhall be duly ſummoned, ſhall refuſe glect to take and uſe proper Meaſures for the Trial of any Slave or Slaves, and effectually iſh ſuch Trial in Ten Days after required, for any Felony or other Offence or Offences n expreſſed, committed by, or charged upon any Slave or Slaves whomſoever, ſuch e of this Iſland, or Inhabitant thereof (being a White) ſhall ſeverally forfeit Twenty ds current Money of this Iſland, to be recovered by Action of Debt in any Court or s of Record in this Iſland, and one Half of ſuch Penalty ſhall be paid to any Informer ſhall ſue for the ſame, and the other Half to the Uſe of His Majeſty, His Heirs and ſſors, to be applied for the Support of the Government of this Iſland, and the public es thereof: And the ſaid Juſtices not making a Report of the Sentence as above di-

rected

Fees to Judges, &c.

fenders to be found, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be taken and impriſoned till Satisfaction made of the Judgment, and all other Fees; and the Juſtice for hearing the Trial, and making up the Record, ſhall and may receive Twelve Shillings, and no more, and the Serretary Eighteen Pence for filing, and Three Shillings for iſſuing the Execution, and the Marſhal, his Deputy, or Conſtable, Six Shillings for executing the Warrant upon each Offender's Body, if no Goods or Chattels, and if levied on Goods and Chattels, then only Six Shillings, and Eighteen Pence in the Pound for levying and ſelling.

Recovery before Juſtice, a Bar.

XXVI. And ſuch Recovery before a Juſtice of Peace ſhall be a Bar to any further Proſecution whatſoever for the ſame Offence or Offences of detaining and employing other Slaves.

10l. Penalty on Contempt of Summons, to be recovered before a Juſtice.

Witneſs not attending to forfeit 5l. to the Party grieved, &c.

XXVII. And if the accuſed, after knowing the Day of Trial, or any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever being duly ſummoned, by the Space of Twenty four Hours, by Writing, to attend at the Day of Trial as Witneſſes or otherwiſe, ſhall neglect then to attend, the Party accuſed ſhall forfeit Ten Pounds lawful Money, to be recovered before any One Juſtice of the Peace, and levied, by his Warrant to a Conſtable, on the Offender's Goods, and ſold as laſt mentioned in caſe of Executions levied, to the Uſe of the Party complaining; and every Witneſs duly ſummoned, and being able to attend, and not attending, ſhall forfeit Five Pounds to the Party grieved, to be recovered as laſt mentioned; and then another Day, on Failure of the accuſed Party's attending, or the attending of any material Witneſs ſummoned, ſhall be granted for Trial, on the Party's deſiring ſuch further Day, his paying ſuch Coſts down for the other's Delay as the Juſtice before whom the Trial was to have been ſhall award.

Anno 1723. N° 176.

Juſtice neglecting to try Slaves in 10 Days, to forfeit 20l.

How recovered.

The Uſes of the Forfeitures.

No Eſſoign, &c.

VII. And whereas Complaints are frequently heard, that the Magiſtrates of this Iſland refuſe or neglect, on Application made, to ſit, hear, and determine Caſes of Negroes charged with running away for ſuch Space of Time as amounts to a Felony, or with any other Felonies, by which Means the Laws are rendered ineffectual, and Negroes and Slaves grow more inſolent and ungovernable; Be it therefore hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Juſtice of the Peace in this Iſland ſhall hereafter refuſe or neglect, upon Application to him made, immediately to take and uſe proper Meaſures for the Trial of any Slave or Slaves, and effectually to finiſh ſuch Trial in Ten Days after required, for any Felony committed by or charged upon any Slave, either by running or abſenting from his Maſter's Service, or otherwiſe, or of any other Crime of lower Nature charged on any Negro or Slave whatſoever, ſuch Juſtice ſhall forfeit Twenty Pounds lawful Money of this Iſland, to be recovered by Action, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any of the Courts of Record within this Iſland, or by Indictment or Information before Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, or Juſtices of Peace at their Seſſions, One Moiety to the Proſecutor or Informer, and the other Moiety to the Uſe of His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, to be paid into the public Treaſury of this Iſland, towards carrying on the Fortifications thereof, and the Party proſecuting ſhall recover his full Coſt of Suit; and in ſuch Action, Bill, Plaint, or Information, no Eſſoign, Protection, or Wager of Law ſhall be allowed.

How Slaves to be tried by this Act, &c.

XI. And be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Slaves triable by virtue of this Act, ſhall be tried, adjudged, puniſhed, and executed in like Manner as Slaves for other Crimes are tried and adjudged by the Laws and Uſages of this Iſland now in Force, and, where condemned to Death, ſhall be appraiſed in like Manner; and if the Two Juſtices before whom Negroes are tried, cannot agree in their Judgment, then they may and ſhall immediately call a Third Juſtice of the Peace to their Aſſiſtance, and the Caſe ſhall be determined by the Agreement of any Two of them; and in all Trials of Slaves, the Juſtice or Juſtices ſhall and may hear the Evidence of any other Slave, and ſhall give ſuch Credit thereto as the Juſtice or Juſtices ſhall think it in Conſcience deſerves.

July 8, 1784.

An ACT for ſettling and regulating the Trial of criminal Slaves by Jury.

WHEREAS it has been found by Experience that the Laws now in Force for the Trial of criminal Slaves are attended with many and great Inconveniences from there being no Jury to determine the Fact, whether ſuch Slave or Slaves is or are guilty, but that the whole Matter of Fact, as well as of Law, is to be determined by the Magiſtrates who generally preſide at the Trial of ſuch criminal Slave or Slaves; to remedy ſuch Inconveniences, we your Majeſty's moſt dutiful, loyal, and obedient Subjects, the Governor in Chief of your

Majeſty's Leeward Charibbee Iſlands in America, and the Council and Aſſembly of this Your Majeſty's Iſland Antigua, humbly pray Your moſt Excellent Majeſty, that it may be Enacted and Ordained, and be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That upon Complaint made to any Juſtice within this Iſland of any heinous or grievous Crime, or felonious Act or Acts committed or done by any Slave or Slaves, the ſaid Juſtice ſhall iſſue his Warrant for apprehending the Offender or Offenders, and ſhall ſummon all Perſons and Slaves to come before him that can give Evidence thereof, and if upon Examination it probably appeareth that the apprehended is or are guilty, he ſhall commit him, her, or them to Priſon, and alſo within Ten Days after ſuch Commitment ſhall certify to ſome One Juſtice of the Quorum, if he be not of the Quorum himſelf, the Cauſe of ſuch Commitment, and require him, by virtue of this Act (and ſuch Juſtice is upon ſuch Certification hereby required) to aſſociate himſelf to him, and they ſo aſſociated are hereby impowered and required to try the ſaid Offenders or Offender, within Ten Days after the ſaid Certification, at the Court Houſe in the Town of Saint John, in this Iſland, and to cauſe the Offenders or Offender and Evidences to come before them, and alſo to iſſue their Warrants, under their Hands and Seals, to any Conſtable of the ſaid Town of Saint John directed, authorizing and requiring the ſaid Conſtable to ſummon Six reputable Inhabitants (being Whites) of this Iſland, to meet them the ſaid Juſtices at the ſaid Court Houſe in the ſaid Town of Saint John, at ſuch Time as they ſhall think proper (provided always, that Twelve Hours Notice be given to the ſaid Inhabitants) to act as Jurors; to whom the following Oath ſhall be adminiſtered: "You ſhall, to the beſt of your Judgment "and Knowledge, impartially try the Priſoner or Priſoners now before you, and true Ver-"dict give, according to the Evidence. So help you, God." And the ſaid Two Juſtices and Six Inhabitants (being Whites) ſhall conſtitute, and are hereby declared to be a Court and Jury, with full Power to hear and determine all Evidences, Proofs, and Teſtimonies (the Teſtimony of one Slave againſt another being always to be admitted) and if by poſitive or circumſtantial Proof, they the ſaid Six Inhabitants (being Whites) in their Capacity as Jurors, ſhall find ſuch Slave or Slaves guilty of the Offences or Offence of which ſuch Slave or Slaves is or are charged, then the ſaid Two Juſtices ſhall paſs Sentence of Death, or other Puniſhment, upon ſuch Slave or Slaves, according to the Nature of the Offence or Offences; and in caſe Sentence of Death be paſſed upon any ſuch Slave or Slaves, then they the ſaid Juſtices ſhall forthwith iſſue their Warrant to the Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland, or his lawful Deputy, to cauſe Execution to be done on ſuch Slave or Slaves, at ſuch Time and Place as they ſhall appoint, not being before the Fourth Day after Condemnation; and the ſaid Juſtices are hereby required to give Notice of the ſaid Sentence of Death ſo paſſed to the Perſon who is Chief in Command in this Iſland for the Time being, within Thirty-ſix Days thereafter; and in caſe the ſaid Offences or Offence of which ſuch Slave or Slaves is or are charged and found guilty of, is or are ſuch as by the Law Sentence of Death cannot be paſſed on ſuch Slave or Slaves, but only deſerving corporal Puniſhment, then the ſaid Two Juſtices may and are hereby authorized and impowered to inflict or cauſe to be inflicted ſuch corporal Puniſhment on ſuch Slave or Slaves as they ſhall think proper, and in ſuch Place and at ſuch Time as they ſhall think moſt adviſeable; and the ſaid Six Inhabitants (being Whites) ſhall enquire into the Damages ſuſtained by the Offences or Offence committed by ſuch Slave or Slaves, and after the ſame ſhall be aſcertained, ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be delivered to the Owner or Owners of ſuch Slave or Slaves, upon his, her, or their paying of ſuch Damages to the Party injured; but if ſuch Owner or Owners refuſe to pay the Amount of ſuch Damages, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Two Juſtices and Six Inhabitants (being Whites) and they are hereby authorized and impowered to adjudge ſuch Slave or Slaves to be the Property of the Party or Parties injured, and his, her, or their Heirs and Aſſigns for ever: Provided always, that the ſaid Recompence ſhall be given in Evidence upon any Action that may be brought for the ſame Matter, and ſhall be held as a ſufficient Bar thereto in any Court of Record in this Iſland.

And, that the Magiſtrates and Inhabitants of this Iſland may not refuſe or neglect, on Application made, to ſit, hear, and determine Caſes of Slaves, as by this Law directed to do; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Juſtice, upon Application to him made, or any Inhabitant (being a White) after he ſhall be duly ſummoned, ſhall refuſe or neglect to take and uſe proper Meaſures for the Trial of any Slave or Slaves, and effectually to finiſh ſuch Trial in Ten Days after required, for any Felony or other Offence or Offences herein expreſſed, committed by, or charged upon any Slave or Slaves whomſoever, ſuch Juſtice of this Iſland, or Inhabitant thereof (being a White) ſhall ſeverally forfeit Twenty Pounds current Money of this Iſland, to be recovered by Action of Debt in any Court or Courts of Record in this Iſland, and one Half of ſuch Penalty ſhall be paid to any Informer who ſhall ſue for the ſame, and the other Half to the Uſe of His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, to be applied for the Support of the Government of this Iſland, and the public Charges thereof: And the ſaid Juſtices not making a Report of the Sentence as above directed

Holydays.

rected ſhall forfeit Twenty Pounds, like current Money, to be recovered and appropriated as above mentioned.

And it is hereby Enacted, That this Act ſhall be and continue in Force for Three Years from the Date hereof, and from thence to the next Meeting of the Council and Aſſembly of this Iſland.

Slaves; for their Protection, &c.

Anno 1723. N° 176.

Holydays. Slaves to be allowed Chriſtmas Day and the Two next Days for their Recreation.

Perſons not allowing thoſe Days, or allowing others, to forfeit 20l.

XXXII. AND whereas great Diſorders have happened, and Murders have been committed by Slaves, becauſe their Maſters have not allowed them the ſame Number of Days for their Recreation at Chriſtmas as ſeveral of their Neighbours have done; Be it therefore, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Owners, Maſters, Managers, and Renters of Slaves within this Iſland ſhall allow to their Slaves (except thoſe neceſſary about their Houſes) Chriſtmas Day and the Two Days next following, as Play Days for their Recreation, and no more or other Days during the Twelve Chriſtmas Holidays; and if any Perſon, Maſter, Owner, or Renter, or Manager of any Plantation do not allow their Slaves the ſame Days as above-mentioned for their Recreation, and as Holidays, or ſhall allow any other or more Days in the Chriſtmas Holidays, the Perſon or Perſons offending ſhall each forfeit the Sum of Twenty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland.

Commanding Officers to ſummon Perſons to ride the Rounds on Chriſtmas Day and Two Days next following, &c.

Officer neglecting his Duty to forfeit 10l. and other Perſons, 5l.

XXXIII. And for the better putting in Execution this Act, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the commanding Officer of the Troop of Carbineers and the commanding Officer of each Regiment of Foot are reſpectively hereby required to ſummon all Perſons under their particular Commands to ride the Rounds on every Chriſtmas Day and the Two Days next following, from Eight of the Clock every Morning until Ten of the Clock every Evening of the ſame laſt-mentioned Days; and every Perſon who rides the Rounds ſhall Once a Day, when he is on the Rounds, rendezvous at the Chief Commander's Houſe of the Diviſion; and no Perſon ſhall be compellable to ride out of the Diviſion where he lives; and every Officer of the Militia neglecting his Duty herein ſhall forfeit Ten Pounds Current Money of this Iſland; and every other Perſon duly ſummoned and neglecting ſhall forfeit Five Pounds like Money.

Perſons guilty of Diſorders in riding Rounds to forfeit 10l.

XXXVII. And for preventing Diſorders by thoſe who ride the Rounds according to the Direction of this Act, if any Perſon ſo riding the Rounds ſhall break up any Negro Houſes, or beat or abuſe any Slave, unleſs in Purſuit of runaway or criminal Slave flying or reſiſting, and due Notice of ſuch Purſuit given to the Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, Renter, or Manager having the Care of ſuch Plantation, every Offender ſhall forfeit Ten Pounds lawful Money of this Iſland.

XL. And whereas ſeveral cruel Perſons, to gratify their own Humours, againſt the Laws of God and Humanity, frequently kill, deſtroy, or diſmember their own and other Perſons Slaves, and have hitherto gone unpuniſhed, becauſe it is inconſiſtent with the Conſtitution and Government of this Iſland, and would be too great a Countenance and Encouragement to Slaves to reſiſt White Perſons, to ſet Slaves ſo far upon an Equality with the Free Inhabitants, as to try thoſe that kill them for their Lives, nor is it known or practiſed in any of the Charibbee Iſlands, that any free Perſon killing a Slave is triable for his Life, but particular Laws (of which we are not provided) are made in ſeveral of them, for puniſhing the aforeſaid Crimes, and are found very effectual in deterring Perſons from ſuch Crimes.

Free Perſons indictable for killing a Slave, &c.

XLI. Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any free Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall wilfully kill or cauſe to be killed any Slave whatſoever, either belonging to himſelf or another, in any ſuch Manner as is not excuſable by the Laws of Great Britain, or allowed by the Laws of this Iſland, whether the ſame be by exceſſive Puniſhment, or otherwiſe, or ſhall geld or diſmember any ſuch Slave, that then ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall and may be proſecuted by Preſentment, Indictment, or Information, before Juſtices of the Peace in their Seſſions, or Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and upon Conviction of any ſuch killing, the Offender or Offenders ſhall be fined each, in any Sum not under

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under One hundred Pounds nor exceeding Three hundred Pounds lawful Money of this Iſland, and be impriſoned till Fine paid, and all due Fees, and find Sureties for their good Behaviour for One Year; and in caſe of gelding or diſmembering, and Conviction thereof, the Offender or Offenders ſhall each be fined any Sum not under Twenty Pounds, nor above One hundred Pounds lawful Money of this Iſland, and be impriſoned in the common Gaol till the ſame be paid, and find Sureties for their good Behaviour for a Year, ſo as the Proſecution be commenced in One Year after the Offence of killing, gelding, or maiming be committed, and not after, and ſhall likewiſe pay double Damages and Coſts to the Party grieved, to be recovered by Action of Treſpaſs in any Court of Record in this Iſland, the Moiety of which Fines for killing, gelding, or diſmembering a Slave, ſhall be to the Uſe of His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, to be paid into the public Treaſury of this Iſland, to be employed towards repairing the Forts and Fortifications of this Iſland, and the other Half to the Informer proſecuting therefore.

Uſes of the Fine.

Anno 1702. N° 130.

Free Negroes.

XXII. AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Free Negroes, Mulattoes, or Indians, not having Land, ſhall be obliged, in Thirty Days after the Date hereof, to chooſe ſome Maſter or Miſtreſs to live with, who ſhall be owned by them, and with whom they ſhall live and take their abode, to the Intent that their Lives and Converſations may be known, to be called to their reſpective Duties; and if any Free Perſon, not being a White, ſhall preſume to ſtrike a White Servant, he ſhall be by Order of the next Juſtice (on Proof of his ſtriking) ſeverely whipped, at the Diſcretion of the ſaid Juſtice; and that all Perſons who are not Whites, and are fit to go out to Trades, ſhall be bound Apprentice to any Perſon that will receive them for Seven Years (unleſs they chooſe a Maſter or Miſtreſs to be bound to) by the next Juſtice, who ſhall be informed of ſuch Perſons, and who is immediately to cauſe them to be bound in Ten Days after ſuch Information to any willing to receive them, under Penalty of forfeiting Ten Pounds.

Free Negroes, &c. having no Land, to chooſe a Maſter in Thirty Days to live with.

Free Negro ſtriking White Servant to be whipped.

Negroes fit for Trades to be bound for Seven Years.

XXIII. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That for the future no Free Negro ſhall be Owner or Poſſeſſor of more than Eight Acres of Land, and in no caſe ſhall be deemed and accounted a Freeholder: Always provided, That if any Negro ever be poſſeſſed of more than Eight Acres of Land, in his own Right, may within Six Months make Sale of the Overplus of the ſaid Land, and for Want of Sale of the ſaid Land in the aforeſaid Time, the ſaid Overplus above Eight Acres to be forſeited to the Queen.

No free Negro ſhall poſſeſs above Eight Acres of Land, nor be a Freeholder.

Such Perſon having above Eight Acres may ſell it in Six Months, or elſe the Overplus forfeited to the Queen.

XXIV. And be it further Enacted, That if any Miniſter of this Iſland ſhall marry any free Perſon to any Slave in this Iſland, ſuch Miniſter ſhall forfeit to the Uſe of the Public Fifty Pounds Current Money, to be recovered by Warrant under the Hand of the Governor in Chief, Deputy Governor, or Preſident for the Time being of ſaid Iſland, in Nature of an Execution directed to the Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland, who ſhall levy the ſame.

Miniſter marrying free Perſon to a Slave ſhall forfeit 50l. to be recovered by Governor's Warrant.

XXV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Free Perſon ſo marrying ſuch Slave ſhall pay to the Owner of the Slave he hath married the Sum of Twenty Pounds, or be obliged, by Order of Two Juſtices, to ſerve for Four Years; all the aforeſaid Forfeitures to be to the ſame Uſes, and recovered after the ſame Manner as before recited in this Act.

The Free Perſon ſo married ſhall forfeit 20l. to the Owner, or ſerve Four Years.

How recovered.

XXVI. And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any White Perſon ſhall ſtrike, beat, or otherwiſe abuſe any Free Negro, Indian, or Mulatto, on Proof thereof made to any Juſtice of the Peace, he ſhall be bound over to the Seſſions, and be puniſhed at the Diſcretion of the Juſtices then ſitting, any Law or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

White Perſon beating Free Negro, &c. bound to Seſſions to be puniſhed.

MONTSERRAT.

The Law of this Iſland reſpecting Slaves is contained in the following Acts, paſſed

Anno 1679.
1693.
1714.
1736.
1779.

The Four Firſt of which are to be found in a printed Volume of the Laws of this Iſland, dated 1740.

Slaves conſidered as Property.

Value of Slaves killed or maimed, or executed.

Anno 1693. N° 36.

VIII. AND it is moreover Provided and Enacted, That where Two Slaves ſhall fall out and fight, and one maim or kill the other, it ſhall lie at the Perſon's Diſcretion whoſe Negro ſhall be either maimed or killed, whether, for the Firſt Offence, the Negro who committed the ſame ſhall ſuffer Whipping, or for the latter Death, or to receive ſuch Satisfaction of the Owner of ſuch Negro as the Governor and his Council ſhall adjudge ſufficient. *Value of Slaves killed or maimed.*

IX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That where any Perſon ſhall attempt to ſteal or take off this Iſland, in any Ship, Boat, Sloop, Canoe, Bark, Logg, or other Veſſel, any Negro or Negroes, he ſhall for offering the ſame forfeit Five thouſand Pounds of Sugar, or lie in cloſe Priſon for the Space of Six Months; and whatſoever Perſon or Perſons ſhall ſteal and carry off from this Iſland any Negro or Negroes, in any ſuch Veſſel or Veſſels as aforeſaid, ſhall and are hereby eſteemed and adjudged guilty of Felony, and ſhall not have the Benefit of their Clergy.

Anno 1714. N° 62.

An ACT for repealing a certain Clauſe in an Act, made in the Reign of King William, intitled, "An Act to reſtrain the Inſolencies of Slaves, and for "preventing them from committing any Outrages, as alſo for the better order-"ing ſuch Slaves."

I. WHEREAS, by an Act confirmed by King William, of glorious Memory, upon the Thirty-firſt Day of December, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Six hundred Ninety-ſix, intitled, "An Act to reſtrain the Inſolencies of Slaves, and for preventing them from "committing any Outrages, as alſo for the better ordering ſuch Slaves," it is eſpecially provided for, in One Clauſe of the ſaid Act, "That if any Negro or Negroes ſhall be executed by "ſuffering Death, that the Owner or Owners of ſuch Negro or Negroes ſhall receive and "be paid out of the public Treaſury of this Iſland the Sum of Three thouſand Five "hundred Pounds of Muſcovado Sugar:" And whereas it is now found by Experience (to the great Delay of Juſtice) that ſeveral Negroes having committed great Crimes and Miſdemeanors, who in all Probability would have ſuffered Death, provided they had been brought to Juſtice, but the Owner or Owners of the aforeſaid Negroes, not eſteeming the aforeſaid Quantity of Three thouſand Five hundred Pounds of Muſcovado Sugar ſufficient and of full Value for the aforeſaid Negroes, have endeavoured to conceal the ſaid Negroes, rather than bring them to Juſtice; we therefore pray your moſt Excellent Majeſty, That it may be Enacted and Ordained, and be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained, by the Commander in Chief of all your Majeſty's Leeward Charibbee Iſlands in America, and the Preſident, Council, and Aſſembly of Montſerrat, That every Clauſe, Article, Thing or Things, of the aforeſaid Act, in relation to the Payment of Three thouſand Five hundred Pounds of Muſ- *Value of Slaves executed.*

covado Sugar, out of the Public Treaſury of this Iſland, to the Owner or Owners of ſuch Negro or Negroes that ſhall be ſo put to Death, ſhall from henceforward, to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever, be repealed, made void, and of none Effect.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act, every Owner or Owners of any Negro or Negroes, which ſhall be ſo put to Death, ſhall be paid, from and out of the Public Treaſury of this Iſland, ſo much Money or Sugar that any ſuch Negro or Negroes ſhall be appraiſed or deemed to be worth, immediately after ſuch Negro or Negroes ſhall have received Judgment to ſuffer Death; which Appraiſement is to be made by the Lieutenant Governor, or Preſident and Council of this Iſland, and ſuch Appraiſement to be entered in the Book of Records of the Council, by the Secretary of the Council; any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

III. Provided, That nothing in this Act ſhall be deemed, conſtrued, or taken to repeal or make void any other Clauſe, Article, Thing or Things, in the aforementioned Act.

Slaves; for their Regulation, &c.

Anno 1736. N° 112.

An ACT for the further Reſtriction of Slaves, by prohibiting them from planting any Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa, and from keeping a public Market on Sundays; and for further reſtraining licentious Meetings of Negroes.

Planting, Indigo, &c.

I. WHEREAS it appears that the Laws now in Force relating to Negroes and Slaves, are not extenſive enough to reſtrain them; and that Lenity and Indulgence, inſtead of producing the deſired Effects, have rather given Encouragement to Robberies and Diſorders, by furniſhing Pretences whereby the Offenders often eſcape Puniſhment: And whereas the Labour and Induſtry of many of the poorer Sort of People of this Iſland is defeated by the Thefts of Slaves, who, under Colour of planting Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, and Cocoa, for their own Uſe, do often ſteal the ſaid Commodities, to the great Loſs and Detriment of the Planters thereof: And whereas the ſaid Commodities, or any ſtolen Goods or Proviſions, may eaſily be diſpoſed of without the Knowledge of the Owners, at the public Market which Slaves have been ſuffered to keep on the Lord's Day, whereon great Numbers of them aſſemble, in and about the Towns of Plymouth and Kinſale, and other Parts of the Iſland, frequently committing Riots and Diſorders, to the great Terror and actual endangering of the Inhabitants: For preventing therefore, as far as may be, ſuch Abuſes for the future, we your Majeſty's moſt dutiful, loyal, and obedient Subjects, the Governor in Chief of all your Majeſty's Leeward Charibbee Iſlands in America, and the Council and Aſſembly of this your Majeſty's Iſland of Montſerrat, humbly pray your moſt ſacred Majeſty that it may be Enacted and Ordained; and be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon whatſoever, Owner or Poſſeſſor of Slaves, that ſhall permit his or her Slave or Slaves to plant or gather Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa, for the Uſe of ſuch Slave or Slaves, ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor ſhall forfeit Ten Pounds lawful Money of this Iſland; and if any White Man, Free Negro, or Free Mulatto, ſhall expoſe to Sale any Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa, ſuſpected to appertain to a Slave, any Juſtice of the Peace may cauſe the Party ſuſpected, and having the Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa in Poſſeſſion, to be brought before him, and to make Oath before him, that the Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa, doth not directly or indirectly belong to any Slave; and if the Party refuſes to make ſuch Oath, any the aforeſaid Commodities ſhall be ſeized by the Juſtice's Order, and become forfeited to the Uſe of the Informer; and if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall hereafter buy, barter, truck for, or otherwiſe receive from any Slave or Slaves, any Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo offending ſhall upon Conviction, by the Oath of One credible Witneſs, before any Juſtice of the Peace, be bound over by the ſaid Juſtice to the good Behaviour until the next General Seſſions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery, and there be fined, not exceeding Twenty Pounds, nor leſs than Five Pounds, Current Money of this Iſland; and in caſe ſuch Perſon or Perſons be unable, or refuſe or neglect to pay the ſame

Fine immediately, then, and in ſuch Caſe, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall be committed to the Common Gaol of this Iſland, there to remain for the Space of Two Months, or elſe be publicly whipped, at the Diſcretion of the Juſtices; and the aforeſaid Fine or Fines ſhall be to the Uſe of his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, to be paid into the Public Treaſury of this Iſland, towards carrying on the Forts, Fortifications, or other public Works of this Iſland.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negroes or other Slaves ſhall keep any Market within the Towns of Plymouth or Kinſale, or in any other Parts or Places within this Iſland, and ſhall carry or ſell any Proviſions or other Goods, in any of the aforeſaid Towns or Places, on the Lord's Day, it ſhall and may be lawful for any Perſon or Perſons to take the ſaid Proviſions or other Goods from any ſuch Slave or Slaves, and convert them to their own proper Uſe; and the Perſon is hereby further impowered to give ſuch Slave or Slaves a moderate Whipping.

Trading with Slaves.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon whatſoever ſhall buy, barter, truck for, or receive any Proviſions or other Goods, from any Slave, in any of the aforeſaid Towns or Places, or ſhall ſell any Rum or Punch, or other Liquors, or any Sort of dry Goods, by Barter or otherwiſe, on the Lord's Day, he ſhall forfeit Five Pounds Current Money for each Offence.

Going abroad.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon whatſoever ſhall give Leave to any Slave under his or her Care, Charge, or Ownerſhip (unleſs ſuch as uſually wait on their Perſon) to go to either the aforeſaid Towns on Sundays, notwithſtanding ſuch Slave carry with him nothing to ſell, without a Ticket, in which Ticket is to be expreſſed his or her Name: And the Conſtables in the ſaid Towns are hereby ſtrictly charged and commanded diligently to examine any Negro or other Slaves, that ſhall come into any the aforeſaid Towns on Sundays; and if they have no Tickets as aforeſaid, the ſaid Conſtables are hereby impowered to take up and whip ſuch Slaves, not exceeding Thirty-nine Laſhes, and ſhall be paid for their Trouble Six Shillings, out of the public Treaſury; but if any of the ſaid Conſtables ſhall be remiſs, or neglect their Duty herein, he or they ſhall forfeit, for every ſuch Offence, Forty Shillings Current Money.

Anno 1693. N° 36.

III. AND ſince, by the often and frequent Meeting of the Negroes on the Lord's Day, oſt of the Miſchiefs which happen are then by them plotted and contrived; and ſeeing aſters, Miſtreſſes, and Overſeers are very negligent in their ſeveral Plantations; Be it herefore further Enacted and Ordained, That no Perſon whatſoever, being Owners or Overeers, give Leave to any Negro Slave under their Ownerſhip or Charge, to depart or leave heir Plantations on the Sunday without a Ticket, expreſſing his or their Buſineſs, and whiher going, upon Penalty of Three hundred Pounds of Sugar, and having their Negroes everally whipped by the Owner or Owners of ſuch Plantations where they ſhall be found or aken without a Ticket; and any Owner of a Plantation, or Overſeer, who ſhall neglect to uniſh, as aforeſaid, any Negro without a Ticket, being found in his Plantation, or under is Care or Charge, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Three hundred Pounds of Sugar.

Anno 1779. N° 209.

An ACT to prevent the purchaſing of Cotton from Slaves, and alſo ſtolen Cotton from any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever; alſo laying a Penalty on Perſons who ſhall ſuffer their Slaves to plant and gather Cotton, or who ſhall purchaſe Cotton from Slaves.

Planting Cotton.

I. WHEREAS the Laws now in Force in this Iſland, prohibiting Slaves from planting otton, have been found to be ineffectual for anſwering the Purpoſes thereby intended, aves not only continuing to plant Cotton, notwithſtanding the aforeſaid Prohibitions, but quently vending ſtolen Cotton to White Perſons and others in the ſaid Iſland, to the great ejudice of the White Planters thereof: And whereas Cotton Wool is the Commodity by ich the Poor of this Iſland are principally ſupported: For preventing, therefore, as far as ay be, ſuch Abuſes, and the ſaid Injury done the poor Inhabitants of this Iſland, for the ure, and for the encouraging the Planting of Cotton in this Iſland by the poor Inhabitants ereof; we, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and obedient Subjects, the Governor in Chief of all

Planting Cotton.

your Majeſty's Leeward Charibbee Iſlands in America, and the Council and Aſſembly of this your Majeſty's Iſland of Montſerrat, humbly pray your moſt ſacred Majeſty that it may be Enacted and Ordained; and be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act, every Perſon and Perſons lading on Board any Ship or Veſſel in any of the Roads in this Iſland, any Cotton Wool, as of the Growth or Product of this Iſland, ſhall, before the clearing out of the ſaid Ship or Veſſel procure an Affidavit, ſigned and ſworn to before ſome Juſtice of the Peace in the ſaid Iſland, either by the Grower, Maker, or Shipper of ſuch Cotton, or his or their known Agent, Manager, Overſeer, or Apprentice, expreſſing the Number (which Number ſhall not be expreſſed in Figures, but ſpecified at full Length in Words at large) and Marks of the ſaid Bags or Packages, and deſcribing the Name or Names of the Plantation or Plantations, Land or Lands, where the ſame grew or were produced; which Affidavit ſhall be atteſted, under the Hand of the ſaid Juſtice of the Peace, to have been ſworn to in his Preſence, who is hereby required to do the ſame without Fee or Reward; and which ſaid Affidavit ſhall be delivered to the Collector, or other principal Officer of the Cuſtoms of the ſaid Iſland, who is hereby directed to receive the ſame without Fee or Reward, previous to the clearing out of the ſaid Ship or Veſſel.

And whereas Cotton Wool is ſometimes imported into the ſaid Iſland from Colonies belonging to his Majeſty, or from foreign Colonies, in order to be exported to Great Britain or elſewhere; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That where any ſuch Cotton Woo ſhall be actually imported into and landed in this Iſland, and ſhall be afterwards ſhipped and loaded on Board any Ship or Veſſel in any of the Ports of the ſaid Iſland, every Perſon ſ ſhipping or loading the ſaid Cotton Wool ſhall, before the clearing out of the ſaid Ship o Veſſel, produce and deliver to the Collector, or other principal Officer of the Cuſtoms o the ſaid Iſland, an Affidavit, ſigned and ſworn to before ſome Juſtice of the Peace in the ſai Iſland, by ſuch Shipper, or his or their known Agent or Factor, expreſſing the Number an Marks of the ſaid Bags or Packages, and that the ſame is not of the Growth of this Iſland which Affidavit ſhall be atteſted under the Hand of the ſaid Juſtice of the Peace to hav been ſworn to in his Preſence, who is hereby required to do the ſame without Fee or R ward; and which ſaid Affidavit ſhall be delivered to the Collector or other principal Offic of the Cuſtoms of the ſaid Iſland, who is hereby directed to receive the ſame without F or Reward, previous to the clearing out of the ſaid Ship or Veſſel.

II. And whereas ſome Perſons in the ſaid Iſland, notwithſtanding the Penalty impoſed an Act of this Iſland on ſuch Owners or Poſſeſſors of Slaves as ſhall permit their Slave Slaves to plant or gather Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa for the Uſe of ſu Slave or Slaves, ſtill permit their Slaves to plant and gather Cotton for the Uſe of ſu Slaves, to the great Detriment of the White (more particularly the poor) Planters there Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon or Perſons whatſoev Owner or Poſſeſſor, or Owners or Poſſeſſors of Slaves, that ſhall permit his, her, or th Slave or Slaves to plant or gather Cotton for the Uſe of ſuch Slave or Slaves, ſuch Maſt Owner, or Poſſeſſor ſhall forfeit the Sum of One hundred Pounds Current Money of ſaid Iſland, over and above the Sum of Ten Pounds Current Money of the ſaid Iſland, ready impoſed by virtue of an Act of the ſaid Iſland in ſuch Caſe made and provided; wh ſaid Sum of One hundred Pounds ſhall be recovered as is directed by the aforeſaid Act.

III. And in order to prevent, as far as may be, the purchaſing of Cotton from Slaves the ſaid Iſland, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſon the ſaid Iſland ſhall, after the Publication of this Act, purchaſe from any Slave or Slave the ſaid Iſland any Cotton Wool, ſuch Perſon or Perſons, on being convicted thereof by O before any Magiſtrate of the ſaid Iſland, by the Oath of One credible Witneſs, ſhall fo the Sum of One hundred Pounds Current Money of the ſaid Iſland, to be recovered Bill, Plaint, or Information, in his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench and Common Ple the ſaid Iſland; which ſaid Sum of One hundred Pounds, and alſo the other Penalties he impoſed, ſhall be paid into the Hands of the Treaſurer of this Iſland, to be applied to Repairs of the Forts and Fortifications thereof.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That where there ſhall be probable C to ſuſpect that any Perſon hath purchaſed ſtolen Cotton from any White or other Perſo Cotton from Negroes, which hath been planted and gathered by Negroes, that on Info tion thereof to any Juſtice of the Peace for the ſaid Iſland, it ſhall and may be lawfu ſuch Juſtice, and he is hereby required ſo to do, to ſummon the Perſon or Perſons ſhall be ſuſpected to have purchaſed ſuch Cotton, to appear before ſuch Juſtice of the P to prove, either by the Oath of ſuch reſpective Perſon, or that of any other Perſon or ſons whatſoever, how he came by ſuch Cotton; and in caſe the Perſon or Perſons who e ſuſpected of having purchaſed ſuch Cotton in Manner aforeſaid, ſhall refuſe or omit to ive ſuch Proof, that then, and in ſuch Caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Juſtice f the Peace, and he is hereby required to iſſue his Warrant, under his Hand and Seal, againſt uch Perſon or Perſons, commanding him, her, or them to appear before him in reaſonable Time, to ſhew Cauſe why the aforeſaid Penalty, hereinbefore impoſed on the Purchaſers f ſtolen Cotton, or Cotton planted and gathered by Negroes for their own Uſe, ſhould ot be levied on ſuch Perſon or Perſons Goods or Chattels, Lands or Tenements, or in Default thereof why Execution ſhould not iſſue againſt the Body or Bodies of ſuch Perſon r Perſons; and in Caſe ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo ſummoned ſhould neglect or refuſe to ttend at the Time to be mentioned in ſuch Warrant, then, on Oath made of the Service f ſuch Warrant or Summons, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch Magiſtrate, who is ereby required to do the ſame, to iſſue an Execution under the Hand and Seal, directed o the Provoſt Marſhal of the ſaid Iſland, or his lawful Deputy, directing him to levy the aid Penalty, with all reaſonable Coſts, on the Goods and Chattels, Lands or Tenements, f ſuch Perſon, and for want thereof, to take the Body or Bodies of ſuch Perſon or Perſons, nd him, her, or them to keep in Cuſtody in the Common Gaol of this Iſland, for the Space f Three Calendar Months, unleſs in the mean Time the ſaid Penalty and reaſonable Coſts re paid and ſatisfied.

IV. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon or Perſons ſwearing alſely, in any Affidavit required to be taken by this Act, ſhall be deemed guilty of wil- ul and corrupt Perjury, and be deemed liable to be proſecuted in all Reſpects as Perſons uilty of Perjury are in Great Britain; any thing herein contained to the contrary in anywiſe otwithſtanding.

Anno 1736. N° 112.

Beating Drums.

IV. AND be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whatſoever Maſter, Miſtreſs, wner, or Renter of any Plantation in this Iſland, being thereupon reſident, and not being broad from his or her Plantation, and where none ſuch reſident on the Plantation, then f any Manager of any ſuch Plantation, and having the Care thereof, and thereon reſident, nd being at Home, or if any Overſeer being at Home, and the Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, r Renter happens to be abſent from Home, ſhall ſuffer any Slave to beat any Drum or rums, or empty Caſks, or great Gourds, or to blow Horns, Shells, or loud Inſtruments, r the Diverſion or Entertainment of Slaves in his, her, or their Plantation, he, ſhe, or hey ſhall forfeit Twenty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland for every ſuch Offence, nleſs they ſuppreſs the ſame in One Hour after the ſame begins: Provided that Infor- ation thereof be given upon Oath to One of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for this ſland, within Three Weeks after the Offence committed. And it is alſo Enacted by the uthority aforeſaid, That on Complaint made to any Juſtice of the Peace of any Crime done y any Slave or Slaves, ſuch Juſtice ſhall iſſue out his Warrant for apprehending the Of- nder or Offenders, and for all Evidences. If the ſaid Juſtice find ſuch Crime not Capital, he ay appoint public Correction of ſuch Slave according to Diſcretion; but if the Crime be ery heinous, then the ſaid Juſtice ſhall commit the ſaid Offender to Priſon, to be tried by e Council as uſual.

Anno 1693. N° 36.

Searching Negro Houſes.

IV. AND it is further Provided by the Authority aforeſaid, That Once in every Month, very Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Overſeer of a Family, ſhall, throughout all his Negro Houſes, ake diligent Search for and ſeize upon all Staves, Clubs, or miſchievous Weapons they ſhall ere find, as alſo all ſtolen Goods and Commodities as ſhall be found of any Value, ſhall ubliſh the ſame, deſcribing the Quantity and Quality thereof, that thereby the Owners may e the better able to claim it, in order, and upon full Proof made it was theirs, it may be ſtored them; and for Fleſh of any Sort that ſhall be found, the Negro in whoſe Houſe it as taken, unleſs he or ſhe can make it plainly appear they came by it honeſtly, ſhall ndergo a Whipping, and have one of their Ears cut off.

V. Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That where there are more in Number an One Slave concerned in any heinous or grievous Crimes, as Burglary, Robbery, Burn- g of Houſes or Canes, killing or ſtealing any Manner or Kind of Cattle or Stock, only One f them ſhall ſuffer Death, who ſhall appear to be the greateſt Criminal.

Searching Negro Houſes.—Slaves wandering.

XI. And be it moreover Enacted, That any Perſon, upon Loſs of any Cattle, Stock, or other Proviſion, may immediately, without going to a Juſtice of Peace, or requiring a Warrant, repair to any Plantation or Plantations whereof he ſhall have Suſpicion, and there, taking the Maſters, Miſtreſſes, or Overſeers of the ſame along with him, ſhall have full Power to ſearch all and ſingular the Negro Houſes, or other Houſes belonging to ſuch Plantation or Plantations, and, if Need be, break open any thereof; and any Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Overſeer of a Plantation, who ſhall make any Reſiſtance, or obſtruct them therein, ſhall pay to the Party who hath ſuſtained any Loſs, double the Value thereof.

Anno 1679. N° 30.

An ACT againſt Negroes wandering, and the Concealers thereof.

Slaves wandering. WHEREAS there is a general Complaint in this Iſland, of the Liberty that Negroes do aſſume to themſelves in wandering from one Plantation to another on the Sabbath-Day, and at other Times, both Day and Night, by which Means many of the Inhabitants are much damnified by ſeveral Inſolencies, Thefts, and Robberies, which, if not ſpeedily prevented, may very much prejudice the Public Welfare of this Iſland; It is therefore Enacted and Ordained, and be it hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That for the future all Proprietors of Negro or Negroes in or upon this Iſland, or Overſeers of Plantations, that ſhall have any ſtrange or wandering Negro or Negroes come into his, her, or their Plantations, either by Day or Night, on Pretence of any lawful Occaſions, and any ſuch Negro or Negroes that ſhall, after Notice given unto him or them to repair unto his, her, or their Maſter or Miſtreſs, Owner or Owners, Overſeer or Overſeers of the reſpective Plantations where any ſuch Negro or Slave or Slaves ſhall ſo loiter, ſhall forthwith take any ſuch runaway or wandering Slave or Slaves, and puniſh him or them, and ſend them to the Owner or Owners thereof, Overſeer or Overſeers of the Plantations unto which they belong; and if any Slave or Slaves ſhall conceal ſuch, or harbour any ſuch runaway or wandering Slave in his, her, or their Cabbins, ſhall be by the Owner or Owners, Overſeer or Overſeers of ſuch Concealers forthwith taken before the next Juſtice of Peace of this Iſland, and there, in the Preſence of the ſaid Juſtice, exerciſe the Puniſhment of Forty Laſhes upon the bare Back of him, her, or them that ſhall ſo conceal any Slave or Slaves; and all ſuch Owners or Overſeers as ſhall neglect ſo to do, ſhall, upon Proof thereof, be fined Five hundred Pounds of Sugar for his Majeſty's Uſe, towards the Support of the Government of this Iſland, any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom in this Iſland to the contrary, heretofore had or made, in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

Anno 1693. N° 36.

VI. AND it is further Enacted and Provided by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Commiſſion Officers within this Iſland are hereby impowered and required, upon Notice by any One to them given, of any Number of Negroes got together, and the Place where, immediately upon the ſame to raiſe a ſufficient Number of Men, and with them to purſue, apprehend, and take ſuch Negroes, either alive or dead; and whatſoever Commiſſion Office ſhall neglect, or other Perſon refuſe to be aiding and aſſiſting herein, ſhall forfeit the Sum o Two Thouſand Pounds of Sugar.

X. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That where any White ſhal take a Slave, and bring him in dead or alive; if alive, ſhall have paid him, by the Owner o ſuch Negro or Slave, the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds of Muſcovado Sugar; where dead the ſame Sum out of the public Stock of this Iſland; and where any Slave ſhall take a Runaway, ſuch Negro Slave ſhall have Three Hundred Pounds of Sugar, either by the Owner o Public as aforeſaid.

XIII. And be it further Provided and Enacted, That any Negro or Slave within thi Iſland, that ſhall abſent themſelves from their Maſters or Miſtreſſes Service for the Space o Three Months, and afterwards be taken and convicted thereof, ſhall ſuffer Death as a Felon any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary, notwithſtanding; the Owner of the ſaid Negr to be allowed him, out of the public Stock of this Iſland, Three thouſand Five hundre Pounds of Sugar, as is before provided in this Act.

Anno 1693. Nº 36.

An ACT to reſtrain the Inſolence of Slaves, and for preventing them from committing any Outrages, as alſo the better Ordering ſuch Slaves, &c.

Various Offences.

I. WHEREAS it is notorious that the Negroes not only commit grievous Outrages upon the Inhabitants, by ſtealing and carrying away their Cattle and other Stock raiſed for their Subſiſtence; but are likewiſe, in many Places of this Iſland, got together in ſuch Numbers as to threaten the Diſturbance of the Peace and Quiet of the ſame; we therefore pray their Majeſties that it may be Enacted, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That henceforward, where any Negro ſhall be taken ſtealing or carrying away Stock, Cattle, or Proviſion, amounting to the Value of Twelve Pence, ſuch Negro or Negroes taken therein ſhall, upon due Proof thereof, before the Governor and Council, ſuffer ſuch Death as they ſhall think fit to award; and when any Negro ſhall have any Theft proved againſt him, and the Value not amounting to Twelve Pence, Current Money of this Iſland, that then, and in ſuch Caſes, ſuch Negro ſhall only ſuffer a ſevere Whipping, and have both his Ears cut off, for the Firſt Time; but for the Second Offence in the like Nature, ſhall ſuffer Death, in the Form aforeſaid, the Public paying the Owner, for every Negro put to Death, the Sum of Three thouſand Five hundred Pounds of Muſcovado Sugar.

II. And for as much, through the Negroes ſtealing and deſtroying poor People's Proviſions, they are quite diſcouraged from planting what they expect not to reap; Be it moreover Enacted and Provided, That it ſhall and may be lawful for any Perſon to ſhoot at, and, if poſſible, to kill, any Negro he ſhall find digging out, drawing, or ſtealing his Proviſion, provided ſuch Proviſion be not within Forty Foot of the common Path, and that the Party ſo killing the Negro hath not, in the hearing of others, expreſſed either Hatred or Malice againſt the Owner of ſuch Negro; for in either of ſuch Caſes, the Owner ſhall recover Damages, to the full Value, of any who ſhall ſo kill their Negro.

Slaves; for their Protection.

Anno 1693. Nº 36.

Proviſion Ground.

VII. AND whereas ſome Maſters and Miſtreſſes, or Overſeers of Plantations, are ſo careleſs, as not to put in a Competency of Proviſion for their Slaves, whereby they are often forced to run away, or at leaſt to commit Thefts and Robberies upon their Neighbours; Be it further Enacted, and it is hereby Provided, That all Maſters, Miſtreſſes, and Overſeers of any Plantations within this Iſland, at all Times after the Expiration of Ten Months enſuing the Publication hereof, ſhall have and always keep, for every Eight Negroes, One Acre of Ground well planted in Proviſions, and ſo proportionably for a greater or leſſer Number; which whoſoever ſhall neglect, after the Ten Months ended, ſhall at the End of every Six Months, for every Acre ſo wanting, forfeit the Sum of One thouſand Pounds of Sugar.

N E V I S.

The Law of this Iſland reſpecting Slaves is contained in the following Laws, paſſed

Anno 1691.
1698.
1701.
1717.
1717-18.
1737.
1739.

Which are to be found in a printed Volume of the Laws of this Iſland, dated 1740.

Slaves conſidered as Property.

Slaves made Chattels.

Anno 1698-9. N° 18.

An ACT for making the Negroes, Coppers, Mills, and Stills of Inteſtates Eſtates, Chattels.

WHEREAS, in and by a certain Act, made in this Iſland the 8th Day of May, which was in the Two-and-Thirtieth Year of the Reign of his late Majeſty King Charles the Second, and conrmfied by his ſaid Majeſty in Council, intitled, "An Act for aſcertaining Lands, as alſo for affixing Slaves, Coppers, &c. to the Freehold," it was (amongſt other Things) therein enacted and ordained (for preventing Demoliſhment, Waſte, and great Detriment to the Eſtates of Freehold in this Iſland) "That all Negro Slaves, and other Slaves whatſoever, belonging or appertaining to any Plantation or Plantations of Freehold in this Iſland, as likewiſe all Sugar "Mills, Coppers, and Stills, once faſtened or fixed thereon, for Service of grinding Sugar Canes, "or Sugar boiling, &c. ſhould, to all Intents and Purpoſes, remain on the Freehold, and not "be thence removed or alienated, unleſs for Payment of Debts," as in and by the ſaid Act more largely appears: And foraſmuch as ſince the making of the ſaid Act, many Perſons have died inteſtate, leaving many Children, with a competent Eſtate of Lands and Negroes to maintain them, but for want of ſuitable Proviſion made in the ſaid Act, their Plantations, Lands, Negroes, Coppers, and Stills, deſcended and came to the eldeſt Son and Heir; and the other Children had nothing left them to ſubſiſt withal: May it therefore pleaſe your moſt gracious Majeſty to enact and ordain, and it is hereby Ordered, Enacted, and Ordained, by the Preſident and Council of this Iſland of Nevis, executing the Office of Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of all His Majeſty's Leeward Caribbee Iſlands in America, together with the Aſſembly of the ſame Iſland, That if any Perſon or Perſons, who now or hereafter ſhall or may have any Eſtate or Eſtates of Lands, Slaves, Coppers, Mills, or Stills, ſituate, lying, and being in this Iſland, and being thereof ſeiſed, ſhall die inteſtate; that then, in ſuch Caſe, all Slaves, Coppers, Mills, and Stills, as ſuch Inteſtate ſhall die ſeiſed, poſſeſſed, veſted, or intereſted of or in, ſhall and are hereby made Chattels in Law, and ſhall be parted, ſhared, and divided as Chattels, to and amongſt ſuch Deceaſed's Children, in ſuch Manner, Way, and Form as the Law directs; the before-recited Act or any Thing therein contained to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

Slaves made Chattels.

Lands, Slaves, &c. of Inteſtates, made Chattels.

Proviſo.

II. Provided always, nevertheleſs, and it is the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, That if the Heir or Heirs of all, every, any, or either of ſuch Perſon or Perſons that ſo die inteſtate as aforeſaid, ſhall be willing and deſirous to keep ſuch Eſtate or Eſtates as ſhall deſcend to him or them, with all the Slaves, Coppers, Mills, and Stills thereon intire, and not to ſeparate and divide the ſame, that then, in ſuch Caſe, ſuch Heir and Heirs, or their Guardians, are hereby impowered and enabled to hold and keep the ſame intire accordingly, for and during the full Term and Space of Seven Years, to commence from the Death of the Inteſtate, ſuch Heirs or Guardians firſt giving in good Security to the Ordinary, not only for providing and giving their other Brothers and Siſters a competent Maintenance, with Education and Apparel ſuitable to their Degree, in the Interim, out of the Produce of ſuch Plantation, and Slaves for the Uſe and Employ of their Share of ſuch Inteſtate's Eſtate as ſhall belong to them as aforeſaid; but alſo, at the End and Expiration of the ſaid Term, to pay or cauſe to be paid to each and every of them, or their Aſſigns, the full Value of their ſaid ſeveral and reſpective Shares of ſuch Inteſtate's Eſtate as ſhall belong to them, in Current Money of this Iſland, or in good Muſcovado Sugar, according as the ſame ſhall be appraiſed and valued in the Inventory to be taken of ſuch Inteſtate's Eſtates at the Time of the Inteſtate's Death; all ſuch Deceaſed's Debts and Funeral Expences being firſt deducted, to the Payment of which the Lands ſhall be accountable, proportionably to its Value, with the Chattels.

Anno 1717. N° 81.

Outlawed Slaves killed in taking, to be appraiſed by Two Freeholders upon Oath, &c.

Value of Slaves killed.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negro, or other Slave outlawed, ſhall be killed in the Taking, or ſuffer Death by virtue of any Clauſe whatſoever in this Act contained, the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſhall be appraiſed by Two Freeholders upon Oath, to be adminiſtered by a Magiſtrate, and the Value of the Slave ſo appraiſed ſhall be paid out of the public Treaſury of this Iſland to the reſpective Maſters or Owners; provided that ſuch Appraiſement be made within Ten Days after the Death of ſuch Slave; provided alſo, that if any ſuch Negro ſhall be appraiſed at a greater Value than Thirty Pounds Current Money, that no more than the Sum of Thirty Pounds Current Money ſhall be paid out of the public Treaſury of this Iſland to the reſpective Maſters or Owners.

Anno 1737. N° 111.

V. And whereas by the ſaid recited Act it is Enacted, "That if any Negro or other Slave ſhall "ſuffer Death by virtue of the ſaid Act, the Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall be paid for "him out of the public Treaſury, not exceeding Thirty Pounds Current Money;" but there is no Proviſion made for any Payment to the Perſon whoſe Slave ſhall be murdered, or his Goods ſtolen; whereby many Felonies are compounded, and the Criminals are not brought to Juſtice:

Clauſe in Favour of Perſons whoſe Slaves ſhall be murdered by other Slaves, or Goods ſtolen.

For Remedy whereof, Be it hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave, for the Time to come, ſhall ſuffer Death for the Murder of any other Slave, the Owner of the Slave who ſhall ſuffer Death ſhall be paid only the One Half Part of what was allowed by the forementioned Act, and the other Half Part ſhall be paid, by the Treaſurer, to the Owner of the Slave murdered; and if any Slave ſhall ſuffer Death for ſtealing, the Treaſurer is hereby required to pay the Perſon whoſe Goods were ſtolen, as much as the Juſtices who condemned the Slave ſhall certify they were worth, provided the Goods ſtolen amount not to more than Half the Value of what the Owner of the Slave who committed the Felony is to receive out of the public Treaſury; but if the Goods ſtolen ſhould amount to more than Half the Value, then the Perſon, whoſe Goods were ſtolen, ſhall receive the Half Part of what the Owner of the Slave who ſuffered Death was to have received, and no more, and the Remainder to the Owner of the Slave who ſhall ſuffer Death; any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Penalty on Owners of Slaves, who have committed Murder, conveying them off the Iſland, &c.

VI. And, for the more effectual preventing Slaves who have committed Murder from eſcaping without Puniſhment, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Owner of a Slave who hath committed Murder ſhall privately convey the ſaid Slave away from the Iſland, to prevent and avoid his being brought to Trial, ſuch Perſon ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money, the One Moiety to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, towards defraying the public Charges of this Iſland, and the other Moiety to the Owner of the Slave murdered; who ſhall recover ſuch Penalty for the King and himſelf by Suit, Plaint, Information, or Action qui tam, &c. in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas in this Iſland, where no Eſſoign, Wager at Law, or more than One Imparlance, ſhall be allowed; and if any Perſon who hath a Slave murdered by another Slave ſhall neglect or refuſe to proſecute the Murderer, it ſhall and may be lawful for any other Perſon to proſecute the Murderer; and if he ſhall ſuffer Death for the ſame, the Perſon, who proſecuted, ſhall receive out of the public Treaſury the Sum which the Owner of the Negro murdered would have been entitled to if he had proſecuted, and the Owner of the ſaid Slave ſhall receive nothing.

Slaves; for their Regulation, &c.

Anno 1717-18. N° 96.

An ACT to repeal an Act, intitled, "An Act to oblige all Perſons to give "in a Liſt of their Negroes, and other Slaves, upon Oath, and for making "another Act to the ſame Purpoſe more effectual."

Liſts of Slaves.

Repeal of a former Act.

WHEREAS an Act of this Iſland, intitled, "An Act to oblige all Perſons to give in a Liſt of "their Negroes, and other Slaves, upon Oath," hath been found, as it was made, very dilatory, becauſe the Execution of it was put into ſo many Hands, ſome of whom were no ways obliged by Penalty or Oath; we, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Chief Governor of all your Majeſty's Leeward Caribbee Iſlands in America, together with the Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of Nevis, do pray your moſt Excellent Majeſty it may be Enacted, and be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Act, and every Clauſe, Article, Matter, and Thing therein contained, be, and is hereby repealed, and made null and void, to all Intents, Purpoſes, and Conſtructions whatſoever.

Owners of Negroes to give in a Liſt of their Slaves on Oath, &c.

II. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Date of this Act, all Perſons whatſoever, being or reſiding on this Iſland, who are Proprietors, Poſſeſſors, Managers, or Overſeers of any Negroes, or other Slaves, ſhall give in an Account or Liſt upon Oath, ſo often as they ſhall be thereunto lawfully required, to the reſpective Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace, for the Time being, of the ſeveral or reſpective Pariſhes of this Iſland, of all and every Negro, or other Slave, living or breathing, as alſo what are eſteemed dutiable, and what not.

Penalty on Refuſal.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every Perſon and Perſons whatſoever, who ſhall refuſe or neglect to appear, when ſummoned, to give in an Account or Liſt of Slaves upon Oath as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay double the Tax they ſhould have paid had they appeared and taken the Oath, any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding; the Juſtice before whom they refuſed, or before whom they neglected to appear, being hereby impowered and required to iſſue out Execution for the ſame in Ten Days after the Tax is raiſed as aforeſaid, to be levied by the Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy for the Time being, by way of Diſtreſs, and ſold at Outcry in the Market Place of Charles Town, returning the Overplus, if any, to the Owner.

IV. And it is hereby further Enacted, That the Oath to be taken by every Perſon, to the Account or Liſt that ſhall be given in, ſhall be in theſe Words; viz.

Their Oath.

> I A. B. do ſwear on the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, That the Account or Liſt I do now give in, is a true and exact Account or Liſt of every Negro or other Slave that I am Owner of, or have in Poſſeſſion, living on this Iſland; and that I have particularly diſtinguiſhed, ſo near as I can, what I do believe in my Conſcience are dutiable, and what not; and that I have not ſent any Slave off this Iſland ſince the Order for raiſing this Tax.
>
> So help me God.

V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Juſtices of the Peace ſhall, before they proceed to execute this Act, take the following Oath before the Chief Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Preſident, of this Iſland for the Time being; viz.

Juſtices Oath.

> I C. D. do ſwear on the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, That, ſo often as I ſhall take the Account or Liſt in Execution of this Act, I will demand of every Maſter or Miſtreſs, Poſſeſſor or Renter, Manager or Overſeer of every Family in the Pariſh of who ſhall come to ſwear to an Account or Liſt, upon Oath, of all Negroes and other Slaves, who are in their reſpective Cuſtodies, living and breathing, or belonging to them on this Iſland, and ſo near as they can what they eſteem dutiable, and what not; which Account and Liſt I will return into the Secretary's Office of this Iſland ſo ſoon as I can.

Inhabitants to be ſummoned to give in ſuch Liſts, &c.

VI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That as often as the Juſtices of the Peace ſhall be directed by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Preſident, for the Time being, to take the Account or Liſt as aforeſaid, they ſhall iſſue out their ſeveral Warrants, each Juſtice to the Conſtables of the Pariſh wherein he lives, full Ten Days before he takes the ſaid Account or Liſt, commanding them, on Sight thereof, they ſummon all and every the Inhabitants of that Pariſh, who have any Negro or other Slave, or are Managers, Poſſeſſors, or Overſeers of any Negroes (their Proprietors being abſent) to make their perſonal Appearance on ſuch a Day, by Nine of the Clock before Noon, at the Pariſh Church, then and there to give in an Account or Liſt, upon Oath, of every Negro or other Slave living as aforeſaid; for executing which Warrants, each Conſtable ſhall receive from the Treaſurer, for the Time being, Twelve Shillings Current Money, each Conſtable being hereby required to attend each Juſtice in his Pariſh, with the Return of their Warrants, and to prove their Summons.

Not appearing within Ten Days after a Note left, to be double taxed, &c.

VII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if the Conſtable ſhall return any of the Inhabitants ſick, or abſent off this Iſland, then the Juſtice ſhall ſend the Conſtable with a Note under his Hand, ſignifying that if they do not come to his Houſe within Ten Days then next enſuing, to give in the Account or Liſt, and take the Oath, nor ſend a proper Perſon to do it, they ſhall be obliged to pay a double Tax; which Note, if the Conſtable or Conſtables ſhall find no Perſon to leave it with, or will take it from his or their Hands, then he or they ſhall leave the Note in the Houſe, or in the Keyhole of the Door; which, on his Oath to the Truth thereof, ſhall be ſufficient to convict the Perſon or Perſons neglecting or wilfully abſenting, any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Where Two Juſtices live in one Pariſh, One to act in that which has none.

VIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if it ſhall happen that ſome of the Pariſhes ſhall have no Juſtice of the Peace living in it, and there ſhall be Two in another Pariſh, then in ſuch Caſe One of the Two ſhall execute this Act in the Pariſh where there is none.

For Want of Juſtices, Members of the Council to act.

IX. And be it alſo Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if it ſhall happen that Five Juſtices of the Peace ſhall not be on the Iſland in Health to execute this Act, that then in ſuch Caſe One or more of the Members of his Majeſty's Council ſhall execute it in One or more of the Pariſhes, inſtead of ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace, which ſhall be good and valid to all Intents, Conſtructions, and Purpoſes whatſoever.

Penalty on Juſtice, &c. refuſing to act.

X. And be it further Enacted, That every Juſtice of the Peace who ſhall refuſe to be ſworn, or to act, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Ten Pounds Current Money; and every Conſtable that ſhall refuſe to ſummon the Inhabitants, &c. or having ſummoned them, ſhall not attend the Juſtices, and prove the Summons, and do the Juſtices further Commands concerning this Act, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Pounds Current Money; all which Fines and Forfeitures ſhall be One Half Part to his Majeſty, for defraying the contingent Charges of this Iſland, and the other Half for the Uſe of his Majeſty's Fortifications therein.

Fines how to be applied.

Veſtries to raiſe Taxes by virtue of this Act.

XI. And be it further Enacted, That this Act ſhall be in full Force and Effect for the Veſtries of each Pariſh to raiſe their Taxes, by taking an Account or Liſt of Slaves upon Oath as aforeſaid.

Penalty on not diſtinguiſhing Town Negroes.

XII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Perſons who have Negroes belonging to their Cooperage in the Town, ſhall diſtinguiſh, in their Account or Liſt, how many there are that do belong to the Town, on Forfeiture of paying the Country Tax, and a Town Tax likewiſe.

Juſtice, &c. before whom to give in his Liſt of Slaves.

XIII. And be it further Enacted, That every Juſtice or Member of His Majeſty's Council, who ſhall put this Act in Execution, and have an Account or Liſt of his or their own Slaves to give in, ſhall give in his or their Account or Liſt, upon Oath, before the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Preſident, for the Time being.

Members of the Council to take the ſame Oath as Juſtices.

XIV. And be it further Enacted, That every Member of the Council, not a Juſtice of the Peace, who ſhall put this Act in Execution, ſhall take the ſame Oath, and be under the ſame Penalty as to the Execution thereof, as the Juſtices of the Peace are.

28 May 1691. N° 12.

An ACT for reinforcing a former Act, intitled, "An Act againſt trading with "Negroes."

Trading with Slaves.

WHEREAS by the ſaid Act, bearing Date the 22d Day of January 1683, it was therein Enacted and Ordained, "That whatſoever Perſon or Perſons trading with any Negro, ſhall forfeit Five hundred Pounds of Sugar for every Time ſo trading; and if on the Lord's Day, ſhould

« forfeit One thouſand Pounds of Sugar for each ſuch Offence;" notwithſtanding the ſeveral Penalties contained in the ſaid Act, the Trading with Negroes has by ſeveral evil-minded Perſons been continued, to the great Prejudice of the Inhabitants: And, for the better Proſecution of the ſaid Act, we therefore pray his Majeſty it may be Enacted and Ordained, and be it hereby Ordered, Ordained, and Enacted, by the Chief Governor, Council, and Aſſembly, That what Perſon or Perſons ſoever, trading as aforeſaid with any Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, ſhall be fined or puniſhed according to the aforeſaid Act; which Fines and Forfeitures ſhall be applied, the one Moiety to his Majeſty, for the Support of the Government, towards the defraying the Charge of Fortifications and other public Charges of this Iſland, and the other Moiety to him or them that ſhall inform and make Proof thereof to the next Juſtice of the Peace.

The former Act againſt trading with Negroes enforced.

Anno 1737. N° 111.

X. AND foraſmuch as Slaves frequently keep Shops in Charles Town, and ſell ſeveral Sorts f Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, Rum, and other ſtrong Liquors, in the Town and in the Country, to other Slaves, for which they often receive ſtolen Goods, which is an Encouragement for Slaves to ſteal from their Maſters, and is a Detriment to the Inhabitants; for Remedy whereof, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That for the Time to come it ſhall not be awful for any Slave whatſoever to keep a Shop in Charles Town, or to ſell any Goods, Wares, Merchandizes, Rum, or other ſtrong Liquor, either for themſelves or for their Owners, or for ny other Perſons, in any Houſe, or in the public Street, or in the Country; and if any Slave whatſoever ſhall, after the Publication of this Act, keep any Shop, or ſell, or offer for Sale, any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes, Rum, or any other ſtrong Liquor, contrary to the Intent and Meaning of this Act, upon Information and due Proof made thereof to any Juſtice of the Peace, he ſaid Juſtice is hereby authorized, impowered, and required to grant a Warrant, directed to ny Conſtable, to ſeize ſuch Goods, Wares, Merchandizes, Rum, or any other ſtrong Liquors; nd the Goods, Wares, Merchandizes, Rum, or other ſtrong Liquors ſo ſeized ſhall be forfeited, nd ſold at public Outcry, and the one Moiety of the Produce of ſuch Sale, all reaſonable Charges being firſt defrayed, ſhall be paid to the Treaſurer of this Iſland for the Time being, or the Uſe of his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, and ſhall be applied towards the defraying the public Charges of this Iſland, and the other Moiety to the Informer: Provided always, nd it is hereby Enacted, That nothing in this Act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to xtend, to prohibit any Slave from ſelling, or expoſing to Sale, any freſh Fiſh, freſh Meat, Poultry, or any Produce or Manufacture of this Iſland, except Rum and other ſtrong Liquors, any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

No Slave to keep a Shop in Charles Town, &c.

Proviſo.

Anno 1739. N° 115.

An ACT to prevent Slaves from ſelling any Things without a Ticket from their Maſters, and to prohibit Slaves planting Cotton for themſelves.

WHEREAS Slaves frequently ſteal Sugar, Molaſſes, Cotton, Poultry, and ſeveral other Things, which they expoſe to Sale, and very eaſily find Purchaſers for ſuch ſtolen Goods, which an Encouragement for Slaves to rob and ſteal, and a great Detriment to the Planters; for Remedy whereof, we, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Captain-general of our Majeſty's Leeward Caribbee Iſlands in America, and the Council and Aſſembly of the land of Nevis, do pray your moſt Sacred Majeſty that it may be Enacted, and be it Enacted y the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Captain-eneral of his Majeſty's Leeward Caribbee Iſlands in America, and the Council and ſſembly of the Iſland of Nevis, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from the Publication this Act, it ſhall not be lawful for any Slave whatſoever, in this Iſland, to ſell any Thing (except Greens, Herbs, Graſs, Wood, Roots, Food made of Roots, Crabs, freſh Butter, freſh Fiſh, d the Slave's own particular Manufacture) without a Ticket from under the Hand of the ave's Owner or Manager, ſpecifying the Thing or Things ſo to be ſold, and the Quantity of em, the Name of the Slave, and the Day of the Month; and, in caſe any Slave ſhall offer any hing (except ſuch Things only as are before excepted in this Act) for Sale, without ſuch icket from his Owner or Manager, it ſhall and may be lawful for any White Perſon whatſoer to take ſuch Thing away from the ſaid Slave, and convert it to his or her own Uſe, ovided the Thing or Things ſo taken from any Slave at the ſame Time exceed not the alue of Seven Shillings Current Money; but if the Thing or Things ſo taken are more than e Value of Seven Shillings, ſuch Things, and the Slave in whoſe Cuſtody they are taken, ſhall delivered to the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, who is hereby required to ſecure ſuch ave, and Things ſo taken, and give the Slave's Maſter Notice thereof; for which Notice, and uring the Slave, he ſhall be paid Three Shillings Current Money by the Slave's Maſter;

Slaves ſelling.

Things offered to Sale, under Seven Shillings Value, without a Ticket, may be taken from the Slave.

If above, the Things and Slave to be delivered to the Provoſt Marſhal, &c.

and that the Marſhal for the Time being, on Receipt of the ſaid Three Shillings, ſhall deliver the Negro or Negroes, and other Slaves, with the Goods ſo taken, to the reſpective Maſters or Owners of ſuch Negroes.

Penalty on Purchaſers of Things ſold without a Ticket.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any Perſon ſhall purchaſe any Thing (except ſuch Things only as are before excepted in this Act) from any Slave, who hath not a Ticket as hereinbefore directed, ſuch Perſon ſhall, upon Proof made before any Juſtice of the Peace in this Iſland, forfeit and pay the Sum of Twenty Pounds Current Money.

And on giving Slave a Ticket to ſell Things, without his Owner's Knowledge.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon whoſoever ſhall give any Slave a Ticket, in his Owner's or Manager's Name, to ſell any Thing, without the Privity or Conſent of ſuch Owner or Manager, ſuch Perſon ſhall, upon Proof made before any One Juſtice of the Peace, forfeit and pay the Sum of Twenty Pounds Current Money.

Penalty on taking any Thing from a Slave who has a Ticket.

IV. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any Perſon ſhall take away any Thing (except Cotton) from any Slave who hath a Ticket, or take away the Ticket from any Slave (except the Goods mentioned in the Ticket be all ſold) or take away any Thing from any Slave which the Slave is permitted by this Act to ſell without a Ticket, ſuch Perſon ſhall, upon Proof made before any Juſtice of the Peace in this Iſland, forfeit and pay the Sum of £.20 Current Money, to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods and Chattels, by Warrant from the ſaid Juſtice, directed to the Provoſt-Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, or to any Conſtable; which Fine ſhall be paid, Part to ſatisfy the Slave for the Value of the Things taken away, and the Remainder to the Treaſurer of this Iſland for the Time being, and ſhall be applied towards the defraying the Public Charges of this Iſland; and if ſuch Perſon hath no Goods and Chattels ſufficient to ſatisfy the ſaid Fine, ſuch Perſon ſhall ſuffer Impriſonment in the Common Gaol of this Iſland Three Months, if the Fine be not ſooner paid: Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to make void any Clauſe, Matter, or Thing contained in an Act made in the Eleventh Year of his preſent Majeſty, intitled, "An Act to amend, explain, and make more effectual, an Act made in the Fourth Year "of the Reign of King George the Firſt, intitled, An Act for the Government of Negroes "and other Slaves in this Iſland;" any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Proviſo.

V. And, foraſmuch as Negroes and other Slaves are not allowed to give Evidence againſt any White or Free Perſon, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any Perſo ſhall take away any Thing from any Slave who hath a Ticket, or take away a Ticket from an Slave, or take away any Thing from any Slave, which the Slave is permitted by this Act to ſel without a Ticket, and, upon Complaint made to a Juſtice of the Peace, the Fact cannot be prove upon ſuch Perſon by any White Evidence, ſuch Perſon ſhall, unleſs he make Oath to the contrary, forfeit and pay in the ſame Manner as is before directed by this Act, upon full Proof made any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

In what Caſe Slave's Evidence to be taken.

Clauſe relating to the Prohibition of Slaves planting or ſelling Cotton for themſelves.

VI. And whereas it hath been cuſtomary for Slaves to plant ſmall Quantities of Cotton fo themſelves, and, under that Pretence, ſteal a great deal from the poor Planters, which the Slave either ſell themſelves, or elſe bring it to their Maſters, as the Produce of their own Labour, an their Maſters ſell it for them, or buy it themſelves; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid That for the Time to come it ſhall not be lawful for any Slave whatſoever to plant Cotton fo himſelf, or to ſell any Cotton on any Account or Pretence whatſoever, either with or without a Ticket; and if any Perſon whatſoever ſhall buy Cotton from any Slave, either with or without Ticket, ſuch Perſon ſhall, upon Proof made before any One Juſtice of the Peace in this Iſlan forfeit and pay the Sum of £.20 Current Money; and if any Owner or Manager ſhall for th Time to come knowingly ſuffer any of his Slaves to plant Cotton for themſelves, or knowing ſuffer any Cotton to grow in the Land, which he allows his Slaves to plant for themſelves, ſuc Owner or Manager, being convicted thereof before any Juſtice of the Peace, ſhall forfeit and p the Sum of £.20 Current Money; and if any Owner, Manager, or any Free Perſon, ſhall ſell diſpoſe of any Cotton for any Slave, ſuch Owner, Manager, or Free Perſon ſhall, being convict thereof before any Juſtice of the Peace, forfeit and pay the Sum of £.20 Currrent Money.

And to prevent Perſons buying it of them.

VII. And whereas ill-diſpoſed Perſons may clandeſtinely buy Cotton from Slaves in the Nig and eſcape the Puniſhment intended by this Act, for Want of ſufficient White Evidence; Be Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for any Juſtice of the Pea in this Iſland, upon Complaint made, to grant a Warrant to any Conſtable to bring any Perſo who ſhall be ſuſpected to buy Cotton clandeſtinely from Slaves, before him; and if ſuch ſuſpect Perſon ſhall refuſe to make Oath that he hath not purchaſed Cotton from any Slave, nor a Perſon for him, ſuch Perſon ſhall be ſubject to the ſame Fines and Penalties, as if due Proof h be been made before a Juſtice of the Peace that ſuch Perſon had actually purchaſed Cotton from a Slave; any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

Anno 1717. N° 81.

VI. AND whereas it is a common Practice for Negroes, and other Slaves, to meet in great Companies on the Lord's Day, feaſting and drinking, whence Quarrels, Fightings, and Murders frequently ariſe; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon whatſoever ſhall ſell Rum, or other ſtrong Liquors, on the Sabbath Day, to any Negro or other Slave, ſuch Perſon being preſented and convicted at the General or Quarter Seſſions, ſhall forfeit, for every ſuch Offence, the Sum of Three Pounds Current Money.

Selling Spirits to Slaves.

Penalty on Perſons ſelling ſtrong Liquors to Slaves on the Sabbath Day.

V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for any White Perſon whatſoever to ſuppreſs and diſperſe any diſorderly Rout of Negroes or other Slaves got together, drinking, quarrelling, or gaming, and to take from them all Knives, Clubs, and other Weapons whatſoever: And if any Negro, or other Slave, ſhall oppoſe, ſtruggle with, or ſtrike any White Perſon or Perſons, ſuch Slave ſhall be whipt by Order, and at the Diſcretion of One Juſtice of the Peace; but in caſe any White Perſon be wounded or maimed by a Slave, it is hereby declared Felony in ſuch Slave, and ſhall be tried and puniſhed as in and by this Act is before directed.

Aſſembling.

Diſorderly Negroes may be diſperſed.

Slave ſtriking a White Perſon, how to be puniſhed.

VII. And be it further Enacted, for the preventing the ſaid Meetings and Feaſtings, That if any Maſter, or other Perſon, having the Management of a Plantation, ſhall knowingly and willingly ſuffer the Slaves to beat a Drum, by the Space of One Quarter of an Hour, in their reſpective Plantations, ſuch Maſter or Manager, being preſented and convicted of the ſame, ſhall forfeit and pay, on every ſuch Conviction, the like Sum of Three Pounds Current Money.

Feaſting and Drumming.

Penalty on Perſons ſuffering Slaves to beat Drums in their Plantations.

Anno 1737. N° 111.

III. AND whereas it is a common Practice for Negroes to meet in great Companies on the Sabbath Day, feaſting, drinking, and gaming, whereby Quarrels, Fightings, and Murders frequently happen, notwithſtanding the Penalties impoſed by the ſaid recited Act; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Maſter, or other Perſon having the Management of a Plantation, ſhall for the Time to come ſuffer any Feaſt to be made on the Sabbath Day, or any other Time, or ſuffer any Negro Drum, great or ſmall, to be beat for the Space of One Quarter of an Hour, at his reſpective Plantation, ſuch Maſter or Manager, being convicted thereof before any Juſtice of the Peace, by the Oath of One credible Perſon, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Pounds Current Money; and in caſe of Refuſal of Payment, the ſame to be levied on the Offender's Goods and Chattels, by Warrant from the ſaid Juſtice, directed to the Provoſt Marſhal, or to any Conſtable; which Goods ſo levied on ſhall be ſold at Public Outcry within Four Days, if the Penalty be not ſooner paid, to ſatisfy the ſaid Penalty, with Coſts, rendering the Overplus, if any, to the Owner; the One Half of ſuch Fines ſhall be paid to the Informer, and the other Half to the Poor of the Pariſh where ſuch Offence ſhall be committed: And all Slaves who ſhall make ſuch Feaſts, and entertain ſuch Companies, ſhall moreover be publicly whipt, by Order of the ſaid Juſtice of the Peace, and the Owner ſhall be obliged to pay the Charges: Provided nevertheleſs, and it is the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, That if the Owner or other Perſon having the Management of a Plantation where ſuch Feaſt ſhall be made, or Drum beat, ſhall make Oath before the ſaid Juſtice, that ſuch Feaſt or Drumming was not by his Conſent or Knowledge, in ſuch Caſe the ſaid Owner or Manager ſhall not be ſubject to the aforementioned Penalty.

Penalty on Maſters ſuffering Negroes to feaſt or beat Drums in their Plantations on the Sabbath Day, &c.

Slaves making ſuch Feaſts, to be publicly whipt.

Proviſo.

IV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Conſtable ſhall know or be informed of any great Company of Slaves being unlawfully and riotouſly got together, he is hereby authorized, impowered, and required to take a ſufficient Guard, and diſperſe them; and if the ſaid Slaves refuſe to diſperſe by fair Means, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Conſtable to force them to ſeparate, by beating or wounding them: And if

Conſtable to diſperſe riotous Slaves, &c.

Penalty on his Neglect.

any Conſtable ſhall neglect or refuſe to do his Duty herein, in ſeparating ſuch Companies of Slaves, or ſhall know of any Drum, great or ſmall, beaten by Negroes, contrary to the Intent and Meaning of this Act, and ſhall not inform ſome Juſtice of the Peace thereof, ſuch Conſtable ſhall, being convicted thereof before any Juſtice of the Peace, by the Oath of One credible Witneſs, forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Pounds Current Money; to be levied and applied in the ſame Manner, and to the ſame Uſes, as other Forfeitures in this Act before-mentioned are to be levied and applied.

Slaves coming to the Iſland in Barklogs, &c. without a credible White Man, to be publicly whipt, &c.

VIII. And whereas Negroes frequently come from the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher, in Barklogs, Boats, and Canoes, to this Iſland, on the Sabbath Day, to feaſt and carouſe, and often land ſecretly in the Night in ſome private Bay, where they receive ſtolen Goods, and often clandeſtinely carry away Negroes from the Iſland, to the great Detriment of the Inhabitants; Be it hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negroes ſhall, after Six Weeks from the Publication of this Act, come to this Iſland in any Barklog, Boat, or Canoe, without any White Man of good Credit with them, it ſhall and may be lawful for any White Perſon whatſoever to apprehend any ſuch Negro or Negroes, and deliver him or them to the Provoſt Marſhal of the Iſland or his lawful Deputy, who is hereby authorized, impowered, and required to whip ſuch Negroes in the public Market Place, not exceeding Forty Laſhes, and then ſafely to keep them in the Common Gaol of the Iſland, until the Maſter or Owner ſhall pay unto the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, Six Pounds Current Money for each Slave ſo taken, for the Uſe of the Perſon who ſhall apprehend them, beſides the Gaol Fees; and if the Maſter or Owner of any ſuch Slave cannot be known, or ſuch Slave ſhall lie in Gaol for the Space of Three Months, then the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby impowered and required to ſell ſuch Slave at public Outcry, to ſatiſfy the ſaid Sum of Six Pounds, and all other Charges, and to return the Overplus, if any, to the Owner, or, if the Owner cannot be found, to the Treaſurer of the Iſland for the Time being, who ſhall be accountable for the ſame to the Public of this Iſland, or to the Owner of ſuch Slave, whenever he ſhall appear; and the Provoſt Marſhal, or his Deputy, is hereby required, upon putting any Slave delivered unto him, as aforeſaid, in Priſon, immediately to put up Publication thereof, at the Court Houſe Door, and to give a particular Deſcription of the Slave in the Publication; and no Slave put in Priſon as aforeſaid ſhall be ſold without ſuch Publication being firſt made.

IX. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slaves ſhall, for the Time to come, go from this Iſland in any Boat, Canoe, or Barklog, to any other Iſland, without a credible White Perſon with them, ſuch Slaves ſhall be publicly whipt by Order of any Magiſtrate; and if any Slave ſhall preſume to be Owner of any Boat, Canoe, or Barklog, ſuch Slave ſhall be publicly whipt, and the Boat, Canoe, or Barklog ſhall be burnt, by Order of any Juſtice of the Peace.

Anno 1717. N° 81.

Of Runaway Slaves.

Running away with Boats, &c. Felony.—Reward for taking Runaway Slaves.

IV. AND be it further Enacted, That it ſhall be Felony in any Negro, or other Slave, to run away with any Boat or Canoe off this Iſland: And if any Perſon ſhall apprehend a Slave run away off this Iſland, and bring and deliver him or her to the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, the Maſter or Owner of every ſuch Slave ſhall pay the Perſon ſo taking or apprehending, the Sum of Six Pounds Current Money, if he does not ſuffer Death for the Felony, to be recovered by Suit in any Court of Record; but if the ſaid Slave doth ſuffer for the Felony, the Treaſurer of this Iſland ſhall pay him, for his Encouragement, the like Sum of Six Pounds Current Money out of the Treaſury.

Anno 1717. N° 81.

Penalty on entertaining Runaway Slaves, &c.

VIII. And be it further Enacted, That if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall entertain a runaway Negro, or other Slave, and not give the Owner Notice, or bring and deliver him or them to the Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland, within Three Days after being in his, her, or their Cuſtody, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall for every ſuch Fact, being thereof convicted before Two Juſtices of the Peace, forfeit and pay the Sum of Twelve Shillings per Diem, for ſo long Time as ſuch Slave ſhall have been ſo entertained; One Moiety thereof to the King's Majeſty, for the Uſe of the Fortifications of this Iſland, and the other Moiety to the reſpective Owner of every Slave: And in caſe any ſuch Perſon or Perſons, ſo convicted, ſhall refuſe to pay the ſaid Penalty of Twelve Shillings per Diem, the Two Juſtices before whom the

Conviction ſhall be made, ſhall iſſue out their Warrant to the Provoſt Marſhal or his lawful Deputy, to levy the ſame on the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo convicted, by Sale at public Outcry, returning the Overplus, if any, to the Perſon ſo convicted, provided the ſaid Penalty exceed not the Sum of Twelve Pounds, in which caſe the Party injured ſhall have Remedy, and recover ſuch Penalty, for the King and himſelf, by Suit, Plaint, Information, or Action qui tam, &c. in any Court of Record in this Iſland, in which no Eſſoign, Wager of Law, or more than One Imparlance, ſhall be allowed.

IX. And, to encourage the taking and apprehending of all runaway Negroes and other Slaves, Be it Enacted, That if any Negro, or other Slave, ſhall have been run away, or abſent from his Maſter or Owner for the Space of Seven Days or longer, the Perſon apprehending ſuch Slave ſhall be paid, by his or her reſpective Maſter, the Sum of Six Shillings Current Money; and if the ſaid Maſter or Owner of ſuch Negro, or other Slave, ſhall refuſe or neglect paying the ſame, upon Information made thereof to any Juſtice of the Peace of this Iſland, the ſaid Juſtice is hereby impowered to grant a Warrant to diſtrain on his or their Goods and Chattels to ſatisfy the ſame, with Coſts; and if the Maſter or Owner of ſuch Slave ſhall not be known, he ſhall be brought and delivered, by the Perſon who apprehends him, to the Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland, who ſhall pay him Three Shillings for the Taking, and One Shilling per Mile for as many Miles as the Place, where taken, is diſtant from the Common Gaol.

Maſters refuſing to pay the Reward for apprehending runaway Slaves, the ſame to be diſtrained on their Goods, &c.

X. And be it further Enacted, That the Provoſt Marſhal ſhall always be paid, by the reſpective Owners of any Slave brought and delivered to him by virtue of any Clauſe in this Act, whatſoever Expence he hath been at, and ſhall pay him, moreover, Eighteen Pence per Diem, whilſt in his Cuſtody, the ſaid Marſhal finding and allowing each Slave One Pound of Bread-kind, and One Pound of Fiſh or Fleſh, per Diem, out of his ſaid Fees; and if any Negro or other Slave, committed by the Marſhal as aforeſaid, ſhould happen to lie in Priſon for the Space of Three Months, he ſhall be ſold at public Outcry, by Warrant from any Two Juſtices of the Peace, for the Fees and Charges aforeſaid, the Overplus, if any, to be returned into the Treaſury, till the Owner of the ſaid Slave ſhall appear, to whom the Treaſurer ſhall be accountable for the ſame, all reaſonable Charges being deducted.

Marſhal to be reimburſed his Expences, &c.

Slaves lying in Priſon Three Months, to be ſold at Outcry.

Anno 1737. N° 111.

Offences of Slaves.

VII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Slave ſhall ſuffer Death for ſtealing Sheep, Goats, or Hogs, under the Value of Five Pounds Current Money, but ſuch Slave ſhall be publicly whipt, by the Order of any One Juſtice of the Peace; and the ſaid Juſtice is hereby impowered and required to award Payment to be made by the Owner of ſuch Offender, to the Party whoſe Sheep, Goats, or Hogs were ſtolen, with Coſts, and in caſe of Refuſal of Payment, by Warrant to diſtrain for the ſame, and ſuch Diſtreſs to ſell at public Outcry.

In what Caſes Slaves not to ſuffer Death.

Anno 1717. N° 81.

Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.

II. AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any One Juſtice of the Peace in this Iſland ſhall have full Power and Authority to iſſue out his Warrant for apprehending of any Negro, or Slave whatſoever, upon any Information or Complaint made, and alſo for the inflicting of any Corporal Puniſhment for Crimes not Capital; but for all Felonies, and other Capital Crimes, where Life or Member is in Queſtion, it ſhall require Two Juſtices at the leaſt to hear, try, and determine the ſame; at all which Trials the Evidence of Two or more Slaves ſhall be taken and deemed good and ſufficient: Provided always, and it is the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, That the ſtealing of Turkies, Fowls, and Poultry, or other ſmall Stock of like Value, ſhall not be puniſhed in any Slave with the Loſs of Life or Limb, but any Juſtice of the Peace in this Iſland may cauſe to be whipt, or other Puniſhment may inflict on the Offender at Diſcretion; and the ſaid Juſtice ſhall award Satisfaction to be made by the Owner of the ſaid Slave, to the Party from whom ſuch Stock is ſtolen, and ſhall alſo have Power by Warrant to diſtrain for the ſame, and ſuch Diſtreſs to ſell at public Outcry.

Juſtice to iſſue out his Warrant to apprehend Negroes, &c.

Proviſo.

XI. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Juſtice of the Peace, the Provoſt Marſhal, any Conſtable, or other Officer, refuſing or neglecting to do their reſpective Duties, in putting every or any Clauſe of this Act in Execution, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Pounds Current Money for every ſuch Neglect or Refuſal; to be recovered by Suit, Plaint, or Information in any Court of Record in this Iſland: All which before-mentioned Fines and Forfeitures ſhall be One Half to the Informer, and the other to the public Treaſury.

Penalty on Juſtice, &c. neglecting his Duty.

Act not to extend to White Perſons.

XII. And be it further Enacted, for the better underſtanding of this Act, That any Thing herein contained ſhall not be conſtrued to extend to any bought Servant, or other White Perſon whatſoever, or Free Negro.

Anno 1737. N° 111.

An ACT to amend, explain, and make more effectual, an Act made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of King George the Firſt, intitled, "An Act for the good "Government of Negroes, and other Slaves, in this Iſland."

A former Act, not hereby altered, to be duly put in Execution.

WHEREAS there are many Defects in the Law, intitled, "An Act for the good Govern-"ment of Negroes and other Slaves in this Iſland," and alſo ſome Neglects in the Execution of the ſame, ſo that the ſaid Act is not effectual to the End for which it was made; we therefore, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Captain General and Governor in Chief of your Majeſty's Leeward Caribbee Iſlands in America, and the Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of Nevis, do humbly pray your Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the ſaid Captain General and Governor in Chief, and the Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of Nevis, and by the Authority of the ſame, That all the Clauſes in the ſaid Law now in Force, concerning the Government of Negroes, and other Slaves, and not hereby altered, ſhall be duly put in Execution, according to the Tenor of the ſaid Law.

Tranſgreſſors of the ſaid Act, who could only be convicted at a General or Quarter Seſſions, may be convicted by One Juſtice of the Peace, &c.

II. And, for the ſpeedier Puniſhment of Perſons who ſhall tranſgreſs the ſaid Law, Be it hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Perſons who ſhall tranſgreſs any Clauſe of the aforeſaid Law, and are by the ſaid Law to be convicted at a General or Quarter Seſſions, and no where elſe, ſuch Perſons ſhall or may, for the Time to come, be convicted before any One Juſtice of the Peace for this Iſland, and may be fined by the ſaid Juſtice, according to the Tenor of the ſaid Law; and if the ſaid Fine be not immediately paid, ſuch Juſtice is hereby impowered, by Warrant directed to the Provoſt Marſhal, or any Conſtable, to diſtrain on the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Offenders, and ſuch Diſtreſs to ſell at public Outcry, to ſatisfy the ſaid Penalties, rendering the Overplus, if any, to the Owner; any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Miſcellaneous, &c.

Anno 1701. N° 48.

An ACT for encouraging the Importation of White Servants; and that all Perſons ſhall be obliged to keep a White Servant to every Twenty Negroes living.

White Servants.

WHEREAS Mortality, and the late Wars, have much leſſened the Strength of this His Majeſty's Iſland; it is therefore thought abſolutely neceſſary, that Encouragement be given for the Importation of White Servants, the Iriſh Papiſt excepted; which, that it may be, we, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commander in Chief of all your Majeſty's Caribbee Leeward Iſlands in America, and the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Aſſembly of this Iſland, do pray your Moſt Excellent Majeſty it may be Enacted and Ordained; and be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every Perſon and Perſons who now are, or at any Time hereafter ſhall be, the Proprietors or Owners of any Negroes or other Slaves, belonging and being, or that ſhall belong and be on this Iſland, ſhall for every Twenty Negroes, or other Slaves, living and breathing, they are the Owners or Proprietors of, as aforeſaid, always keep a Male White Servant (if ſuch White Servant can be procured) upon Forfeiture of One thouſand Pounds of Muſcovado Sugar Annually, for every Twenty Negroes, or other Slaves, that they ſhall be Owners or Proprietors of more than the White Male Servant they ſhall keep, as aforeſaid; the ſame to be levied by Way of Diſtreſs, by virtue of a Warrant from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Preſident for the Time being, or any Juſtice of the Peace, upon ſuch Delinquent's Goods, Chattels, Lands, or Tenements, and paid into the Hands of the Treaſurer, or Receiver General, and employed towards the defraying the Charges of Fortifications, and other the contingent Charges of this Iſland.

Owners of Negroes to keep One White Servant to every Twenty Slaves.

Penalty.

White Servants.

Execution to be granted againſt Buyers of Proteſtant Servants, refuſing Payment thereof.

I. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons l bring and ſell any Proteſtant Servant or Servants in this Iſland, to any Perſon or Perſons tſoever, and ſuch Perſons, Buyers, ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay for ſuch Servants, that the ſaid Perſons, Sellers, ſhall, on Complaint thereof made to the Governor, Lieutenant ernor, or Preſident, or any Juſtice of the Peace of that Diviſion where the Buyer reſides, Execution granted him againſt the ſaid Buyer, by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, reſident, or by ſuch Juſtice of Peace, without any other Proceſs in Law; the ſame to orthwith levied, by the Marſhal or his Deputy, on the Goods, Chattels, Lands, or Tenents of the Buyer, whereby a ſpeedy and certain Payment may be made to the Creditor: that if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall bring over any Male White Proteſtant Servants, to ſell diſpoſe of in this Iſland, for a Term or Time not under Four Years, and cannot ſell them; then, in ſuch Caſe, the Treaſurer is hereby required, on Requeſt to him thereof made, to ſuch Male White Proteſtant Servants, paying for each and every ſuch Servant, not under en Years of Age, and not above Fifty Years of Age, Twelve Pounds Current Money; fter ſuch Purchaſe made of ſuch Servants, the ſaid Treaſurer is hereby required forthwith tribute and diſpoſe of ſuch Servants to and upon ſuch Proprietors or Owners of Negroes, ther Slaves, on their Plantations, whoſe Complement of White Servants are inferior to Number of Negroes, and other Slaves, according to the Computation before mentioned; re hereby obliged to receive and pay for ſuch Servant or Servants, with all contingent ges, ſo that ſuch contingent Charges exceed not Twenty Shillings: But if ſuch Prors or Owners will not receive and pay for ſuch Servant or Servants, according to the or Price before mentioned, together with the contingent Charges, not exceeding Twenty ngs, as aforeſaid; then it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Treaſurer, or Receiver al, to give a Note or Order in Writing under his Hand, directed to the Marſhal or his y, who on Receipt thereof is hereby required to diſtrain for the ſame on the Goods, ls, Lands, and Tenements of ſuch Perſon or Perſons, and the Diſtreſs to be ſold, e Overplus, if any, returned to the Owner.

Perſons bringing over more White Servants than they can ſell, Treaſurer to buy them, and pay 12l. each, &c.

And it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every r and Maſters of ſuch Perſon, who ſhall be ſold here, as aforeſaid, ſhall pay and give ach reſpective Servant (not ſerving under Four Years) at the Expiration of his Serour hundred Pounds of Muſcovado Sugar, or Fifty Shillings Current Money; prohe ſaid reſpective Servants do behave themſelves, as they ought, during the ſaid Term r Years, and not abſent themſelves from their Maſter's or Miſtreſs's Service, in which y are to forfeit the ſaid Four hundred Pounds of Sugar, or ſerve the Time over again ey abſented themſelves from their reſpective Services, at the Election of their Maſters reſſes: Provided always, and it is the true Meaning of this Act, and the ſaid Trea- Receiver General for the Time being is hereby required and directed, that when he y any Male Servants, as aforeſaid, he diſtribute them in Manner following; viz. hat he diſpoſe of ſuch White Male Servants on thoſe Plantations that have no White rvants on them, and afterwards to diſtribute White Male Servants on thoſe Plantations t the moſt Number of White Servants, equivalent to the Number of Negroes, and aves, before mentioned.

Servants behaving well, at the Expiration of their Time, to have 400lb of Sugar, or 50s.

Proviſo.

And, that the Maſters and Servants may the better know their Duty to each other, it r Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Male White Servant ſhall have d and made for him, at his Maſter's Charge, Three Suits of Canvas Yearly, with d Shoes ſufficient, unleſs the Maſters or Miſtreſſes will as well provide for them with thes: And if it ſhall at any Time happen, that any Servant ſhould have the Impuſtrike, or offer to ſtrike, his Maſter or Miſtreſs, or ſhall abuſe them, or their Family, ch Caſe it ſhall and may be lawful to and for ſuch Maſter or Miſtreſs, to give ſuch r Servants ſuch moderate Correction as in their Diſcretion they ſhall think fit, aco the Heinouſneſs of the Crime, ſo it doth not extend to breaking of Bones, or diſg; but if the Servant or Servants ſhall be incorrigible, and perſiſt in his abuſive then the Maſter or Miſtreſs ſhall complain to the next Juſtice of the Peace, who is powered and required to give ſuch Servant public Correction, by the Marſhal or , in a public Market Place, not exceeding Thirty-nine Laſhes, with a proper Whip ſe, on his or their bare Back, and then commit him to Priſon by the Space of Five ng which Time the Marſhal ſhall feed him or them with Bread and Water only, rge of the Owner; and the Time loſt by ſuch Means ſhall be ſerved over and Four Years aforeſaid.

Servants how to be cloathed.

Man-ſervant ſtriking his Maſter, &c. how to be puniſhed.

be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Woman Servants uſive to their Miſtreſs or Families, they ſhall be corrected, and forfeit, as is herein ribed.

And Woman Servants.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

The Law reſpecting Slaves in this Iſland is contained in the following Acts, paſſed

Anno 1711.
1722.
31 Oct. 1759.
11 Mar. 1784.

The Two former are to be found in a printed Volume of the Laws of this Iſland, dated 1739.

Slaves conſidered as Property.

Value of executed Slaves.

Anno 1711. N° 2.

II. AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever do, by Force or Perſuaſion, carry off from this Iſland any Negro or other Slave, other than his own, or ſuch as he or they may be lawfully intereſted in or poſſeſſed of, he ſhall be guilty of Felony, and be debarred the Benefit of Clergy.

Value of executed Slaves.
Carrying off other Perſons Negroes Felony.

IX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act, whenever any Negro or other Slave ſhall be taken and condemned for any Crime, Offence, or Miſdemeanor by him or them committed, that before Execution do paſs upon them, any or either of them, that they ſhall be valued and appraiſed by Two neighbouring Freeholders, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of the Two next Juſtices of the Peace, which ſaid Appraiſers are hereby directed not to value or eſtimate any ſuch Negro or other Slave, of what Quality, Condition, Age, Circumſtance, or Eſtate ſoever he or ſhe or they be, for more than the Sum of Five thouſand Pounds of Sugar, for each and every Slave executed; but in caſe of Diſability, as Lameneſs, by having but One Limb, or otherwiſe incapable of Service, then the ſaid Eſtimation or Value to be leſs, according to the Conſcience, beſt Skill, and Judgment of the ſaid Appraiſers, upon their Oaths, and to be given before the next Magiſtrate, before the Return of their Report.

Condemned Slaves to be appraiſed.

X. And becauſe it ſeems juſt and reaſonable, that an equal and fair Diſtribution ſhould be made by and between the Parties Sufferers, of the Value or Appraiſement of ſuch condemned Negroes as aforeſaid, Be it further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That after Execution done upon ſuch Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, that the Treaſurer of this Iſland for the Time being ſhall be obliged to pay the Appraiſement of the Value of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo executed as aforeſaid, in Manner and Form following; (that is to ſay) Three thouſand of the ſaid Five thouſand Pounds of Sugar unto the reſpective Owner or Owners of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo executed, and the other Two thouſand thereof to the reſpective Perſon or Perſons, ſo robbed, plundered, prejudiced, or damaged, as in and by this Act is directed.

Value of Slaves how to be diſtributed.

XI. Provided always, that the Damages ſuſtained in the Felony committed by ſuch Negro executed, do amount to the Value of Two thouſand Pounds of Sugar, which Damages ſhall be enquired of by the ſaid Juſtices, who tried the ſaid Slave, either by the Oath of the Party, or by ſuch other Means, as ſhall be thought moſt likely to find out the Truth, otherwiſe the Surpluſſage, or the Valuation of ſuch Damage, to redound to the Owner or Proprietor of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo executed.

Proviſo.

Slaves; for their Regulation, &c.

Anno 1711. N° 2.

Trading with Slaves.

Penalty on dealing with Negroes.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall preſume, by themſelves or others under him or them, to trade, traffick, or deal with any Negro or other Slaves for Sugar, Syrup, Molaſſes, Indigo, Tobacco, Ginger, Cotton, Copper, Braſs, Pewter, or any other Goods, Merchandize, or any Stock or Poultry whatſoever, without the Knowledge or Conſent of the ſaid Maſter or Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave or Slaves, ſignified by a Note in Writing, or by ſending ſome White Perſon with the ſaid Negro or other Slave or Slaves, upon Complaint made to the next Juſtice of the Peace, the Perſon or Perſons ſo offending, ſhall be bound to his or their Behaviour, and to appear at the next Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be held for this Iſland, and there be fined as the Court ſhall think fit, not exceeding Twenty Pounds, or double the Value of the Goods ſo clandeſtinely bought.

Penalty on ſelling ſtrong Liquors to Negroes upon Sundays, &c.

XIV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Retailer or Retailers of ſtrong Liquors ſhall, after the Publication hereof, on Sundays or Holidays, ſell any Liquor or Liquors, of what Nature or Quality ſoever, to any Slave or Slaves, under Pain and Penalty of Three Pounds Current Money for every ſuch Offence ſo committed; and all Juſtices of the Peace and Conſtables are hereby required and fully impowered to diſperſe all unuſual Concourſes of Negroes in or about the Towns, or elſewhere, on Sundays, or ſhall be found armed with Clubs or other offenſive Weapons, or playing at Dice or other unlawful Sports, or drinking in the Public Houſes; and ſuch Negroes ſo taken up ſhall be publicly whipped, not exceeding Thirty Stripes.

Anno 1722. N° 52.

Penalty on buying any Goods of Slaves not having a Ticket for that Purpoſe.

XIX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall buy any Sugar, Rum, Molaſſes, Syrup, Cotton, Wine, or other ſtrong Liquors, Plate, Wearing Apparel, or Houſehold Goods, from any Negro or other Slaves, except ſuch Negro or Slave ſhall have a Ticket for that Purpoſe from his or her Maſter, Owner, Renter, or Overſeer, ſuch Buyer or Purchaſer being legally convicted of any ſuch Crime, not exceeding Twenty Shillings Value, ſhall be, and is hereby declared to be guilty of Felony, and ſhall ſuffer accordingly.

Anno 1722. N° 52.

Beating Drums, &c.

Penalty on Maſters ſuffering them to blow Horns, &c.

XIV. AND be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whatſoever Maſter, Miſtreſs, Manager, or Overſeer, who has any Negroes under his Care, ſhall ſuffer his or their Negroes or Slaves at any Time to beat Drums, blow Horns, or uſe any other loud Inſtruments, or ſhall ſuffer any public Meetings or Feaſtings of ſtrange Negroes or other Slaves, on his or their Plantation, he or ſhe ſo offending ſhall forfeit Twenty Pounds Current Money for every ſuch Offence, provided Information of the ſame be made and given upon Oath to One of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace of this Iſland, within One Month after ſuch Offence committed.

Anno 1722. N° 52.

Going abroad.

Slaves not permitted to go out of their Owners Plantations without a Ticket,

XII. AND be it further Enacted, That no Maſter, Owner, or Renter of Negroes or other Slaves, ſhall give any Slave or Slaves Leave on Sundays, or any other Time to go out of their Plantations (except ſuch as uſually wait upon them, and no other) except with a Ticket under the Maſter's, Miſtreſs's, or Manager's Hands, ſpecifying the Time allowed ſuch Negro or other Slave to be abſent; and if any Maſter or Owner of a Plantation finds any Negro or Slave on his Plantation without a Ticket, or Buſineſs from his Maſter or Owner, and doth not puniſh him with a moderate whipping, not exceeding Twenty Stripes, he ſhall forfeit Twelve Shillings Current Money.

on Pain of being apprehended and whipt, &c.

XIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any White or free Perſon or Perſons may apprehend any Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, that ſhall be found out of his Maſter's or Owners Plantation at any Time, eſpecially Saturday Nights or

Sundays and Holidays, not being on their Maſters or Miſtreſs's Buſineſs, nor having ſuch a Ticket, or not having a White Man with them (except as before) and the ſaid Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, may correct with moderate whipping as aforeſaid; and if any ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall be armed with Clubs, wooden Swords, or other miſchievous Weapons, and found out of their Maſter's or Owner's Plantation, though with a Letter or Ticket, they may be taken up, diſarmed, and whipped as aforeſaid.

Anno 1711. N° 2.

Of Runaway Slaves.

Penalty on harbouring runaway Slaves.

If the Owner be not known, Slaves to be committed to the Cuſtody of the Marſhal.

V. And, for the better preventing of running away of Negroes and other Slaves, as alſo to hinder and obſtruct evil-minded People from entertaining them, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That what Perſon or Perſons ſoever ſhall for the future harbour or entertain any Negro or other Slave, other than his own (being run away above Twenty-four Hours) and not give the Owner, if to him known, an Account of ſuch Negro or Slave being in his Cuſtody, ſhall pay unto the Owner of ſuch Slave, if a common Field Negro, Twelve Shillings, if a Tradeſman, Twenty Shillings, for each Twenty-four Hours after the Firſt Hour of ſuch runaway Negro or other Slave being in his, her, or their Cuſtody; but if the Maſter ſhall not be known, then the Party in whoſe Cuſtody ſuch runaway Negro or Slave ſhall be, ſhall carry him or them to the Provoſt Marſhal of the Iſland, or his lawful Deputy for the Time being, who is hereby obliged to receive him or them into his Cuſtody, and pay the Bringer Twelve Shillings for taking up each ſuch runaway Negro or other Slave, and Nine Pence per Mile for as many Miles as each ſuch Negro or other Slave is brought to the Gaol from the Place where he or they were taken, and the Marſhal is to keep the ſaid Negro or other Slave in ſafe Cuſtody, and by a Liſt (to be ſet up at the Priſon Door, or ſome other public Place) inſert the Names of ſuch Negroes or other Slaves that are in his Cuſtody, their Age, and other Marks, and alſo their Maſters Names, if known; and if the Marſhal or his Deputy ſhall refuſe to pay the Bringers aforeſaid, or receive the Negro or other Slaves, or neglect to put their Names in the Liſt, he ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch Offence the Sum of Six Pounds Current Money.

Penalty on Marſhal ſuffering them to eſcape.

VI. And in caſe the ſaid Marſhal or his Deputy ſhall neglectfully or willingly ſuffer ſuch Negro or other Slaves to eſcape, or put them to work, he ſhall forfeit and pay to the Owner for every Twenty-four Hours Abſence of ſuch Negro or other Slave, who hath eſcaped by the ſaid Marſhal's Negligence or Wilfulneſs, the Sum of Twenty Pounds Current Money; and in caſe any Negroes or other Slaves periſh for Want of Proviſions, he ſhall forfeit and pay unto the Owner of ſuch Slave Fifty Pounds Current Money.

Proviſo.

VII. Provided always, That the ſaid Marſhal ſhall, upon Delivery of any Negro or other Slave to their reſpective Maſter or Owner, receive from him or them the Twelve Shillings paid for taking each Negro or other Slave, and the Nine Pence per Mile, and for every Twenty-four Hours he or they have been in his Cuſtody ſhall receive Twelve Pence; and if any Negro or other Slave ſhall happen to lie ſo long in Priſon as Three Months, ſuch Negro or other Slave or Slaves are to be taken out of Priſon, and ſold at public Outcry, for the Fees and Charges aforeſaid, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of Two Juſtices of the Peace; and the Overplus (if any) after the Payment aforeſaid, to the Owner, if known, otherwiſe to the Treaſurer for the Time being, for the Uſe of the Public, till the Owner ſhall appear, to whom the Treaſurer ſhall be obliged to account, and pay what remains in his Hands, all neceſſary Charges being firſt deducted; and the Marſhal or his lawful Deputy is hereby enjoined to give Notice to One or more Juſtices when the Term of Three Months is expired for each ſuch Negro or other Slave, or forfeit and pay for each and every ſuch Neglect the Sum of Four Pounds Current Money.

XVI. And whereas lately ſundry Negroes and other Slaves have deſerted their Maſters and Owners, and have withdrawn themſelves into the late French Quarter, and there abſconded themſelves in the Grounds called the Salt Ponds, and other Grounds lying to Windward of Frigatt Bay, with Deſign and Intent not only to go over themſelves to the Enemy when Opportunity ſhall preſent, but alſo to perſuade and entice other Negroes and Slaves to go with them, to the Prejudice of the Owners and the public Good and Welfare of this Iſland; Be it therefore Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That what Perſon or Perſons ſoever, either White or Black, Free or Bond, ſhall take or apprehend ſuch Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves ſo abſconding as aforeſaid, in ſuch Lands or Mountains about the Salt Ponds, or to Windward of Frigatt Bay, all and every ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo taking and apprehending ſuch Negro or other Slave or Slaves, and bringing them ſafe to the Provoſt Marſhal or his lawful Deputy, ſhall receive as a Reward for taking and apprehending each and every ſuch Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, the Sum of Twenty Pieces of Eight, to be paid by the

Reward for apprehending Slaves abſconding in the Mountains, in order to go over to the French.

Of Runaway Slaves.

Maſter or Owner of ſuch Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves ſo taken as aforeſaid, and the Provoſt Marſhal or his lawful Deputy to be paid their Fees of Commitment for ſuch Slave or Slaves as aforeſaid, by their reſpective Owners; and ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo committed, to remain in Cuſtody in the Common Gaol until the Money and Fees be paid and diſcharged in Manner as aforeſaid; and upon written Publications put up in the moſt convenient Places in this Iſland, by the Provoſt Marſhal or his lawful Deputy, of ſuch Negroes ſo taken up in Manner aforeſaid, and giving the beſt and faireſt Deſcriptions poſſible of their Perſons, Marks, Features, and Countries, in caſe the Owner or Owners of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo taken up and in Cuſtody as aforeſaid ſhall not, within One Month's Time after ſuch Publication put up, come in and lay his, her, or their Claim or Claims to ſuch runaway Slave or Slaves ſo taken up and in Cuſtody as aforeſaid, and make his, her, or their juſt Right and Property thereunto, then and in ſuch Caſe the ſaid runaway Slave or Slaves ſhall be ſold at public Outcry, by the Provoſt Marſhal or his lawful Deputy, and, the Money and Charges deducted thereout, the Overplus to remain in the Hands of the Treaſurer of this Iſland for the Time being, for and during the Space of Twelve Months, for the Uſe of the Owner or Owners of ſuch Slave or Slaves as aforeſaid; and if none ſuch appear within that Time, then ſuch Overplus to be employed for the Uſe of Her Majeſty's Fortifications in this Iſland.

Anno 1722. N° 52.

An ACT for attainting ſeveral Negroes therein mentioned, and for the more effectual preventing Negroes from running away from their Maſters Service; and for explaining and rendering more effectual an Act, intituled, "An Act for the better Government of Negroes and other Slaves."

Negroes abſenting themſelves from their Owners Service, how to be puniſhed.

III. AND, for the preventing any Negroes or other Slaves deſerting their Maſters Service for the future, and alſo for the encouraging ſuch as are deſerted to return thereto; Be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That where any Negro or other Slaves, who hath or ſhall have lived upon this Iſland for the Space of Twelve Months, ſhall at any Time after the Publication of this Act abſent or withdraw himſelf from his Maſter's, Owner's, or Renter's Service, for the Term of Six Months in One continued Space of Time, or where any ſuch Negro or other Slave that now is abſent from his Maſter's, Owner's, or Renter's Service, ſhall not return to the ſame within the Space of Three Months after the Publication of this Act, every ſuch Offence ſhall be adjudged Felony, and the Offenders and every one of them ſhall ſuffer Death.

Reward for killing or taking them.

V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall kill any Negro or other Slave, who has been abſent for the aforeſaid Term of Six Months in One continued Space of Time from his Maſter's, Owner's, or Renter's Service, after the Publication of this Act, or ſhall apprehend or take any ſuch Negro or other Slave, ſo as that he be legally convicted of ſuch Offence, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall receive a Reward for every ſuch Negro or other Slave ſo killed or taken, from the Treaſurer of this Iſland for the Time being (who is hereby authorized and required to pay the ſame) upon due Proof made before any One Magiſtrate of this Iſland, of his or their killing ſuch Negro or other Slave, or upon Certificate of ſuch Conviction from the Magiſtrate, before whom ſuch Negro or other Slave was tried, the Sum of Six Pounds Current Money of this Iſland, or the Value thereof in Sugar.

Entertaining, &c. runaway Slaves, how to be puniſhed.

VI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That after any Negro or other Slave is or ſhall be run away from the Service of his Maſter, Owner, or Renter, every Negro or other Slave, who, knowing ſuch Negro or other Slave is run away from his Maſter's, Owner's, or Renter's Service, ſhall entertain, harbour, receive or conceal, or any ways aid, aſſiſt, or comfort, afford or give Suſtenance to any ſuch Negro or other Slave ſo run away, ſhall, upon Conviction thereof, according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of this Iſland, for the Firſt Offence be publicly whipped upon the bare Back with any Number of Stripes not exceeding Fifty; and if it ſhall happen that any ſuch Offender or Offenders ſhall be convicted a Second Time of the like Offence, he or they, upon ſuch Second Conviction, ſhall be adjudged to be publicly whipped upon the bare Back with any Number of Stripes, not exceeding One Hundred; and if ſuch Offender or Offenders ſhall be thereof convicted a Third Time, he or they upon ſuch Third Conviction, ſhall be adjudged to have a further Number of Stripes, not exceeding ne hundred and Fifty, and ſo for each after Offence.

Penalty on free Perſons harbouring, &c. them.

VII. And every other free Perſon or Perſons, who, knowing that ſuch Negro or other Slave is run away from his Maſter's, Owner's, or Renters Service, ſhall entertain, harbour, receive or conceal, or any ways aid, aſſiſt, or comfort, afford or give any Suſtenance to any ſuch Negro or other Slave ſo run away, ſhall forfeit (to be levied as hereafter directed) for the Firſt Offence the Sum of Ten Pounds Current Money of this Iſland, and for the Second Offence double, and Six Months Impriſonment; and for the Third Offence, One hundred Pounds, and One Year's Impriſonment, and be moreover liable to pay for any ſuch Offence, to the Owner of ſuch runaway Negro or other Slave, ſuch ſeveral Sum or Sums of Money as are mentioned and enacted in an Act of this Iſland, intituled, "An Act for the better Government of "Negroes and other Slaves," and paſſed in the Tenth Year of her late Majeſty's Reign; which ſaid afore-mentioned Act is hereby confirmed and declared to be in Force to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever.

Negro Houſes may be ſearched for ſuch Slaves, &c.

IX. And, for the eaſier and readier apprehending of any Negro or other Slave run away from his Maſter's or Owner's Service, Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Maſter or Owner of any Negro or other Slave, or any other Perſon or Perſons by his Direction, to enter any Negro Houſe or Houſes by Night or Day, to ſearch for any Negro or other Slave abſenting himſelf from his Service, without any Warrant from any Magiſtrate for that Purpoſe, having firſt given Notice thereof to the Maſter, Owner, or Overſeer on the ſaid Plantation.

Penalty on their Owners neglecting to proſecute them for Murder, &c.

X. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negro or other Slave ſhall have abſented himſelf from his Maſter's Service above the Space of Six Months, or ſhall have wilfully murdered any Chriſtian, or Slave belonging to his own Maſter, and the Maſter or Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall conceal or neglect to proſecute ſuch Slave guilty of any the aforeſaid Crimes, for the Space of Three Months after ſuch Offence committed, that then and in ſuch Caſe if any other Perſon ſhall proſecute ſuch Slave for ſuch Offence, and he, ſhe, or they ſhall be legally convicted thereof, the Maſter or Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall forfeit and pay the full Value of the ſaid Slave to the Perſon or Perſons ſo proſecuting; and the Maſter or Owner in ſuch Caſe ſhall be and is hereby debarred from receiving from the Treaſurer or Public of this Iſland any Sum or Sums of Money, or other Conſideration for ſuch Negro or other Slave ſo convicted or executed, any Thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

Penalties incurred by Owners of Slaves how to be levied.

XI. And, for the more ſpeedy and effectual inforcing the Payment of ſuch Forfeiture, It is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Juſtice of the Peace for this Iſland may, in ſuch Caſe, iſſue out his Warrant, directed to Two ſubſtantial Perſons, to value and appraiſe ſuch Negro or other Slave ſo proſecuted and convicted as aforeſaid; and in caſe the Maſter or Owner ſhall refuſe to pay what he, ſhe, or they ſhall be ſo appraiſed at, to iſſue his Warrant to the Provoſt Marſhal, or any Conſtable in the ſaid Iſland, commanding him to levy the ſame upon the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Maſter or Owner, and to pay the ſame to the Perſon or Perſons ſo proſecuting as aforeſaid.

The Name of the Slave, and where apprehended, to be delivered on Oath.

XVI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that ſuch Chriſtians as ſhall apprehend and bring any runaway Negro unto the Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland, or his Deputy, or to the Gaol, ſhall deliver upon Oath an Account of the Name, and when and where he apprehended ſuch fugitive Slave, and that he knew of no Ticket the Slave had, nor of his Owner; and the Keeper of the Gaol, at the Re-delivery of ſuch Slave, ſhall take a Receipt of the Perſon to whom delivered, with a Deſcription of the Slave delivered.

Commanding Officer to raiſe the Militia to purſue Negroes.

XVII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Commanding Officer on this Iſland for the Time being, if he ſhall have Notice of the Reſidence or Hiding of any runaway Negroes or other fugitive Slaves, ſhall and may raiſe and arm, of Dragoons or Foot Militia, a ſufficient Number of Men to purſue and apprehend or kill any ſuch Negroes or other Slaves; and if any Perſon of the Dragoons or Foot Militia, being in Health and able to travel, ſhall refuſe to go in queſt of ſuch Runaways, he ſhall forfeit Thirty Shillings Current Money; and whoever ſhall apprehend or take any runaway Slave abſconding in the Mountains of this Iſland, or in the Lands lying to windward of Frigate Bay, or who hath been abſent from his Maſter's Service Two Months or more, ſhall receive as a Reward for taking and apprehending each and every ſuch Negro, the Sum of Twenty-eight Shillings, to be paid by the Owner of the ſaid Negro, if delivered to him, or by the Marſhal, if delivered to Gaol.

Negroes diſcovering others preparing to rebel, to have 3 l. Reward on Conviction of the Parties.

XVIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whatſoever Negro or Slave ſhall hear another Negro or Slave ſpeaking any Words tending to Mutiny or Rebellion, or that ſhall have or ſhall prepare any Guns, Powder, Ball, Swords, or warlike Inſtruments, other than what are allowed for watching, and ſhall diſcover the ſame to any Juſtice of the Peace, the ſaid Juſtice and One other next Juſtice ſhall cauſe the Slave accuſed to be apprehended, and if they find the Accuſation juſt, the ſaid Slave ſhall be tried by Two Juſtices of the Peace, in the Manner as Murder and other Felonies are hereby before directed to be tried; and if the ſaid Slave be found guilty and condemned to Death, he ſhall be appraiſed in ſuch Manner as and at no greater Price than is appointed and limited in and by the above-mentioned Act; and the Negro or Slave giving ſuch Information ſhall be paid by the Treaſurer, out of the Treaſury, Three Pounds Current Money; but if any Negro or Slave ſo accuſing or informing againſt any other Negro or Slave ſhall not make good his Accuſation to the Satiſfaction of the Perſons who ſhall try the Negro or Slave ſo accuſed, then ſuch Accuſer ſhall have and receive ſuch Puniſhment, not extending to Life or Member, as the ſaid Juſtices ſhall think fit.

Anno 1722. N° 52.

Negroes Houſes to be ſearched every 14 Days, and Goods not honeſtly come by taken thereout, &c.

XV. And that every Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Overſeer of a Family ſhall, under the Penalty of Twenty Shillings Current Money, cauſe all his or her Negroes Houſes to be ſearched Once every Fourteen Days at the leaſt, for runaway Negroes, Clubs, wooden Swords, and other miſchievous Weapons, and alſo for Clothes and other Goods not honeſtly come by; and what they ſuſpect to be ſtolen they ſhall ſeize, and give Notice thereof to the Clerk or Conſtable of the Pariſh within Six Days after, who ſhall ſet up a ſhort Notice of the ſame on the Poſts of the Church Door, whereby the Loſer, declaring the Marks or deſcribing the Goods, may have the ſame again without Coſts or Charges.

Anno 1711. N° 2.

Various Offences.

Puniſhment of a Negro ſtriking or wounding a White Perſon.

IV. AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negro or other Slave oppoſe, ſtruggle with, or ſtrike any White Perſon whatſoever, upon Complaint made to the next Juſtice of the Peace, the ſaid Negro or other Slave ſo offending ſhall be publicly whipped by the Conſtable of that Diviſion, or ſome other Perſon which the ſaid Juſtice ſhall appoint to do the ſame, at the Diſcretion of the ſaid Juſtice; but in caſe ſuch White Perſon be hurt, wounded, bruiſed, or maimed by ſuch Negro or other Slave, then and in ſuch caſe the Negro or other Slave ſhall be ſentenced and adjudged to Death, Diſmembering, or ſuch other Puniſhment as Two Juſtices in their Diſcretion ſhall think fit.

Perſons not liable to any Proſecution for killing a Negro in their own Defence, &c.

VIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall kill a Negro or other Slave in juſt Defence of his Perſon or Property, or in his Purſuit of ſuch Negro or other Slave being run away or broke out of Priſon, and reſiſting or refuſing to ſubmit, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall not be liable to any Proſecution, Moleſtation, or Damage whatſoever, either in Law or Equity, any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

31 Oct. 1759.

An ACT for puniſhing with Death all Negroes and Slaves, who ſhall attempt to take away the Life of any White Man or free Perſon by Poiſon.

WHEREAS divers of your Majeſty's Subjects in this Iſland, have lately been in great Danger of Death, by Means of Poiſon being maliciouſly mixed with their Food, with an Intent to kill them, by Negroes and other Slaves; therefore we your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects the Council and Aſſembly of the ſaid Iſland of St. Chriſtopher, pray your Majeſty that it may be Enacted,

I. And be it Enacted by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Governor in Chief of His Majeſty's Leeward Charibbee Iſlands in America, and the Council and Aſſembly of your Majeſty's Iſland of St. Chriſtopher, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the Publication of this Act, if any Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, ſhall attempt to take away the Life of any White or free Perſon or Perſons by Poiſon, that then and in every ſuch caſe ſuch Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, and their Acceſſaries or Abettors (being Slaves) ſhall be adjudged, and are hereby declared and made Felons, and ſhall ſuffer Death for the ſame.

Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.

II. And be it further Enacted, That ſuch Negro, or Slave or Slaves, their Acceſſaries and Abettors (being Slaves) ſhall be tried before any Two or more of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, who ſhall, upon Conviction, have Power by this Act to condemn ſuch Negro, or Slave or Slaves, or ſuch Acceſſaries or Abettors, to Death, and order Execution of ſuch Sentence to be done upon ſuch Criminal or Criminals, at ſuch Time and Place, and in ſuch Manner as the ſaid Juſtice ſhall think fit, by Warrant under their Hands and Seals; directed to the Provoſt Marſhal of the ſaid Iſland, or his lawful Deputy.

III. Provided, That ſuch Criminal or Criminals ſhall, before Execution, be appraiſed by Two Freeholders, and not to exceed the Value of Five thouſand Pounds of Muſcovado Sugar, rated at Twenty-five Shillings per Cent. for each Criminal, out of which the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, ſhall be paid Five hundred Pounds of Muſcovado Sugar, at the Rate aforeſaid; and the Owner of each ſuch Criminal ſhall be paid the Reſidue of the ſaid Five thouſand Pounds of Sugar at the ſame Rate; and the Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby ordered to ſee Execution performed upon the ſaid Criminal or Criminals accordingly.

Anno 1711. N° 2.

An ACT for the better Government of Negroes and other Slaves.

Juſtices to try Negroes without a Jury.

WHEREAS the Behaviour of Negroes and other Slaves in this Iſland has of late, nd particularly ſince the War, been more inſolent, and their Villanies more frequent and otorious than ever heretofore; therefore, for their better Government for the future, we your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Governor in Chief of all your Majeſty's Leeward Charibbee Iſlands in America, the Lieutenant Governor and Council of St. Chriſtopher's, together with the Aſſembly of the ſame, humbly pray your Moſt Excellent Majeſty, hat it may be Enacted and Ordained, and be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Day of the Date of this Act, it ſhall and may be awful for any Juſtice of the Peace of this Iſland, upon Complaint made to him of any Felony r other Crime committed by any Negro or other Slaves whatſoever on this Iſland, to iſſue ut his Warrant for apprehending the Offender or Offenders, and him or them, within the Term of Three Days after his or their being in Cuſtody, taking to his Aſſiſtance One other uſtice of the Peace near the Place where the Offence ſhall be committed, without a Jury, to ear, examine, try, award, and appoint Pains and Penalties, and inflict or cauſe Execution to e done as to Life or Limb, or other Puniſhment, by Warrant under their Hands and Seals, n which they are to regulate themſelves to the known Laws and Practice of the Courts in ngland in all criminal Caſes, any Statute, Law, or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Penalty on Marſhal neglecting to attend the Execution of any Criminal.

XII. And in regard great Neglect and Delay hath been made heretofore by the Provoſt arſhal of this Iſland in the due Execution of his Office, upon the Body of ſuch Criminals as oreſaid, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland r the Time being, or his lawful Deputy, upon Notices given him from the Juſtices of Peace either of them who awarded the Execution, of the Time and Place when and where any egro Malefactor is to be executed, That he or they do not fail to attend the Diſcharge of eir Duty and Function, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds Current Money, to be levied by arrant of Diſtreſs upon the Goods and Chattels, to be ſigned and ſealed by the next Juſtice the Peace, directed to the Conſtable, and immediately to be ſold at Outcry; and for Want of ffets; ſuch Marſhal, or his Deputy, ſo offending to be committed to the public Gaol, Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the next Juſtice of Peace directed to the Conſtable; d for each and every ſuch Execution ſo done and performed by the Provoſt Marſhal, or his wful Deputy, they ſhall be paid the Sum of Five hundred Pounds of Sugar, to be allowed out the Sum for which ſuch Negro ſo executed ſhall be appraiſed at; or in the Abſence or Neg- ct of the ſaid Marſhal and his Deputy, whoſoever, being lawfully appointed, ſhall do or cauſe xecution to be done upon the Body of ſuch Criminal or Malefactor as aforeſaid, upon Certi- ate thereof from the Juſtice or Juſtices who awarded the Execution, he or they ſhall receive e Benefit of the ſaid Sum of Five hundred Pounds of Sugar, to be paid in Manner as afore- d.

Negroes eſcaping to be outlawed in Four Months.

XIII. And, foraſmuch as the Negroes and other Slaves, upon committing any Crime, fre- ently eſcape to the Mountains, ſo that they cannot be taken in a long Time; Be it further acted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whatever Negro or other Slave ſoever ſhall at any me hereafter commit a Felony or other Crime, and ſhall abſent him or themſelves, ſo that or they cannot be taken and brought to Trial in the Space of Four Months after the Crime mmitted, every ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall be and is by virtue of this Act declared to outlawed; and if the Maſter or Owners of ſuch Negro or other Slave be a Means of the dering their being brought to Trial, every ſuch Maſter or Owner is hereby forecloſed and barred of having any Benefit by this Act, or of receiving any Thing for ſuch Negro or other ve, if killed or brought to Trial by any other Means; and if any Perſon ſhall ſend off his gro that hath killed another, he ſhall pay unto the Owner of ſuch Negro ſo killed as afore- d.

XV. And,

Juſtices to make further neceſſary Orders.

XV. And, becauſe it is not poſſible to foreſee and provide againſt all the Difficulties that may happen in the Execution of this Act, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Juſtices of the Peace in their Seſſions may from Time to Time make and publiſh ſuch further Orders and Regulations as ſhall be found neceſſary for the better Government of Negroes.

Penalty on Juſtice neglecting his Duty.

XVII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Juſtice of the Peace within this Iſland ſhall neglect or refuſe to perform his Duty, as by this Act he is enjoined and required, he or they ſo offending or neglecting ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch Neglect or Refuſal the Sum of Twenty Pounds Current Money, to be ſued for and recovered in any of her Majeſty's Courts within this Iſland, the one Half to the Informer, and the other Half towards the Fortifications of this Iſland.

Juſtices to fine Conſtables, &c. at their Diſcretion, where no Penalty is required.

XVIII. And where any Clauſe of this Act requires the Marſhal, or his Deputy, or the Conſtable, to do or perform any Duty where a Penalty is not already mentioned, he or they ſo neglecting or refuſing to do the ſame, the Juſtice or Juſtices before whom the Matter lies ſhall fine ſuch Perſon or Perſons, for each ſuch Offence, according to their Diſcretion, not exceeding Ten Pounds Current Money; and ſuch and all other Penalties ariſing by virtue of this Act, not directed how to be levied or diſpoſed of, ſhall be levied by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of Two Juſtices of the Peace, on the Goods and Chattels of the Party or Parties ſo offending, by the next Conſtable, and ſold at public Outcry, rendering the Overplus, if any, to the Owner; the Fines and Forfeitures to be, the one Moiety to the Informer, the other to her Majeſty's Uſe, and applied to the Fortifications of this Iſland.

Anno 1722. N° 52.

VIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Felonies o other Crimes created by this Act, and committed by any Slave, ſhall be tried and adjudged and all Slaves condemned to die, before Execution, ſhall be valued and appraiſed, to be pai for by the Treaſurer of this Iſland, as is directed by the aforeſaid Acts; and in all Trials o Negroes or other Slaves the Juſtice or Juſtices ſhall and may hear the Evidence of any othe Slave, and give ſuch Credit thereunto as he or they ſhall in Conſcience be convinced ſuc Evidence deſerves.

Slaves; for their Protection, &c.

11 Mar. 1784.

An ACT to prevent the cutting off or depriving any Slaves in this Iſland any of their Limbs or Members, or otherwiſe diſabling them.

Mutilating Slaves.

WHEREAS ſome Perſons have of late been guilty of cutting off and depriving Sla of their Ears, which Practice is contrary to the Principles of Humanity, and diſhonoura to Society; for Prevention whereof in future, Be it Enacted by the Governor in Chief the Iſlands of Saint Chriſtopher and Nevis, and the Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland Saint Chriſtopher, That if any Owner or Poſſeſſor of any Negro or other Slave in Iſland ſhall wilfully and wantonly cut out or diſable, or cauſe or procure to be cut or diſabled, the Tongue, put out or cauſe or procure to be put out an Eye, ſlit Noſe, Ear, or Lip, or cut off a Noſe, Ear, or Lip, or cauſe the ſame to be d or break or cauſe to be broken the Arm, Leg, or any other Limb or Member, of any Ne or other Slave in this Iſland, ſuch Owner or Poſſeſſor ſhall, on due Conviction thereo any Court of Record in this Iſland, forfeit and pay the Sum of Five hundred Pounds Cur Money, and ſuffer Six Months Impriſonment in the Common Gaol of this Iſland, and Want of ſufficient to pay the ſame, ſhall ſuffer Twelve Months Impriſonment in the Com Gaol of this Iſland, one Half of ſuch Forfeiture to be paid to any Perſon who ſhall Informa

Mutilating Slaves.

Information of the Offence, the other Half to the Treaſurer of this Iſland. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon who ſhall wilfully and wantonly cut out, diſable, or cauſe and procure to be cut out and diſabled the Tongue, put out, or cauſe or procure to be put out an Eye, or ſlit the Noſe, Ear, or Lip, or cut off a Noſe, Ear, or Lip of any Negro or other Slave, or cauſe or procure the ſame to be done, or cut off any Limb or Member of any Negro or other Slave, or cauſe or procure the ſame to be done, or break, or cauſe or procure to be broken the Arm, Leg, or any other Limb of any Negro or other Slave not belonging to ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo offending, ſhall, on due Conviction thereof in any Court of Record in this Iſland, forfeit and pay the Sum of Five hundred Pounds Current Money of the ſaid Iſland, and ſuffer Six Months Impriſonment in the Common Gaol of this Iſland, and for Want of ſufficient to pay the ſame, ſhall ſuffer Twelve Months Impriſonment, One Half of ſuch Forfeiture to the Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave, and the other Half to be paid to the public Treaſurer. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any Negro or other Slave ſhould at any Time have his Tongue cut out or diſabled, his Eye put out, his Noſe, Ear, or Lip ſlit, his Noſe, Ear, or Lip, or any other Member cut off, or any Limb or any Member broken in this Iſland, and no Perſon or Perſons have been convicted of having been guilty of ſuch Offence, the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby directed to apprehend ſuch Negro or other Slave, and confine him, her, or them in the Common Gaol; and in caſe the Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall not, within Sixty Days after Publication made by the Provoſt Marſhal or his lawful Deputy, in the public News-papers in this Iſland, of his having taken up and confined in the Common Gaol ſuch Negro or other Slave, prove upon Oath before any Magiſtrate of this Iſland, either by himſelf or ſome credible Witneſs, that he did not wilfully cut out or diſable the Tongue, put out the Eye, ſlit the Noſe, Ear, or Lip, or cut off the Noſe, Ear, or Lip, or any Limb or Member of any ſuch Negro or other Slave, or cauſe the ſame to be done, ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall be forfeited to the Uſe of the Public of this Iſland, and the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby directed to ſell ſuch Negro or other Slave at Public Sale, in the Town of Baſſeterre, in the Preſence of Six White Perſons at leaſt, within Six Days after the Expiration of the Term hereinbefore allowed to Owners to make Oath as aforeſaid of their Innocence, and the ſaid Provoſt Marſhal or his lawful Deputy, is hereby directed to pay all ſuch Monies as ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall have been ſold for, into the public Treaſury of this Iſland, after deducting the Charges and Expences attending the apprehending, confining, and ſelling ſuch Negro or other Slave as aforeſaid; and the Sale of the ſaid Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, ſhall give a good Title to any Purchaſer of ſuch Negro or other Slave: Provided always, that nothing hereinbefore contained ſhall prevent Owners and others from ſuffering the Pains and Penalties hereinbefore directed to be inflicted, whenever ſuch Owner or other Perſons ſhall be convicted of any of the Offences hereinbefore mentioned. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all ſuch Forfeitures as are before directed to be paid into the public Treaſury of this Iſland, ſhall remain for the Uſe of the Public thereof, to be paid and applied in ſuch Manner as the Legiſlature ſhall direct.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The Law on the Subject of Slaves, in theſe Iſlands, is contained in an Act paſſed the 6th of February 1783.

Slaves conſidered as Property.

6th Feb. 1783.

Value of Slaves executed.—Of Gaming.

III. AND that, on the Conviction and Condemnation of any and all Slaves, and previous to the Execution to be done on any and all of them, according to Sentence, the ſaid Juſtices ſhall iſſue their Warrant or Warrants for nominating and appointing any Three Freeholders, who are hereby authorized and required to ſet a Value on and appraiſe the Offender or Offenders ſo convicted and ſentenced to Death; and ſuch Appraiſement being made upon Oath, (which the ſaid Juſtices are hereby commiſſioned to adminiſter) and returned by ſaid Freeholders, or any Two of them, under their Hands and Seals, ſhall be deemed ſufficient for the Treaſurer of theſe Iſlands to pay unto the Owner or Owners of ſuch Offenders as ſhall be hereafter directed, according to the Nature of their different Offences and Crimes.

Slaves convicted to be appraiſed by Two Freeholders out of Three to be nominated—The Appraiſement to be on Oath, returned on the Back, which will title the Owner to be paid by the Treaſurer.

Value of Slaves executed.

IV. And whereas Appraiſements, by amounting to large Sums, may thereby encourage too rigorous and frequent Proſecutions; Be it Enacted, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That in every Caſe where any Negro ſhall be condemned to Death for running away, no Appraiſement of ſuch condemned Negro ſhall exceed the Sum of Fifty Pounds Currency for a Man, and Forty-five Pounds like Money for a Woman Slave, excepting all ſuch Slaves who in Gangs, to the Number of Ten or upwards, ſhall run away, or be abſent from their Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Employer, for the Space of Ten or more Days; and in ſuch Caſe, then, the Requiſitions of this Act to be purſued as in Manner before recited.

That where Negroes ſhall be condemned to Death for running away, no Appraiſement ſhall exceed 50 *l.* for a Man, and 45 *l.* Currency, for a Woman, except where Slaves run away in Gangs of Ten or more.

Slaves; for their Regulation, &c.

Of Gaming.

XXX. Whereas many Miſchiefs and Inconveniencies have ariſen, and do daily happen, from the maintaining and encouraging of ſundry idle, looſe, and diſorderly Muſtees, Mulattoes, and Negroes, as well Free as Slaves, in their diſhoneſt and diſſolute Courſe of Gaming, to the circumventing, deceiving, cozening, and debauching of many of the younger and better Sort, particularly thoſe entruſted with Goods and Effects belonging to their Employers or Owners, and to the Loſs of the ſame, and the valuable Time which ought to be exerciſed in more conſiſtent and laudable Employments, according to their reſpective Callings and Duties; and, for the Prevention and Diſcontinuance of this Evil (which alſo tends to promote frequent Robberies and Thefts, to ſupport the Practitioners under their Loſſes at Play, and in their future Ability to purſue their deſtructive Practices of unlawful Games) Be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, within theſe Iſlands, ſhall, after the Day of the Date hereof, be convicted before any One or more of His Majeſty's Juſtices, by One or more Evidences, of receiving, entertaining, or encouraging, in his, her, or their Habitation or Dwelling, or within the Plantation where he, ſhe, or they ſhall be Proprietor or Proprietors,

Negroes, Mulattoes, and Muſtees, prevented from Gaming.

Renter or Renters, Reſident or Reſidents, in any other Capacity, any Muſtee, Mulatto, or Negro, at any Time or Times, for the Promotion or Sufferance of any Play at or with Cards, Dice, Billiards, Tables, Skittles, Shovel Board, Quoits, Nine Pins, or in or by Cock-fighting, or any other Game or Games whatever, he, ſhe, or they, being White, ſhall forfeit, for the Firſt Offence, Fifty Pounds; for the Second, Seventy-five, Current Gold and Silver Money of theſe Iſlands; and on every Repetition after of the Offence, the Offender or Offenders ſhall be fined in double the laſt-mentioned Sum, and be moreover bound to appear at the next Court of Seſſions, or Court of Oyer and Terminer, which ſhall be held for theſe Iſlands after Conviction thereof, to be further dealt withal by the Juſtices of the Court, who are hereby impowered to impoſe any Mulct not leſs than One hundred Pounds, nor more than Two hundred Pounds; and in caſe of Inability to comply, by Payment of the Fine, to ſuffer Impriſonment, or ſuch corporal Correction as the Court ſhall enjoin: And ſhould the Place of Rendezvous be detected in the Houſe or Dwelling of any Free Negro, Muſtee, or Mulatto, the Owner thereof ſhall be ſubject to any Fine the Magiſtrate ſhall think proper to impoſe, not leſs than Fifty, or more than Seventy-five Pounds, over and above the Sum of Thirty Pounds, which every Free Muſtee, Mulatto, or Negro preſent ſhall forfeit, and ſuch corporal Correction as the Juſtice in his Diſcretion ſhall order, not exceeding Thirty-nine Stripes for the Firſt, or Fifty for any ſucceeding Offence; and all Slaves of every Denomination found gaming ſhall be publicly puniſhed by Whipping, Pillory, or Impriſonment, as the Magiſtrate before whom convicted ſhall direct; and all Monies to be derived from the aforeſaid Forfeitures ſhall be levied by Warrant of the Magiſtrates, under their Hands and Seals, before whom the Offender or Offenders ſhall be convicted, directed to the Provoſt Marſhal or his lawful Deputy; and when recovered, the One Half to go to the Informer, and the other Half to be paid into the Treaſury, to be appropriated to the Uſes of His Majeſty's Forts and Fortifications in theſe Iſlands.

Certain Articles ſhall not be purchaſed from Slaves.

Selling Sugar, &c.

Tranſgreſſors ſhall ſuffer One Month's Impriſonment, and fined 20*l.* for Firſt Offence; for Second Offence Puniſhment doubled, and ſo in Proportion for each future Offence.

XXII. And be it moreover Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall, after the Publication hereof, buy any Sugar, Cotton, Rum, Syrup, Molaſſes, Wine, or other ſtrong Liquors, Plate, Wearing Apparel, Houſehold Goods, Horſes, horned or other Cattle (Goats and Hogs excepted) Building Timber, Coble or other Boats, from any Slave or Slaves, and ſuch Purchaſer or Buyer be legally convicted of ſuch Tranſgreſſion, ſhall ſuffer One Month's Impriſonment, and pay the Sum of Twenty Pounds Current Money, for the Firſt Offence; Two Months Impriſonment, and pay the Sum of Forty Pounds, for the Second; and Six Months Impriſonment, and pay the Sum of One hundred Pounds, like Current Money, for the Third Offence, and ſo on in like Proportion and Degree for each and every future Offence; the One Half of ſuch Fine to be given to the ſole Uſe and Benefit of the Perſon or Perſons informing againſt ſuch Offender or Offenders as aforeſaid, and the other Half to His Majeſty, for the Uſe of the Public of theſe Iſlands.

Planting Cotton.

Slaves prevented from planting Cotton in future, &c.

XXIII. And whereas the Indulgence given by their Owners to Negroes and other Slaves to propagate and reap Cotton on their Plantations, and to expoſe the ſame to Sale within theſe Iſlands, having proved prejudicial to the Intereſt of White Perſons deſirous of cultivating ſmall Plantations or Parcels of Land for the Growth of that Commodity, whoſe Induſtry is liable and expoſed to frequent Injuries by Slaves, who, under their Permiſſion to raiſe that Plant, and to traffic the Product thereof, ſeek Opportunities to ſteal from any Plantations contiguous to their Grounds, and acquire a Sanction to diſpoſe of the Plunder as their rightful and licenſed Property; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, for the Suppreſſion of Thefts of this Kind, and for the Encouragement and increaſing the Number of White Inhabitants and Settlers in theſe Iſlands, That the preſent Crop of Cotton only, already planted in the Grounds allotted to Negroes and other Slaves, be without Hindrance reaped and delivered to their Owners, who may ſell the ſame, for their Advantage and Benefit, for and during the Term of Six Calendar Months after the Publication of this Act; and if after that limited Period any Perſon or Perſons ſhall ſuffer or allow any Slave or Slaves whatſoever to plant Cotton in his, her, or their Eſtate or Eſtates, or Plantation or Plantations, he, ſhe, or they ſhall forfeit and pay One hundred Pounds Current Money for the Firſt Tranſgreſſion, Two hundred Pounds like Money for the Second, and ſo on in ſimilar Proportion for every future Offence of this Nature, on Conviction before Three or more Juſtices (One of whom to be of the Quorum) or by Indictment or Information before the Juſtices of the Peace in any Court of Seſſions, or Juſtices of Court of Oyer and Terminer, which ſhall be held in, and for theſe Iſlands; the Moiety of which Fine or Fines for ſaid Offences ſhall go to the ſole Uſe and Benefit of the Informer or Informers, and the other Half to His Majeſty, for the public Uſes of theſe Iſlands.

Stolen Goods prevented from being received, &c.

XXV. And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon or Perſons ſuſpected to trade with Slaves for ſtolen Goods, ſhall be obliged, on Complaint thereof to a Juſtice, to enter into Bonds of Recognizance, with Two ſufficient Freeholders as Security, for the Performance thereof, before Two Juſtices, not to trade or traffic, barter or truck, with any Slave or Slaves contrary to the preceding or any other ſubſequent Part of this Act; and any Perſon or Perſons being afterwards reaſonably ſuſpected of having Goods unlawfully acquired, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be compelled to give Account (and make Proof thereof) at the Court of Seſſions, or any Court of Oyer and Terminer which ſhall be hereafter held in and for theſe Iſlands, how he became poſſeſſed of the ſame, otherwiſe his Recognizance ſhall be and is hereby forfeited.

XXVIII. And be it alſo Enacted, That in caſe any Perſon or Perſons ſhall take away any Slave or Slaves, or delude or entice him or them away from the Owners or Poſſeſſors thereof, and endeavour to carry any or all of them off theſe Iſlands, ſhall be guilty of Felony, and excluded the Benefit of Clergy; and any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall hire or employ any Negro, or their Slave, in any Work or Labour whatever, without previouſly having a perſonal Conſent, or without Licence from the Owner or Poſſeſſor for that Purpoſe, ſhall, on Proof thereof made before One Juſtice, by his Order, pay unto the ſaid Owner or Poſſeſſor (for each Slave, if Tradeſman, Sailor, Sempſtreſs, or Waſher) One Pound and Thirteen Shillings, and for other Callings or Denominations, Sixteen Shillings and Six Pence, for every Twenty-four Hours the Slave ſhall be abſent from the Owner or Poſſeſſor; and on Proof of the ſaid Slave being perſuaded or enticed to be ſo hired and employed, or to quit, without Leave or Conſent, his Poſſeſſor's Duty, the Perſon in whoſe Service the Slave ſhall be found ſhall pay, by like Order and Direction, double the Penalty for every Twenty-four Hours Abſence; and if any Perſon ſhall detain any Runaway Slave who ſhall be apprehended, longer than Twenty-four Hours, without ſending the ſame (if he or ſhe can by any Ways be known to whom belonging) to the Owner or Poſſeſſor, or without delivering the Slave to the Marſhal or his Deputy, to be dealt with as herein is directed, ſhall pay to the Poſſeſſor or Owner, by Order alſo of a Juſtice, Twelve Shillings for each common Slave, and for every Slave of ſuperior Quality, Twenty-four Shillings, per Diem, as long as detained, whoſe Qualifications ſhall be decided by the Magiſtrate; and if the Slave be entertained or employed in any Work during the Detention after ſaid Twenty-four Hours, the Employer ſhall, by ſimilar Award, pay One Pound Thirteen Shillings for every common Slave, and Three Pounds Six Shillings for each Slave of ſuperior Quality, for every Twenty-four Hours Abſence, to the Owner or Poſſeſſor.

Thoſe puniſhed with Death who entice Slaves away from their Maſters, and endeavour to carry them off theſe Iſlands; and employing Negroes without Conſent of Owners to pay 16*s.* per Diem, and if Tradeſmen, &c. 1*l.* 13*s.* &c.

Enticing away Slaves.

XXIX. For the effectual Suppreſſion of a prevalent and injurious Cuſtom, for hiring and employing Slaves under the Sanction of their being permitted to go about the Towns and Country to hire themſelves out, to take their own Liberty, and pay their Proprietors for their Time; by which Means many Slaves who were actually Runaways, under Pretence of working out, or being at Liberty to hire themſelves, have been employed, unknown to their Owners, and often Robberies are committed by ſuch Slaves; and furthermore, for Encouragement to an Eſtabliſhment from which great Utility is to be derived to the Community in the Intercourſe of Buſineſs; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Owners, Renters, or others legally concerned therein, who ſhall be diſpoſed to employ their Slaves as Porters to carry Burdens, or convey Letters, Packets, or Meſſages, to and from any Part of the Iſland, ſhall, from and after the Publication of this Act, be enjoined to give in the Names of ſuch Slave or Slaves to be employed, to the Treaſurer, or his lawful Deputy, of theſe Iſlands; who is hereby required to receive and inſert the ſame, and the Name or Names of the Owner or Owners, in a Book or Regiſtry to be duly kept for that Purpoſe, together with the limited Time the Slave is to ſerve in that Capacity; who is to be furniſhed by the Treaſurer, at the Expence of the Owner or Owners, with a Badge made of Lead, or any other Metal, on which the Word PORTER, together with his, and the Name of the Iſland whereto he belongs, ſhall in capital Letters, and the Number of the Ticket in large Figures, be ſtampt, engraved, or inſcribed, which he ſhall continually, during the Hours of Duty, wear hung round his Neck, or on ſome conſpicuous Part of his Body, denoting the Licence for exerciſing his Trade: And every Porter, for each Days Hire, ſhall receive Four Shillings; and for each Burden under the Weight of Twenty Pounds, and for each Packet, Letter, or Meſſage, which he ſhall convey to or from any Part within the Precinct of the Town, he ſhall receive Nine Pence; and for all Burdens exceeding Twenty Pounds, at and after the Rate of One Farthing for every Pound over and above the Weight of Twenty Pounds; and for all Burdens of and under Twenty Pounds Weight, Packets, Letters, or Meſſages, which he ſhall faithfully and expeditiouſly convey and carry into the Country, he ſhall receive a Gratuity at and after the Rate of Nine Pence for the Firſt Mile, and Six Pence for every Mile after: If any ſuch Porter ſhall refuſe to attend, and be at the Point known by the Name of Purcell's Point, in the Road Town at Tortola, and in the Valley at Spaniſh Town, and at Great Harbour at Joes Van Dykes (which Places are hereby appointed to be Stands or Rendezvous, from Sun-riſe in the Morning, to Sun-ſet at Night, throughout the Year) or to work by the Day, or Job, as ſhall be required, within the Times allotted, or ſhall demand by Agreement beforehand, or after the Labour done, any exorbitant Price, moreover than is herein ſtipulated, it ſhall be lawful for any Juſtice of the Peace to hear a Complaint for ſuch Refuſal to work, or exorbitant Hire taken or demanded, and to puniſh ſuch offending Perſon at Diſcretion, according to the Heinouſneſs of the Offence; and if any Free Negro, Mulatto, or Muſtee, ſhall be

Slaves not to act as Porters without Badges from the Treaſurer or Deputy, &c.

Acting as Porters.

inclined to become Porters, and ſubmit to and qualify under the Regulations and Reſtrictions enjoined in this Act, the Treaſurer or his Deputy is hereby authorized and required to receive and regiſter the Names of any or all ſuch Perſon or Perſons, and to diſtribute Badges accordingly, Fifty of which are forthwith, after the paſſing of the Act, to be provided, which ſhall be the ſtipulated Number of Perſons to be employed under the Denomination of Porters; and every and all Perſon or Perſons (not being Whites) who, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof, ſhall, after Publication, preſume to act or labour in that Vocation, on Conviction thereof being made before Two Magiſtrates, ſhall for the Firſt Offence forfeit Five Pounds Current Money, for the Second, Ten Pounds, and for the Third, Twenty Pounds like Money, and ſuffer Impriſonment for ſuch Time, or other Correction, as the Juſtices at their Diſcretion ſhall inflict: And each and all Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters, or Perſon or Perſons any Way concerned, who ſhall, in Violation to this Law, allow or countenance any Slave or Slaves to do or perform the Work or Trade of a Porter, but under and purſuant to the Requiſitions and Obſervances herein directed, ſhall, on Conviction thereof made before Two or more Juſtices of the Peace, alſo forfeit for the Firſt Five Pounds, for the Second Ten Pounds Current Money, which ſhall be doubled for every ſucceeding Offence, and the Slave or Slaves ſhall moreover receive any Number of Stripes which the Magiſtrates ſhall be pleaſed to order, according to the Nature of the Offence; and the Fines incurred, in caſe of Non-compliance, are hereby directed to be levied by Warrant to the Provoſt Marſhal or his Deputy, under the Hands and Seals of the Juſtices who ſhall hear and determine the Complaints, by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offenders Goods, and for Want of Goods whereon to levy, the Offenders ſhall be committed to the Gaol of theſe Iſlands, there to remain until the next Court of Seſſions or Court of Oyer and Terminer, where they may be further dealt with as ſhall be ordered by the Court; and all Monies which ſhall be received from the Forfeitures aforeſaid ſhall go and enure, the One Half to the Informer, and the other Half to the public Treaſury of theſe Iſlands, to be diſpoſed of as the Commander in Chief for the Time being, and the Council and Aſſembly, ſhall think fit.

Owning Slaves, Horſes, &c.

Owners or Renters of Slaves to take into their own Poſſeſſion all Slaves, Horſes, and Horned Cattle, owned by their Slaves—Renter to account to Proprietor for the Value thereof, &c.

XLI. And whereas the unwary Indulgences of Proprietors to their Slaves have crept imperceptibly into great Exceſs within theſe Iſlands, by granting them a Licence of owning and purchaſing Slaves and Cattle, by which they become aggrandized, inſolent, and contumacious, diſregarding the neceſſary Decorum which ought to be ſupported in a prudent and well-regulated Police, and moſt probably will be fraught with moſt fatal, ruinous, and deſtructive Events, unleſs timely checked and prevented; Be it by the Authority aforeſaid Enacted, That no Proprietor nor Renter of any Slave ſhall hereafter permit any of their Slaves to buy or keep any Slave, nor Horſes, nor Horned Cattle; and that every Proprietor and Renter ſhall be and are hereby ſtrictly enjoined, within Thirty Days after the Publication hereof, to take into their own Poſſeſſion all and every ſuch Slave or Slaves and Horned Cattle as their own Property, the Renter accounting to the Proprietor for the full Value thereof; and if it ſhall be found that any Owner or Renter (or their Repreſentatives) of Slaves owning or poſſeſſing other Slaves or Cattle, contrary to this Act, each offending Perſon ſhall forfeit ſuch Slave or Horned Cattle, and the ſame be ſold, after Conviction before the Juſtices, and the Monies ariſing from ſuch Sales be paid into the Treaſury, for the public Uſes thereof.

Owners or others not to ſuffer Slaves to beat Drums or make uſe of loud Inſtruments, or make great Feaſts, or promote the Meeting of ſtrange Slaves in their Plantations, &c.
The Forfeiture for offending.
Beating Drums, &c.
Proviſo.

XIX. And no Owner, Renter, Employer, or Overſeer of Negroes, or other Slaves, ſhall ſuffer any Slave or Slaves belonging to or under his or her Care and Inſpection, to unſeaſonably beat Drums, blow Horns, or uſe any loud or alarming Inſtruments, or allow of great Feaſts and Meetings of ſtrange Slaves in his, her, or their Plantations, or in the Yards or Negro Houſes belonging to his, her, or their Habitation, in any Town within theſe Iſlands, under the Penalty and Forfeiture of Twenty Pounds Current Money, One Half to be paid into the Treaſury, for the public Uſes thereof, and the other Half to the Informer, for every ſuch Tranſgreſſion; provided Information of the ſame be made and given upon Oath to One or more of His Majeſty's Juſtices, within One Month after the Offence, who is and are hereby impowered to recover, and order the Penalty to be immediately paid in Manner aforeſaid.

Owners of Slaves to cauſe their Negro Houſes to be ſearched once in Three Months for Runaways, and for Drums, Weapons, and ſtolen Goods, &c.

Search.

XX. And every Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Overſeer of a Family, ſhall and is hereby required to cauſe every and all his or her Negro Houſes to be ſearched Once in every Three Months, for Runaways; for Clubs, miſchievous Weapons, and unlawful Drums; for Clothes and other Goods not honeſtly or legally procured; and all Goods or Clothes whatſoever found, which may be ſuſpected to be ſtolen or illegally attained, ſhall be ſeized, and Notice thereof given to the Provoſt Marſhal or his Deputy, within Six Days after, who ſhall advertiſe the ſame, ſo that the Perſon or Perſons, from whom ſuch Articles may have been ſtolen, by declaring the Marks, or deſcribing their Goods (which Deſcription correſponding with thoſe found) may have the ſame returned, free from all Coſts and Charges; and upon Information given before One or more Juſtices, by any credible Teſtimony, of the Non-obſervance of this Requiſition, the Defaulter or Defaulters therein ſhall forfeit and pay Five Pounds Current Money for each Neglect, to be recovered by Warrant or Order of the Magiſtrate before whom the Information ſhall be lodged.

XV. And

XV. And be it alſo Enacted, That if any Slave ſhall be taken, out of a Plantation to which he belongs, with any Fire Arms, Cutlaſſes, Swords, Pikes, or Lances, or other hurtful Weapons, not having a Ticket from the Owner or Poſſeſſor of ſuch Slave permitting the carrying the ſame, or not being under the Order and Direction of a White Perſon then preſent, or ſent on ſome Errand to be lawfully executed by ſuch Slave, any Perſon or Perſons may ſeize ſuch Slave, with the Arms and Weapons, or the Arms or Weapons diſtinctively, and carry the Offender and Arms, or either, before a Juſtice; who ſhall order the Arms to be forfeited, and the ſame are hereby declared forfeited to the Perſon or Perſons ſeizing the ſame, unleſs the Perſons claiming ſhall pay the Sum of Thirty Shillings for the Redemption thereof, and the tranſgreſſing Slave receive Thirty-nine Stripes on his bare Back, or ſuch other Puniſhment as the Juſtice in his Diſcretion ſhall be pleaſed to inflict; but in caſe a Ticket was given for carrying the Arms, and the ſame be proved to have been loſt, or to have been taken from the Slave; or if the Slave ſhall be proved to be on that Day attendant on his Maſter, and carrying his Arms to the Places or Rendezvous of Public Duty, or returning Home with the ſame, then, upon Oath thereof made before a Magiſtrate by an Owner, Renter, Overſeer, or White Servant, the Arms ſhall be returned, exempt from Forfeiture and all Charges whatſoever.

Slave not to carry hurtful Weapons, out of the Plantation he belongs to, without a Ticket, or without being under Order or Direction of a White Perſon preſent, or without being ſent on ſome Errand to be lawfully executed by ſuch Slave—How to be puniſhed for ſuch Offence.

The Weapon to be forfeited.

Carrying Fire Arms, &c.

For what it may be redeemed.

XVI. And be it alſo Enacted, That if any Perſon whatſoever ſhall hereafter ſell, barter, or give to any Slave any Fire Arms, Cutlaſſes, or other hurtful or offenſive Weapon, except thoſe uſually given for Watchmen, or by Order of the Commander in Chief, for the Time being, of theſe Iſlands, for the Uſe, Service, or Defence of the ſame, by and with the Conſent of the Council (and, ſhould Time permit, in Caſes of Invaſion or Inſurrection, of the Aſſembly) thereof, he, ſhe, or they ſhall forfeit from Ten to Fifty Pounds Currency, according to the Nature of the Offence, to be recovered by One Juſtice, and placed in the Treaſury, for the Uſe of His Majeſty's Forts and Fortifications.

Offenſive Weapons not to be given to Slaves, excepting ſuch as are uſually given to Watchmen, unleſs by Order of the Commander in Chief, by Conſent of the Council, &c.

The Forfeiture, &c.

XVIII. And by the Authority aforeſaid be it Enacted, That no Owner or Poſſeſſor of Negroes, or other Slaves, ſhall permit them, or either of them, to go out of their reſpective Plantations or Homes (except ſuch as they appoint to attend their Perſons) without a Ticket ſigned by the Owner, Poſſeſſor, Manager, or Overſeer, or ſome other White Perſon dwelling on the Eſtate, ſpecifying the Time of Abſence allowed the Slave or Slaves: Provided, nevertheleſs, that it is hereby permitted and allowed to all Negroes and other Slaves to paſs unmoleſted to Market, and to return to their Habitations, on Sundays and other Days, from the Riſing of the Sun till Eight o'Clock at Night; and if any Owner and Poſſeſſor of a Plantation, or a Manager dwelling thereon, in the Abſence of the Proprietor or Renter, ſhall find any Slave or Slaves on ſaid Plantation without a Ticket, or ſent on ſome Buſineſs from his, her, or their Owner, or the Manager of the Eſtate to which he, ſhe, or they ſhall belong, it is hereby directed, and the Perſon and Perſons as above named is and are impowered to chaſtiſe the Offender or Offenders by Whipping, not exceeding Twelve Stripes or Laſhes; and if any of the Offender or Offenders ſhall be armed with dangerous Clubs, Sticks, or any other hurtful Weapon, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be inſtantly diſarmed; and after having received a Correction by ſuch Number of Laſhes as ſhall be ordered to be publicly inflicted by any One or more of His Majeſty's Juſtices, before whom the Offender or Offenders ſhall be forthwith brought, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be delivered and ſent to his, her, or their Owner or Employer.

No Slaves, except thoſe attending their Owners Perſons, to go out of their Owners Plantations or Homes without a Ticket.

Going abroad.

Proviſo.

II. And be it hereby further Enacted, That if any Negro or other Slave, who hath or ſhall have lived in theſe Iſlands for the Space of Twelve Months, ſhall, at any Time after the Publication of this Act, abſent or withdraw him or herſelf from his or her Maſter, Owner's, Renter's, or Poſſeſſor's Service, for the Term of Three Months in any one continued Space of Time, or Six Months in Two Years, ſuch Offence or Crime ſhall be adjudged Felony, and each and all the Offenders ſhall ſuffer Death, or ſuch other Puniſhment as the Juſtices, from the Circumſtances of the Caſe, ſhall judge proper; and if Slaves above Sixteen Years of Age run away in Gangs of Ten in Number or more, and keep out Ten Days or more from any One Plantation, then One of ſuch Abſentees, being the Ringleader, ſhall ſuffer Death, or ſuch other Puniſhment as the Juſtices ſhall ſee fit, and the other Offenders ſhall ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as the ſaid Juſtices ſhall award, which ſhall not extend to the Deprivation of Life.

Runaway Slaves.

The Manner in which Slaves ſhall be puniſhed for running away, either ſingly or in Gangs of Ten or more.

VI. And be it moreover Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall kill any Negro or other Slave in Purſuit unavoidably, who has been abſent for the aforeſaid Term of Three Months in One continued Space of Time, or Six Months in Two Years, from his or her Maſter's, Owner's, Renter's, or Poſſeſſor's Service, is and are not only indemnified, to all Intents and Purpoſes, but ſhall receive the following Gratuities; namely, for every Negro or other Slave ſo unavoidably killed in Purſuit the Sum of Three Pounds, and for every Negro or other Slave apprehended and taken alive the Sum of Six Pounds Current Money, which ſhall be paid by the Treaſurer of this Iſland, upon Proof being made before a Juſtice of the killing or apprehending of the Offender or Offenders, and upon Certificate thereof under the Hand and Seal of the Magiſtrate.

Perſons unavoidably killing runaway Slaves to be indemnified, and receive a Gratuity.

How a Perſon apprehending runaway Slaves is to be rewarded.

Runaway Slaves.

The Value of Runaways killed in Purſuit, or executed, to be aſcertained and paid.

In what Manner.

VII. And be it alſo Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Perſon and Perſons whoſe Slaves ſhall be taken, convicted, and condemned to Death for ſuch Offences, ſhall receive the full Value of ſuch Convict or Convicts out of the Treaſury of ſuch Iſlands, which ſhall be aſcertained by Appraiſement of Three Freeholders, properly directed to make the ſame by Warrant of the Juſtices before whom the Slave or Slaves was or were committed; and the Owner or Owners, Employer or Employers, of ſuch Slave or Slaves who ſhall be killed in Purſuit, ſhall receive the full Value thereof, according to the Pretium fixed on by Two credible White Perſons who have been acquainted with the Perſons and Characters of the Slain, and ſhall be ſworn to the ſame before a Juſtice of the Peace, which ſhall be certified under his Hand and Seal, for the Guidance and Indemnification of the Treaſurer in his making ſuch Payments as in theſe Inſtances are herein required and directed.

The Manner in which Slaves harbouring runaway Slaves are to be puniſhed.

The Manner in which White Perſons, Free Negroes, Mulattoes, or Muſtees, harbouring runaway Slaves, ſhall be puniſhed.

VIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That after any Negro or other Slave is or ſhall be run away and have deſerted from the Service of his Maſter, Owner, Renter, or Poſſeſſor, every other Negro or Slave, within this Community, knowing of ſuch Deſertion, who ſhall entertain, harbour, receive, or conceal, or by any other Ways and Means aid, aſſiſt, comfort, afford, or give any Suſtenance to any Slave or Slaves ſo run away, ſhall, upon Conviction thereof before One Juſtice of the Peace, be publicly whipped on the bare Back with any Number of Stripes not leſs than Fifty, nor more than One hundred, at the Diſcretion of the Magiſtrate; and if any White Perſon or Perſons, or Free Negro, Mulatto, or Muſtee, knowing any Slave or Slaves to be run away from the Uſe and Employ of his, her, or their Owner or Owners, or Employer, ſhall entertain, harbour, receive, or conceal, or otherwiſe aid, aſſiſt, comfort, afford, or give Suſtenance to any ſuch offending Slave or Slaves, he, ſhe, and they, for the Firſt Tranſgreſſion ſhall forfeit Twenty Pounds; for the Second, Fifty Pounds; and for the Third, One hundred Pounds Current Money of theſe Iſlands, and ſhall be moreover liable to be proſecuted, and pay the Owner or Owners, or Employer or Employers, of ſuch Slave or Slaves, all Forfeitures and Penalties hereinafter expreſſed; and if ſuch Free Perſon or Perſons will not or cannot immediately pay the Fines hereby impoſed for entertaining runaway Slaves, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be impriſoned Three Calendar Months in lieu of the Fine for the Firſt Offence, Six Months in lieu of the Second, and Twelve Months in lieu of the Third Offence, unleſs the Fine, Coſts, and all due Fees, are ſooner paid.

The Employer or Employers, or any Perſons (duly authorized by a Warrant from a Magiſtrate) in his Aid, to ſearch all Negro Houſes, and, if oppoſed, to break open Doors of any Negro Houſes, by Day or Night, to ſearch for runaway Slaves.

Forfeiture impoſed on thoſe who ſhall oppoſe ſuch Warrant.

IX. And, for the more ready and eaſy apprehending runaway Slaves, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Owner or Owners, or Renter or Renters, or Employer or Employers, of any runaway Slave or Slaves, or any other Perſon or Perſons (duly authorized by a Warrant from a Magiſtrate) by his Directions, and in his Aid, to enter into any Negro Houſe belonging to any other Perſon or Perſons, and upon Refuſal of opening, to break the Doors of any Negro Houſe, by Day or by Night, for the Purpoſe of ſearching for ſuch runaway Slave or Slaves; and if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, Owner, Renter, or others, ſhall oppoſe ſuch Warrant, by hindering, threatening, or deterring, any Perſon from making Search after any runaway Slave or Slaves, each Perſon ſhall pay and forfeit, for every ſuch Offence, Ten Pounds Currency: And if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall, in making, aiding, or aſſiſting in ſuch Search, beat, abuſe, wound, hurt, or evilly treat any Slave or Slaves, without juſt Cauſe, the Offender and Offenders, upon Conviction before Two Magiſtrates, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds Currency, and be liable to the Action of the Party injured for further Damages.

The Provoſt Marſhal ſhall be obliged to receive all Runaways brought to him into his Cuſtody—What he ſhall pay the Bringer.

How he ſhall act.

Under what Forfeiture.

X. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Provoſt Marſhal of theſe Iſlands, or his Deputy, ſhall be obliged to receive all Runaways brought to him into his Cuſtody, and ſhall pay the Bringer Three Shillings for taking the ſaid Runaway, and Nine Pence per Mile for as many Miles as the ſaid Negro is brought to Gaol from the Place taken at; and the ſaid Marſhal is to keep the ſaid Slave or Slaves in ſafe Cuſtody, and in a Liſt at the Priſon Door ſhall inſert the Names of the Negroes in his Cuſtody, their Age, and their Owners Names (i known) againſt the Names of the Negroes belonging to him, her, or them; and in caſe the ſaid Marſhal fail to pay the Bringer, or receive the Slave or Slaves brought, or to put up their Names, he ſhall forfeit Five Pounds for every Fault, to be recovered before a Juſtice.

Marſhal not to ſuffer ſuch Runaways to eſcape, nor employ, or ſuffer them to periſh—Under what Penalty—What and when the Marſhal to be paid for receiving and keeping the ſame.

XI. And in caſe the ſaid Marſhal ſhall wilfully or neglectfully ſuffer an Eſcape, any Way whatſoever, of the Slave by him received, or employ him in any Work, he ſhall pay th Owner as in caſe of any Perſon's detaining another's Slave above Twenty-four Hours, until ſuch Slave be delivered to the Owner, or forfeit Fifty Pounds Current Money; and in caſe an Slave periſh in Cuſtody for Want, he ſhall forfeit Fifty Pounds like Money: The Marſhal t have Three Shillings for taking ſuch Slave into Cuſtody, and Two Shillings each Twenty-fou Hours the Slave lies in Priſon; as alſo, upon the Marſhal's Delivery of any Slave or Slaves t hi his Owner or Poſſeſſor, the Sum of Three Shillings, beſides Nine Pence per Mile, which the Bringer of the ſaid Slave or Slaves has received from the Provoſt Marſhal or his Deputy.

XII. And if any Slave or Slaves lie in Gaol ſo long as Three Months, ſuch Slave or Slaves is and are to be taken out, and ſold at Outcry for the Fees, by Order of Two Juſtices, and the Overplus, if any be, after paying the aforeſaid Fees, and all the above-mentioned Charges, ſhall be returned to the Owner, or, for want of knowing ſuch Owner, to the Treaſurer for the Time being, and remain to the Uſe of the Public till the Owner ſhall appear; and the Marſhal or his Deputy ſhall be obliged on Oath to account, and pay, Once every Year at leaſt, unto the Treaſurer, all ſuch Money that ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be ſold for, on Forfeiture for every ſuch Neglect, for not accounting and paying the ſaid Money, where no Owner is to be found, after his juſt Fees and Charges of Sale are deducted, Twenty Pounds for the Uſe of the Public of theſe Iſlands, to be recovered as hereafter ſet down in this Act.

Slaves, after lying in Gaol Three Months, to be taken out and ſold at Outcry for the Fees—Overplus, if any, how to be appropriated and paid.

XIII. And it is alſo Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon taking up a Runaway, and knowing his or her Poſſeſſor, either by the Slave's Confeſſion, or otherwiſe, ſhall, on Penalty of Forfeiture of Forty Shillings, carry ſuch Slave ſo known, or cauſe him to be carried, to his Owner or Poſſeſſor, and not to the Gaol or Marſhal, unleſs the Owner or Poſſeſſor be unknown to him or her; and if any Owner or Poſſeſſor ſhall refuſe to pay Three Shillings for taking up ſuch Slave, and Nine Pence per Mile for the Diſtance he or ſhe was taken up at, being brought to him or her, ſhall, beſides the ſaid Fees, forfeit Forty Shillings.

Perſons taking up Runaways, knowing their Owners, ſhall carry the Slaves to their Owners, under Penalty of 40 *s*.—What is to be paid for ſo doing.

XIV. And if any Marſhal or Deputy ſhall deny to deliver any Slave in his Cuſtody, on Tender of his ſaid Fees and Diſburſements, he ſhall loſe his Fees, and forfeit Forty Shillings beſides for each Refuſal, and pay as in caſe of wrong detaining another's Slave, for each Day detained.

Forfeiture on Marſhal's Refuſal to deliver up Slaves on Tender of his Fees.

XXVI. And any and every of His Majeſty's Juſtices may, and is and are hereby impowered to grant a Commiſſion, for ſuch limited Time as he or they in his or their Diſcretion ſhall think fit, to any White or other Free Perſon or Perſons who ſhall apply for the ſame, authorizing him and them to take to his or their Aſſiſtance ſuch other White or Free Perſon or Perſons as ſhall offer themſelves, together with a ſufficient Number of truſty Slaves, to hunt the Woods, and all other Lurking-places in and about theſe Iſlands, and there to purſue, take, and ſecure any and all ſuch Slave or Slaves as ſhall appear to them, or they may find Cauſe and Reaſon to ſuſpect to be Runaways or Stragglers; and it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch Hunters to uſe and exerciſe Muſquets, Cutlaſſes, and other fencible Weapons, whilſt in hunting as aforeſaid, and to fire upon, kill, and wound, any Slave or Slaves appearing to them to be Runaways, who ſhall reſiſt or refuſe to ſurrender, being firſt required to ſubmit, and warned of the Conſequence of Refuſal and Reſiſtance; and the Owner of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall not be entitled to any Damages from the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall be in the Execution of apprehending of ſaid Runaways ſo refuſing to ſubmit and reſiſting; and the Hunter and Hunters ſo killing and wounding is and are hereby indemnified and exempted from any Fine, Forfeiture, or Puniſhment whatſoever for ſo doing, unleſs it can be proved or made appear ſuch Slave or Slaves, ſo killed and wounded, was known to the Hunter or Hunters, or his or their Aſſociates, ſo killing and wounding, not to be a Runaway, or that the killed or wounded Perſon or Perſons was or were not really a Slave or Slaves, though of a ſimilar Complexion and Colour, or that ſuch killing or wounding was wantonly done, and that there was no Reſiſtance, Refuſal of Surrender, or Cauſe whatſoever, to render ſuch killing or wounding unavoidable or neceſſary: Provided always, That the Power herein given to Juſtices, ſhall not be underſtood in anywiſe to interfere with the Rights and Prerogative of the Crown, or the Power of its Repreſentative here; and that it ſhall be underſtood that all ſuch Parties as ſhall act by Commiſſion or Warrant from the Commander in Chief for the Time being, ſhall be veſted with the ſame Power, ſubject to the ſame Reſtrictions, and entitled to the ſame Immunities, as thoſe authorized to act by Juſtices of the Peace.

Magiſtrates authorized to grant Commiſſions to ſuch as ſhall apply to hunt with Slaves armed with fencible Weapons, for runaway Slaves, &c.

XLI. And, for preventing Diſorders by thoſe Perſons who ſhall be appointed, either by Civil or Martial Law, to execute Warrants or Orders, to parade the Rounds for apprehending runaway or other tranſgreſſing Slaves, and for ſearching for ſecreted Goods through and in any of the Plantations, Towns, or Houſes, or other Requiſitions, according to the Directions contained in this Act; Be it moreover Enacted, That if any Perſon ſo appointed, commanded, or required, ſhall wantonly break open any Negro Houſe, or beat or abuſe any Slave, but in purſuit of a Runaway or Criminal Slave flying or reſiſting, and due Notice given to the Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, Renter, or Manager, being then preſent, having the Care of ſuch Plantation, every Offender ſhall forfeit Ten Pounds Current Money, to be recovered by Complaint, and Proof made before any One of His Majeſty's Juſtices, and by his Order to be depoſited in the Treaſury, for public Uſes.

Perſons appointed by Civil or Martial Law to execute Warrants, or to parade the Rounds, prevented from committing diſorderly Actions.

Various Offences.

If the Owner of any Slave that ſhall commit Murder, ſhall conceal, or neglect to proſecute ſaid Slave for ſuch Crime for Three Months, and the Slave ſhall be convicted thereof on Proſecution of ſome other Perſon—the Proſecutor, not the Owner of the Slave, to receive the Value of the Slave convicted.

XVII. And if any Slave ſhall have wilfully murdered any Perſon whatſoever, and the Owner or Poſſeſſor of ſuch Negro or other Slave or Slaves ſhall conceal or neglect to proſecute either or all of the guilty Perſons, within Three Months after the Murder, then, and in ſuch Caſe, if any other Perſon ſhall proſecute the Slave or Slaves for ſuch Crime, and he, ſhe, or they be convicted thereof, the Owner or Poſſeſſor ſhall forfeit and pay the full Value of ſaid Slave or Slaves to the Perſon or Perſons proſecuting; and the Owner or Poſſeſſor ſhall be, and is hereby debarred from receiving from the Treaſury any Money or other Conſideration for the Slave or Slaves ſo convicted or executed, any Thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary hereof in anywiſe notwithſtanding; and any Juſtice may iſſue his Warrant, directed to Two or more Freeholders, to value and appraiſe the proſecuted and convicted Slave or Slaves, and, in caſe the Owner or Poſſeſſor ſhall refuſe to pay the Sum ſo valued and appraiſed, to iſſue his Warrant to the Provoſt Marſhal, or his Deputy, to levy the ſame on the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Owner or Poſſeſſor, and to make full Payment and Satisfaction to the Proſecutors aforeſaid.

Juſtices of the Peace, on Information that Slaves are about to mutiny, or eſcape from the Iſland, ſhall cauſe them to be brought before him;

and ſhall try them as Felons, &c.

XXI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That, upon the Information of any Slave or Slaves, who ſhall hear any other Slave or Slaves ſpeaking Words tending to Mutiny or Rebellion, or propoſing Voyages or Means of Eſcape to the Spaniſh or other Foreign Colonies, or who ſhall have or be preparing to procure any Guns, Powder, Ball, Swords, or other warlike Inſtrument or Inſtruments (except and beſides ſuch commonly allowed to Watchmen) being made unto any Juſtice, he ſhall forthwith cauſe the Perſon or Perſons accuſed to be apprehended and brought before him; and if he find the Accuſation juſt, and that the Offender or Offenders is or are meditating Meaſures for Eſcape or Flight to Foreign Countries, or for perpetrating or accompliſhing any Deſigns pernicious and contrary to the Peace, Safety, or Laws of theſe Iſlands, he ſhall proceed to the Trial of the accuſed as a Felon or Felons, in Manner as is directed by this Act, who ſhall ſuffer Death, or ſuch other Puniſhment, at the Diſcretion of the Juſtices, as they ſhall think fit; and if ſentenced to Death, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be appraiſed, and the Amount of the Appraiſement be paid out of the Treaſury to the Owner or Owners, as in ſimilar Caſes of Felony committed by Slaves who are executed on Conviction thereof; and the Informer or Informers ſhall be entitled to receive from the Treaſury the Sum of Three Pounds Current Money, to be paid on producing a Certificate, from One of the Magiſtrates before whom the accuſed was or were convicted, that the Information was on ſufficient Ground; but in caſe ſuch Information or Accuſation ſhall not be ſupported, and proves to be falſe, malicious, or frivolous, the Informer or Accuſer ſhall receive ſuch Corporal or other Puniſhment as any One Juſtice, before whom the Matter is informed or tried, ſhall award, which does not extend to the Loſs of Life or Limb.

Slaves puniſhable for ſtriking any White Perſon, on Information given to a Juſtice, &c.

XXIV. And be it Enacted, That if any Slave or Slaves ſhall impudently ſtrike or oppoſe any White Perſon, any Juſtice, upon Complaint and Proof made, ſhall order a Conſtable to cauſe ſuch Slave or Slaves to be publicly whipped at his Diſcretion, and if Reſiſtance, ſuch offending Slave or Slaves ſhall have their Noſe ſlit, or any Member cut off, or be puniſhed with Death, at the Diſcretion of the Juſtices; always excepting that ſuch Slave or Slaves do not the ſame by his or her Owner or Employer's Order, or in Defence of his or her Perſon or Goods.

Slaves and their Abettors, attempting to take away the Life of a White Perſon, puniſhed with Death.

XXVII. And be it further Enacted, That from and after the Publication hereof, if any Negro or other Slaves ſhall attempt to take away the Life of any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever by Poiſon, or by any other unlawful or indirect Means, that then, and in every ſuch Caſe, ſuch Slave, and his or her Accomplices, Acceſſaries, and Abettors, are hereby declared and made Felons, and (being Slaves) ſhall ſuffer Death accordingly; and the Owner or Owners of ſuch Slave or Slaves condemned, as in the foregoing Part of this Act provided, ſhall be paid the Value appraiſed out of the Treaſury.

6 Feb. 1783.

An ACT for the good Government of Negroes and other Slaves, for preventing the Harbourage and Encouragement to runaway Slaves, and for reſtraining and puniſhing all Perſons who ſhall abet the pernicious Practices of trafficking with Slaves for any of the Staple or other Commodities of thoſe Iſlands, &c. &c.

Preamble.

Trial of Slaves, and Proceeding thereon.

WHEREAS a proper Eſtabliſhment of good Order, in an uniform and conſiſtent Government of Slaves, will very greatly contribute to the Happineſs and Safety, and alſo promote the Advantage and Succeſs of the Planters and other Inhabitants reſiding in this Community; we your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Chief Governor of all your Leeward Caribbee Iſlands in America, and the Council and Aſſembly of the Virgin

Iſlands, do moſt humbly pray your Majeſty, that it may be Enacted; and be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That upon Complaint made to any Juſtice of the Peace within theſe Iſlands, of any heinous and grievous Crime or felonious Act or Acts committed or done by any Slave or Slaves, the ſaid Juſtice ſhall iſſue his Warrant for apprehending the Offender, and all Perſons or Slaves to come before him who can give Evidence; and if upon Examination it probably appeareth that the apprehended is or are guilty, he ſhall commit him, her, or them to Priſon, and alſo, within Ten Days after the Commitment, certify to Two of the Juſtices dwelling neareſt to him (One of whom to be of the Quorum, if he be not of the Quorum himſelf) the Cauſe, and to require them to aſſociate themſelves to him; and they, ſo aſſociated, are hereby required and impowered to try the ſaid Offender or Offenders within Five Days after the ſaid Certification of ſuch Place as they ſhall appoint, and cauſe the Offender or Offenders and Evidence to come before them; † and if the ſaid Judges (One whereof to be of the Quorum) upon hearing the Matter, ſhall adjudge the Criminal or Criminals guilty of the Offence complained of, the ſaid Juſtices ſhall give Sentence of Death, or ſuch other Puniſhment as the Crime deſerveth, and forthwith, by their Warrants, cauſe immediate Execution to be done, by ſuch Slave or Slaves as they ſhall appoint, in ſuch Manner as they ſhall think fit; and if the Crime committed ſhall not deſerve Death, they ſhall adjudge the Criminal or Criminals to the Party or Parties injured, and to his or their Heirs for ever (after they have received ſuch corporal Puniſhment as the Juſtices aforeſaid ſhall inflict) unleſs the Owners ſhall pay to the Parties injured ſuch Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding Six Pounds Currency, at ſuch Time or Times as the Juſtices ſhall appoint; and if the Three Juſtices before whom the Offender or Offenders is or are tried cannot agree, the Determination ſhall be definitive by the Agreement of any Two, in all but in ſuch capital Caſes where the Sentence ſhall extend to Death, and then, and in ſuch Caſe, where a Diſagreement ſhall ariſe in the Judgment of the Juſtices, they may and ſhall, within Five Days after ſuch Diſagreement, call in Two other Juſtices neareſt to them (One of whom to be of the Quorum) to aſſiſt in the Trial, and the Determination of any Three of them ſhall be the final Sentence; and the ſaid Juſtices ſo called in are required and impowered to aſſociate themſeves, and proceed to Trial accordingly.

CLAUSE I. Crimes committed by Slaves to be puniſhed by Three or more Magiſtrates.

In what Manner the Mode of proceeding.

† Giving the Owner or Owners of any Slave or Slaves to be tried Forty-eight Hours previous Notice of the Time and Place appointed for the Trial.

Slaves; for their Protection, &c.

XLII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That Two Days ſhall be allowed to Negroes or other Slaves as Holidays after Chriſtmas, and no more, and every Perſon or Perſons who ſhall allow either more or leſs, Sunday not included, ſhall forfeit Fifty Pounds Current Money for every Offence; and, to prevent the many Evils ariſing from allowing Slaves too much Time, no Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters, Poſſeſſor or Poſſeſſors, or his, her, or their Repreſentative or Repreſentatives, ſhall allow their Slave or Slaves the Forenoon of Saturday, under the like Forfeiture and Penalty, to be recovered before Two Juſtices; and the Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters, Poſſeſſor or Poſſeſſors, or his, her, or their Repreſentative or Repreſentatives, is and are hereby required to pay the ſame in conſequence of Information and Convictions; and the Juſtices are alſo hereby required to iſſue their Warrant, directed to the Marſhal or his Deputy, on Conviction, who, on Refuſal to comply, ſhall levy on the Goods and Chattels of the Offender or Offenders for the Payment of the ſame, together with all Fees and Coſts; the Moiety of which Fine to go to the Informer, and the other Half to the Treaſury, for public Uſes.

Holidays. Two Days, and no more, ſhall be allowed to Slaves after Chriſtmas, by their Owners or Poſſeſſors, under Penalty of 50 *l.* —like Penalty on thoſe who ſhall allow their Slaves Liberty on Saturday Forenoon, &c.

XLIII. And whereas, through the too great Indulgence of Maſters, Miſtreſſes, Owners, Renters, and Overſeers of Slaves, and the Ambition of the Slaves themſelves, they have endeavoured to imitate White Perſons in pompous and expenſive Funerals; Be it therefore Enacted, That from henceforth no Slave or Slaves ſhall be buried after Sun-ſet, nor in any other than a plain Deal Board Coffin without any Covering or Ornament, neither ſhall there be worn any Scarfs or Favors at any of their Funerals; and all Perſons have hereby Power and Authority to ſeize any Slave or Slaves wearing Scarfs or Favors, and to carry them before any Juſtice, who ſhall order the ſaid Slave or Slaves to receive any Number of Stripes not exceeding Fifty, and ſhall take away and give ſuch Scarfs and Favors to the Perſon bringing the Offender before him, for his or her ſole Uſe or Benefit.

Burial. No Slave ſhall be buried after Sun-ſet, nor in any other than a plain Deal Board Coffin, without Covering; nor ſhall Scarfs or Favors be worn at any of their Funerals.—The Puniſhment for tranſgreſſing.

Free Negroes.

Every Free Negro, Indian, Mulatto, or Muſtee, in Thirty Days after Publication hereof, to chooſe a Freeholder to be his or her Patron or Protector, who ſhall anſwer for the Conduct of the Negro, &c. Penalty for not complying.

XXXI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Free Negroes, Indians, Muſtees, or Mulattoes, ſhall be obliged, in Thirty Days after the Publication hereof, under a Penalty (to be recovered by Warrant of One Juſtice upon Conviction) of Five Pounds Current Money, to be paid One Moiety to the Treaſury, for public Uſes, and the other Half to the Informer of his, her, or their Default (and the ſaid Fine to be forfeited and paid in ſimilar Manner every Three Months within the Year, until a Compliance with the Requiſition) to chooſe ſome Patron or Protector, who ſhall be an eligible and creditable Freeholder, and ſhall be by them owned and acknowledged before a Juſtice as his, her, or their Patron and Protector, who may render an Account and anſwer for the Tenor of his, her, or their Conduct and Lives, and direct the Converſations and Enjoyments of ſaid Free Perſon and Perſons, according to the Laws of theſe Iſlands.

No Negro, Mulatto, Indian, or Muſtee, allowed to poſſeſs more than Eight Acres of Land, nor ſhall be eſteemed a Freeholder, &c.

XXXII. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That for the future no Free Negro, Indian, Muſtee, or Mulatto, ſhall be Owner or Poſſeſſor of more than Eight Acres of Land, and in no Caſe be deemed a Freeholder; always provided, that if any ſuch Free People poſſeſs more than Eight Acres in their own Right, they may, in Six Months after the Publication of this Act, make Sale of the Overplus, or the ſame ſhall be forfeited, and is hereby declared forfeited, and ſhall be ſold, and the Net Proceeds of the Sales ſhall be depoſited in the Treaſury, and be to the Uſe of theſe Iſlands.

And be it furthermore Enacted, That if any Miniſter of theſe Iſlands, or Juſtice of the Peace, ſhall marry any Free Perſon to any Slave in theſe Iſlands, ſuch Clergyman or Juſtice ſhall forfeit to the Uſe of the public Treaſury One hundred Pounds Current Money, to be recovered by Warrant under the Hands of the Governor in Chief, and in his Abſence, of the Lieutenant Governor, and in his Abſence, of the Preſident of His Majeſty's Council, being the Commander in Chief for the Time being, in Nature of an Execution, directed to the Provoſt Marſhal or his Deputy, who ſhall levy the ſame; and the Free Perſon marrying ſuch Slave, ſhall pay unto the Owner of the married Slave the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money, or be obliged and bound by Two Juſtices to ſerve the Owner or Poſſeſſor Four Years.

All Free Negro, Indian, Muſtee, and Mulatto Men, when required by Writ from the Commander in Chief, or Juſtice of Peace, &c. to go in Purſuit of Runaways, &c.

XXXIII. And by the Authority aforeſaid be it alſo Enacted, That all Free Negro, Indian, Muſtee, and Mulatto Men, ſhall on all Occaſions, when required by Writ from the Commander in Chief for the Time being of theſe Iſlands, or any Juſtice of the Peace (and in Times of Martial Law, by Order of the Commander in Chief for the Time being of theſe Iſlands, or the Commanding Officer of that Department of Militia to which they are inrolled) go in queſt and purſuit of Runaway Slave or Slaves; and for every One taken and delivered, according to Writ or Order, the Party apprehending ſhall be entitled to a Reward of Two Dollars, to be paid out of the Treaſury, or by the Proprietor of the apprehended Slave, agreeable to the Direction of the ſaid Commander in Chief, or Juſtice of Peace, or Commanding Officer, who is and are hereby impowered to award and direct the ſame accordingly; and any and every of the aforeſaid Freemen, who ſhall be nominated to the Command of the Party going in Search, and ſhall refuſe to execute the Buſineſs of the Commiſſion, as required by Writ or Order, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Sixteen Pounds Ten Shillings, and every and all of the Subordinates in ſaid Party, who ſhall refuſe to go in ſuch Purſuit, or obey his ſuperior Officer, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Three Pounds Current Money for each and every Offence; which Fines ſhall be recovered and levied by Writ of the Commander in Chief, or Magiſtrate, or Commanding Officer, who ſhall have iſſued the Search Warrant or Order, and ſhall have nominated the Commander of the Party, and paid into the public Treaſury of theſe Iſlands for the Uſe thereof; and any and every Offender ſhall be moreover liable to be tried by a Regimental Court Martial for Diſobedience or other Offences, and be ſubject to ſuch pecuniary Penalties, not exceeding Ten Pounds Current Money, excluſive of Coſts of Court, and in Default of Payment to Confinement, not exceeding Fourteen Days, which the Court by Sentence ſhall inflict.

Proprietors of Slaves prevented from manumitting them, in order to avoid paying the Tax on Slaves.

Manumiſſion.

XXXIV. And be it Enacted, That if any Proprietor or Proprietors ſhall manumiſe, or grant Freedom to any Slave or Slaves, to evade the Payment of any Tax or Taxes which ſhall be deemed neceſſary and expedient to be aſſeſſed on them, for the Uſes and Services of theſe Iſlands, by the Legiſlature thereof, or for any Purpoſe whatſoever, ſuch Proprietor or Proprietors ſo manumitting, ſhall give good Security on Bond, according to the Satisfaction of the Commander in Chief for the Time being, which ſhall be recorded in the Secretary's Office of theſe Iſlands, for the Maintenance, Subſiſtence, and other Proviſion for the liberated People at their Coſt, ſo that none of them ſhall become a Burden or Incumbrance on the Public; or to pay into the Treaſury Annually the Sum of Ten Pounds Current Money for thoſe Purpoſes; otherwiſe any and all ſuch Manumiſſions ſhall be deemed, and is hereby invalid and not good in Law; and the Perſon and Perſons ſo manumitted and unprovided, ſhall be conſidered as Vagrants or Stragglers, and be ſubject to ſuch Reſtrictions and Impoſitions as ſhall be hereinafter ſet down and provided.

XXXVI. And, to prevent any barbarous and inhuman Cuſtom which may prevail, for manumitting and ſetting free Slaves diſeaſed, blind, aged, or otherwiſe diſabled from working, and at the ſame Time no Ways providing proper Cloathing, Habitation, and Suſtenance for ſuch Slaves, but ſuffering them to ramble about, and beg for Subſiſtence; Be it Enacted, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall manumit or ſet free any Slave or Slaves, he, ſhe, or they, or the Repreſentatives of him, her, or them, ſhall provide a proper Houſe and ſufficient Cloathing and Diet for ſuch Slave or Slaves; and if any Slave or Slaves ſo freed, ſhall afterwards be found rambling or begging, through the Neglect of ſuch Perſon or Perſons, he, ſhe, or they, or their Repreſentatives, ſhall be fined, upon good Proof, by any Two Juſtices of the Peace, in any Sum not exceeding Ten, or leſs than Five Pounds Current Money, One Half to the Informer, and the other to the Uſe of the public Treaſury; and any Perſon or Perſons ſuffering any of their Slaves, blind, diſeaſed, aged, or otherwiſe diſabled from working, to ramble or beg about the Towns or Country, ſuch Offender or Offenders ſhall be puniſhed in the ſame Manner as if he, ſhe, or they had regularly manumitted and neglected to make proper Proviſion as aforeſaid.

All ſuch as ſhall manumit Slaves ſhall be obliged to provide them with a proper Houſe, Cloathing, and Diet.

Free Negroes.

XXXV. And whereas many vagrant Negroes, Mulattoes, and Muſtees, daily wander throughout theſe Iſlands, under fictitious Pretenſions of Freedom, without having any fixed Place of Abode, to the great Annoyance of Proprietors of Plantations, and become Nuiſances to the Community in general, by inculcating idle and pernicious Principles into the Minds of their Slaves; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it may be lawful for, and all Perſons are hereby impowered in future, to take up and carry before a Juſtice of the Peace every and all ſuch Vagabonds, who hereafter may be found ſtraggling through theſe Iſlands, to render ſome Account of him, her, or themſelves; and if proved to be Impoſtors, or Perſons let looſe on the Country, without Homes or Means of Subſiſtence provided for them by their Owners, or any Perſon or Perſons intereſted in him, her, or them, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be ſentenced to receive corporal Puniſhment at the Diſcretion of the Juſtice, and to be impriſoned till ſuch Time as the Owner ſhall make Satisfaction for all Fees and Coſts attendant on the Trial and Sentence of the Offender; and if, in the Courſe of Two Months, no Owner or Owners, or his, her, or their legal Attorney or Attornies, ſhall appear to claim the Property in the Perſon or Perſons ſo committed to Gaol, then, by Order of the Commander in Chief for the Time being, by and with the Conſent of both Branches of the Legiſlature, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be employed in making and repairing high Roads or public Paths, in erecting Works on and in the Forts and Fortifications, or doing ſome other Labour of public Utility within theſe Iſlands, and be placed under the Care, Cuſtody, Inſpection, and Direction of Perſons who ſhall be appointed to conduct and ſuperviſe the ſame; and all Perſons ſo condemned to Labour ſhall be ſubſiſted, during the Term of their Service, out of the Funds of theſe Iſlands.

Perſons authoriſed to apprehend all Vagabond Negroes, Indians, Mulattoes, and Muſtees, found ſtrolling about the Country, &c.

XXXVII. And whereas, from the Vicinage or Nearneſs of theſe to Foreign Iſlands, by which they are expoſed and liable to Foreigners emigrating and colonizing amongſt the Inhabitants thereof, many Dangers and Injuries, now unforeſeen, may ariſe againſt their inſular Security and Credit, by the too rapid Increaſe of Wealth, or other Power of ſuch Coloniſts, or of the Connections they may form with the Reſidents of the ſame Complexion; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Free Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, after the Publication of this Act, ſhall in future purchaſe, or acquire by Bequeſt, or any other Means, or be at any one Time Poſſeſſor, Renter, or Employer of more than Fifteen Slaves, unleſs he or ſhe ſhall, purſuant to Summons from the Treaſurer or his lawful Deputy, appear, in every enſuing Year, perſonally before a Juſtice of the Peace, at a Place and Time to be appointed, and there and then, upon Oath, deliver in to him a juſt and true Account of the whole Number which he or ſhe does at that Time own, rent, hire, or employ, in his or her own Right, or in the Right of other Perſons, and for every One exceeding the Number herein limited, ſhall pay an Annual Tax of Thirty Shillings Currency, over and above the Yearly Poll Tax, to be appropriated to the Exigencies of the Public, in ſimilar Manner with the Taxes raiſed in each Year on other Slaves: Provided neverthelеſs, that no Conſtruction whatſoever of any Part contained in this Act ſhall imply the Inſufficiency of Title to any Land, or to any Slave or Slaves, now held, occupied, or poſſeſſed by any and all Free Negroes, Mulattoes, Muſtees, or Indians, or their Heirs; but that every and all Perſons of that Quality and Complexion, who are in preſent legal Poſſeſſion, ſhall in future, as heretofore, remain in the quiet uninterrupted Enjoyment thereof, without any other than the uſual and general Exactions, to all Intents and Purpoſes, together with all lawful Privileges and Immunities, as if this Law had never been inſtituted.

All Free Negroes, Indians, Muſtees, and Mulattoes, who ſhall poſſeſs or hire more than Fifteen Slaves, obliged to pay Annually, for each Slave beyond that Number, Thirty Shillings Currency, excluſive of the Yearly Poll Tax, &c.

Proviſo.

XXXVIII. And be it alſo Enacted, for the more effectual Detection of Frauds committed by Fugitives from the adjacent Governments, under a ſpecious Pretext and Appearance of Freedom, That the Treaſurer or Deputy ſhall, Twice in the Courſe of Twelve Months, iſſue a Warrant under his Hand and Seal to any Conſtable (who is required to duly execute the ſame) to ſummon every and all the reputed Free Negroes, Mulattoes, Muſtees, and Indians, at that Time in theſe Iſlands, to appear before any Juſtice at the Time and Place he ſhall appoint, who ſhall carefully

Treaſurer or Deputy authorized, Twice in the Year, to iſſue Warrant for Conſtables to ſummon all reputed Free Negroes, Mulattoes, Muſtees, and Indians, in theſe Iſlands, to appear before a Magiſtrate, who

Free Negroes.

is to enquire into the Legality of their Freedom, and to cauſe thoſe to be apprehended who will not give a ſatisfactory Account of themſelves, and committed to the Cuſtody of the Provoſt Marſhal, or his Deputy, &c.

fully examine and enquire into the Nature, Extent and Identity, and Legality of their Freedom or Manumiſſions; and he is required to cauſe to be apprehended, and commit every and all Perſons who cannot or will not render a ſatisfactory Account of him, her, or themſelves, to the Cuſtody of the Provoſt Marſhal, or his Deputy, until the ſaid Juſtice ſhall return a Certificate of his Proceedings (which is to be within Three Days after Examination) to the Commander in Chief for the Time being of theſe Iſlands, ſo that the Delinquents may be dealt with and diſpoſed of in Manner aforeſaid, as allotted for Vagrants and Impoſtors; and in caſe of Non-obſervance of the Summons from any and all Juſtices, who is and are impowered and required to iſſue his or their Warrant to the Marſhal, Deputy, or any Conſtable, for apprehending the Defaulter or Defaulters, and, when apprehended, to order ſuch corporal Puniſhment, or pecuniary Fine, not more than Five Pounds, to be depoſited for the public Uſes in the Treaſury, beſides paying all Fees incurred by reaſon of Default, as he in his Diſcretion ſhall think fit to be inflicted on him, her, or them, according to the Nature of the Offence.

Free Perſons, not being White, preſuming to ſtrike a White Perſon, how puniſhed.

XXXIX. And if any Free Perſon, not being White, ſhall preſume to ſtrike any White Perſon (Servant or otherwiſe) he or ſhe ſhall, by Order of any One Juſtice, on Proof of ſuch Striking or Beating, be ſeverely whipped, at the Diſcretion of the Magiſtrate, for the Firſt Offence; for the Second Offence whipped and impriſoned, alſo at the Diſcretion of the Juſtice; and for the Third Offence ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as is hereinbefore provided for Slaves committing the like Offence or Crime.

White Perſons ſtriking any Free Negro, &c. how puniſhed.

XL. And if any White Perſon ſhall ſtrike, beat, or otherwiſe abuſe any Free Negro, Mulatto, Indian, or Muſtee, on Proof thereof made to any Juſtice of the Peace, he or ſhe ſhall be bound over to the Court of Seſſions, or Court of Oyer and Terminer, and be puniſhed at the Diſcretion of the Juſtices then ſitting; any Law or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

GRENADA and GRENADINES.

The Law on the Subject of Slaves in theſe Iſlands is contained in the following Acts, paſſed

10 Dec. 1766.
21 Ap. 1767.
29 Ap. 1767.
1 Feb. 1770.
3 Ap. 1770.
13 Oct. 1784.
27 Ap. 1786.
28 Dec. 1786.
3 Nov. 1788.

All of which are to be found in the printed Laws of Grenada and the Grenadines.

Slaves conſidered as Property.

Slaves made Real Eſtate.

29 Ap. 1767.

An ACT to make Slaves, Cattle, Horſes, Mules, Aſſes, Coppers, Stills, and Plantation Utenſils, Real Eſtate of Inheritance; and declaring Widows dowable of them, as of Lands and Tenements.

Slaves made Real Eſtate. Preamble.

WHEREAS, according to the Laws now in being, Widows are only dowable of Eſtates in Lands and Tenements in theſe Iſlands, which muſt be attended with conſiderable Diſadvantages to ſuch Perſons, as the Want of Slaves and Plantation Utenſils wherewith to work and manure Lands, and manufacture the Produce thereof, muſt of courſe render them of very little or no Value; for Remedy whereof, and the making more ſuitable Proviſion for the Widows of deceaſed Huſbands, who ſhall die ſeiſed and poſſeſſed of any Eſtate in Lands, Tenements, or Slaves, in theſe Iſlands, Be it, and it is hereby Enacted by his Excellency the Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Southern Charibbee Iſlands of Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominica, Saint Vincent, and Tobago, in America, the Honourable the Members of His Majeſty's Council and the General Aſſembly of theſe Your Majeſty's Iſlands of Grenada and the Grenadines, That all Negroes and other Slaves in theſe Iſlands, and alſo the Horned Cattle, Horſes, Mules, and Aſſes, commonly uſed, employed, and worked upon and about any Plantation or Plantations, and all Coppers and Stills, and other Plantation Utenſils, are hereby declared Real Eſtate of Inheritance, and affixed to the Freehold, and ſhall, with the Plantation whereto the ſame belong, deſcend to the Heir at Law, and the Widow ſhall be dowable of them, and every of them, in the ſame Manner as ſhe is now dowable of the Lands and Tenements whereof her Huſband ſhall die ſeiſed; and that ſuch Widow may and ſhall be entitled to recover the meſne Profits of ſuch Plantation, Negroes, Cattle, Horſes, Mules, Aſſes, or other Hereditaments, whereof ſhe ſhall be ſo endowed, againſt the Party or Parties that ſhall or may have received or detained the ſame, in Damages by Action upon the Caſe in any Court of Record of theſe Iſlands, or by Suit in Equity againſt the Party or Parties, their Executors or Adminiſtrators, who ſhall have received or denied the ſame.

CLAUSE I.

Slaves, Horſes, Mules, Aſſes, Coppers, Stills, and Plantation Utenſils, made Real Eſtate.

Deſcend to Heir at Law, and Widows made dowable of them, and be entitled to recover the meſne Profits, &c.

Proviſo.

Provided always, That the ſaid Plantation, or the Works thereon being, ſhall not be divided or otherwiſe parted than by the Allotment of a Third Part of the Dwelling Houſe, with its Appurtenances and neceſſary Conveniencies, to the Tenant in Dower, for her Habitation or convenient Reception, when ſhe ſhall think fit to remain there, or to repair thereunto; which Third Part of the Dwelling Houſe the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, upon Application to him made, ſhall ſet or lay out to ſuch Tenant in Dower, and ſhall forthwith put her in quiet and peaceable Poſſeſſion of the ſame: And that none of the Negroes, or other Slaves, Horſes, Cattle, Mules, Aſſes, Coppers, Stills, or other Plantation Utenſils whatſoever, to any Plantation belonging, ſhall be carried off or employed from the ſaid Plantation, otherwiſe than in the immediate Service thereof, by ſuch Tenant in Dower, or by the Heir of him or them in Reverſion or Remainder, but that they ſhall join in carrying on the Buſineſs of the ſame to the greateſt Advantage of all the Parties concerned.

III. And be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That where any Perſon or Perſons ſhall ſtand ſeiſed and poſſeſſed of Slaves without Lands, ſuch Slaves ſhall, notwithſtanding, deſcend in like Manner as if they had belonged to a Plantation, and been thereupon uſed, worked, or employed; and the Widow of ſuch Perſon ſhall, in like Manner, be dowable of them as ſhe would have been of Slaves belonging to a Plantation of which her Huſband ſhould have died ſeiſed and poſſeſſed.

1 Feb. 1770.

An ACT to explain and amend an Act to make Slaves, Cattle, Horſes, Mules, Aſſes, Coppers, Stills, and Plantation Utenſils, Real Eſtate of Inheritance; and declaring Widows dowable of them, as of Lands and Tenements.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by an Act, intituled, "An Act to make Slaves, Cattle, Horſes, Mules, "Aſſes, Coppers, Stills, and Plantation Utenſils, Real Eſtate of Inheritance, and declaring Wi-"dows dowable of them, as of Lands and Tenements," bearing Date the Twenty-ninth Day of April, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Sixty-ſeven, and in the Seventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth; It is among other Things Enacted, That all Negroes, and other Slaves in theſe Iſlands, and alſo the Horned Cattle, Horſes, Mules, and Aſſes, commonly uſed, employed, and worked upon and about any Plantation or Plantations, and all Coppers, Stills, and other Plantation Utenſils, are thereby declared Real Eſtate of Inheritance, and affixed to the Freehold, and ſhall, with the Plantation whereto the ſame do belong, deſcend to the Heir at Law, and the Widow ſhall be dowable of them, and every of them, in the ſame Manner as ſhe is dowable of the Lands and Tenements whereof her Huſband ſhall die ſeiſed; and that ſuch Widow may and ſhall be entitled to recover the meſne Profits of ſuch Plantation, Negroes, Cattle, Horſes, Mules, Aſſes, or Hereditaments, whereof ſhe ſhall be ſo endowed, againſt the Party or Parties that may or ſhall have received or detained the ſame, in Damages by Action upon the Caſe, in any Court of Record of theſe Iſlands, or by Suit in Equity, againſt the Party or Parties, their Executors or Adminiſtrators, who may or ſhall have received or detained the ſame; and that when any Perſon or Perſons ſhall ſtand ſeiſed and poſſeſſed of Slaves without Lands, ſuch Slaves ſhall, notwithſtanding, deſcend in like Manner as if they belonged to a Plantation, and had been thereon uſed, worked, or employed, and the Widow of ſuch Perſon ſhall in like Manner be dowable of them, as ſhe would have been of Slaves belonging to any Plantation of which her Huſband ſhould have died ſeiſed and poſſeſſed:

I. And whereas great and unforeſeen Injuries and Loſſes have ariſen to Merchants, Factors, and other Perſons, in theſe Iſlands, and many Inconveniencies may ariſe, to the general Diſcredit of theſe Iſlands, as well by the Delays and Difficulties occaſioned in the Recovery of juſt Debts, from the Executors and Adminiſtrators of Perſons dying poſſeſſed of Slaves, Horned Cattle, Horſes, Mules, and Aſſes, belonging to, or worked, uſed, or employed upon Plantations, as by making Widows capable of being endowed of all the Slaves whereof their Huſbands are or ſhall or may be ſeiſed and poſſeſſed, whether belonging to, or worked, uſed, or employed upon Plantations, as by making Widows capable of being endowed of all the Slaves whereof their Huſbands are or ſhall or may be ſeiſed and poſſeſſed, whether belonging to, uſed, worked, or employed on any Plantation, or not: To prevent therefore the Loſſes and Inconveniencies that may in future accrue from the ſaid recited Clauſes in the ſaid Act, Be it, and it is hereby Enacted, by the Governor and Commander in Chief of the Southern Charribbee Iſlands of Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominica, St. Vincent's, and Tobago, the Honourable the Members of His Majeſty's Council of Grenada and the Grenadines, and the General Aſſembly of the ſame, That all Negroes, and other Slaves, Horned Cattle, Horſes, Mules, or Aſſes, belonging to and employed on any Plantation, and all Negroes and other Slaves, not belonging to or employed on any Plantation, after the Publication of this Act, ſhall, and the ſame are hereby declared

Slaves, Horned Cattle, Mules, or Aſſes, employed, and Slaves not employed, on any Plantation, to be Real

Eſtate, and not Chattels, and Widows to be endowed thereof.

eclared Real Eſtate, and not Chattels, and ſhall deſcend accordingly, and Widows ſhall be capable of being endowed thereof.

Proviſo.

Executors, &c. may inventory Slaves, Horned Cattle, &c. which are to be deemed Aſſets, and ſubject to the Payment of Debts, and Widows not be endowed thereof.

Provided always, That any Executors or Adminiſtrators may inventory the ſaid Negroes, nd other Slaves, Horned Cattle, Horſes, Mules, and Aſſes, belonging to or employed or not, n any Plantation, and all Negroes, and other Slaves not belonging to or employed on any lantation, but not take them into his Cuſtody, to the Intent that if there be not ſufficient Goods and Chattels to pay the Deceaſed's Debts, the ſaid Negroes and other Slaves, Horned Cattle, Horſes, Mules, and Aſſes belonging to or employed on any Plantation, and all Negroes, nd other Slaves, not belonging to or employed on any Plantation, ſhall be and the ſame are ereby deemed and taken to be Aſſets in the Hands of any ſuch Executors and Adminiſtrators, nd ſhall accordingly be liable and ſubject to the Payment of the ſaid Debts, and ſhall be Chattels for that Purpoſe, and not otherwiſe, and the Widow ſhall not be endowed thereof.

No Widow to be endowed of Slaves, &c. ſold by the Provoſt Marſhal, in the Life-time of her Huſband.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Widow ſhall be endowed of any Negroes, or other Slaves, Horſes, Mules, Aſſes, or Horned Cattle, commonly uſed, employed, and worked upon and about any Plantation or Plantations, or of any Coppers, Stills, or other Plantation Utenſils or Implements, or of any Negroes, or other Slaves, not uſed, employed, or worked upon any Plantation which, after the Publication of this Act, ſhall be ſold, in the Life-time of her Huſband, by the Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland, or his lawful Deputy, at public Outcry, for the Payment of the juſt Debt or Debts of ſuch Huſband, by virtue of any Execution or Executions already iſſued or to be iſſued upon any Judgment or Judgments at Law obtained or to be obtained againſt ſuch Huſband, or upon any Decree or Decrees of the Court of Chancery made or to be made againſt him.

Tenants for Life, by Courteſy, &c. ſending, or conſenting to ſend them off theſe Iſlands, when liable to the Payment of Debts, without the Conſent of the Perſon in Reverſion, may be ſued for Treble the Value of ſuch Slaves.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſeiſed of any Negroes, or other Slaves, for the Term of his or another's Life only, or if any Tenant by the Courteſy, or Tenant in Dower, ſhall ſend off, or directly or indirectly conſent to the ſending off theſe Iſlands, or ſhall ſell and diſpoſe of any ſuch Negro and other Slaves, ſo as they or any of them is or are ſent off theſe Iſlands as aforeſaid, without the lawful Conſent of him, her, or them in Reverſion or Remainder, being of full Age, or of the Executors or Adminiſtrators of any Perſon or Perſons deceaſed, where they are liable to the Payment of Debts, for Want of other Effects, or of any Perſon or Perſons having any Truſt lodged in them for the Uſe of another; or if any ſuch Tenant in Dower ſhall marry a Huſband who ſhall ſend off or conſent to ſend off, or ſell or diſpoſe of any ſuch Negro or other Slave, ſo that they ſhall or may be ſent off, ſold, or diſpoſed of as aforeſaid, without the Conſent of him, her, or them in Reverſion or Remainder, or the Executors or Adminiſtrators or Truſtees as aforeſaid, then and in ſuch Caſe the Perſon or Perſons in Reverſion or Remainder, or the Executors or Adminiſtrators, or Truſtees as aforeſaid, is and are hereby empowered to have an Action or Actions upon the Caſe againſt ſuch Tenant for Life, Tenant by the Courteſy, Tenant in Dower, or Huſband, for the Recovery of Treble the full Value of ſuch Negro or other Slaves ſent off, ſold, or diſpoſed of as aforeſaid; and if any ſuch Tenant for Life, Tenant by the Courteſy, Tenant in Dower, or Huſband, ſo holding any Negro or other Slave, ſhall wilfully deſtroy, maim, or diſable any Negro or other Slave ſo held, ſuch Perſon ſo deſtroying, maiming, or diſabling, ſhall pay Treble the Value of ſuch Negro or other Slave ſo deſtroyed, maimed, or diſabled, o the Perſon or Perſons in Reverſion or Remainder, or to ſuch Executor, Adminiſtrator, or Truſtee as aforeſaid, to be recovered in the ſame Manner as hereinbefore directed in the Caſe of ſending Slaves off the Iſland, or ſelling or diſpoſing of them without ſuch Conſent as foreſaid.

Tenants for Life, &c. deſtroying, maiming, or diſabling Slaves, ſhall pay Treble their Value.

Proviſo.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained ſhall tend or be conſtrued to extend to ender leſs effectual or valid any Mortgage or other Security already granted or hereafter to be ranted on any Negro or other Slaves in theſe Iſlands; any Thing hereinbefore contained to e contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

10 Dec. 1776.

Value of Slaves executed.

Owner of Slave killed or executed ſhall receive his Value, to be ſettled by two White Perſons, and not exceed £ 50.

IX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Perſon who ſhall ave any Slave guilty of running away, puniſhable by Death within this Act, killed in the urſuit, or that ſhall be taken, convicted, and condemned to Death for running away, the erſon or Perſons owning and entitled to ſuch Slave ſhall receive out of the Public Treaſury theſe Iſlands the full Value of the Slave ſo killed, to be ſettled by the Oaths of Two Free hite Perſons that know the Slave (if killed) to be ſworn before ſome Juſtice of the Peace theſe Iſlands, and ſuch Oath and Value to be certified by the Juſtice of Peace before whom taken, under his Hand and Seal, ſo as the ſame doth not exceed Fifty Pounds Current Money of theſe Iſlands.

10 Dec. 1776.

Carrying off Slaves.
Perſons carrying off, or attempting to carry off Slaves, to ſuffer Death.

XX. Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon or Perſons carrying off, or attempting to carry off, either of theſe Iſlands of Grenada and the Grenadines, any Slave or Slaves, without Leave of the Owner of ſuch Slave or Slaves, on Convic tion thereof, if a Free Perſon, ſhall be and is hereby declared and adjudged to be guilty o Felony, and ſhall ſuffer Death as a Felon; and if a Slave, on Conviction thereof before Tw Juſtices of the Peace, ſhall be and is hereby declared and adjudged guilty of Felony, and ſhal ſuffer Death as a Felon.

Slaves; for their Regulation, &c.

13 Oct. 1784.

An ACT to eſtabliſh regular Markets in the different Towns of this Iſland and to fix the Prices of Freſh Proviſions, and other Commodities, brought t ſuch Markets for Sale; impowering the Captain General or Commander i Chief to appoint Clerks of ſuch Markets, who are at the ſame Time to b Keepers and Inſpectors of the public Cages; impowering them to receiv and confine therein, for a limited Time, diſorderly Perſons committed b Juſtices of the Peace, alſo to apprehend and confine Negroes, or other Slave coming from the Country without Tickets; appointing the Mode of ſtampin and regulating all Weights and Meaſures in the ſaid Towns and Pariſhes; an appointing the Mode of altering the Prices of Proviſions, as Occaſion ma require.

Slaves ſelling Sugar, &c.
Slaves ſelling Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Molaſſes, Cotton, or Indigo, to be puniſhed at the Diſcretion of any Juſtice of the Peace; and if ſuch Offence be committed with the Connivance of the Owner of ſuch Slave, ſuch Owner puniſhable by a Fine, not under £. 10, or exceeding £. 50.

XVII. AND whereas the Practice of permitting Slaves to ſell Produce has, by Experience, bee found to be productive of great Miſchief, by tempting them to rob their Maſters and Neigh bours; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That after the Expiration of Six Days aft the Publication of this Act if any Negro or other Slave ſhall offer for Sale Sugar, Rum Coffee, Cocoa, Molaſſes, Cotton, or Indigo, he or ſhe ſhall, on Conviction before any Juſtic of the Peace, be ordered ſuch Puniſhment as ſuch Juſtice ſhall think proper; and if it ſhall ap pear to the ſaid Juſtice that ſuch Negro or Slave has acted under Connivance, Direction, Conſent of his or her Owner, Renter, or Employer, ſuch Juſtice is hereby authorized and r quired to commit the ſaid Offender or Offenders to Gaol, until a Sum not under Ten Pound or exceeding Fifty each, be paid to the Juſtice convicting, or the Clerk of the Market, who hereby required to give Notice hereof to the Owner, Renter, or Employer of ſuch Neg or other Slaves, in the ſame Manner as is directed with reſpect to Slaves ſelling Graſs witho Tickets, and ſhall be entitled to the ſame Fees as are therein mentioned.

or Proviſions.
Slaves offering for Sale Proviſions without Tickets from their Owners, to be committed to the Cage.

XVIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That after the Publication of t Act if any Negro or other Slave ſhall offer for Sale, in any of the Towns of the ſaid Iſland, a Proviſions of the ſaid Iſland without a Ticket from his or her Owner, Renter, or Employer, the Manager of ſuch Owner, Renter, or Employer, permitting the ſame, and ſpecifying t Duration of ſuch Permiſſion, the Clerk of ſuch Market ſhall commit him, her, or them, the public Cage, and if not claimed within Twenty-four Hours after ſuch Commitment, immediately, upon being ſooner claimed, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be carried by ſuch Clerk of Market before a Juſtice of the Peace, who ſhall endeavour to diſcover the Owner, Renter, Employer of ſuch Slave or Slaves; and if ſuch Owner, Renter, or Employer ſhall be diſ vered, the Clerk of the Market ſhall immediately give Notice thereof to ſuch Owner, Rent or Employer, who, unleſs the Juſtice find Cauſe to detain or re-commit ſuch Slave, in or to be dealt with according to Law for his ſaid Offence, ſhall be entitled to redeem him her, on Payment of the following Fees (that is to ſay) for taking-up and Commitment, Shilling and Six Pence; for Releaſe to the Owner, One Shilling and Six Pence; for Notic actually given, One Shilling per Mile for going only; for Allowance for Maintenance, N Pence per Day: And in caſe the Renters, Owners, or Employers of ſuch Slave or Slaves, a

Fees of Clerk of the Markets, for taking-up and Commitment of Slaves, &c.

ſuch Notice, ſhall neglect to redeem the ſame within Four Days after the Time of tranſmitting the ſaid Notice by the Clerk of the Market, then, but not ſooner, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Clerk of the Market to commit ſuch Slave or Slaves to the Common Gaol; and the Provoſt Marſhal is hereby required to receive ſuch Slave or Slaves, and to give the Clerk of the Market a Receipt for the Body or Bodies of ſuch Slave or Slaves, which ſhall entitle him to the aforeſaid Fee of One Shilling and Six Pence for taking-up and Commitment, and alſo thoſe Fees for Maintenance and Mile Money, if Notice has been actually given, to be paid by the Provoſt Marſhal, after he ſhall have recovered the ſame; and if the Owner, Renter, or Employer of ſuch Slave or Slaves, be not diſcovered by the Juſtice examining them, the Juſtice ſhall commit him or them to the Common Gaol of the ſaid Iſland, to be dealt with according to Law; and in caſe of ſuch Commitment to the Common Gaol, the Clerk of the Market ſhall receive from the Provoſt Marſhal a Receipt for the Body of ſuch Slave, which ſhall entitle him to receive the aforeſaid Fee of One Shilling and Six Pence, for taking-up and Commitment, and alſo for that Allowance above mentioned after the Provoſt Marſhal ſhall have received the ſame, and no other Reward or Fee of any Kind whatſoever.

Owners neglecting to redeem Slaves within Four Days after Notice given, to be ſent to the Common Gaol, and delivered to the Provoſt Marſhal, who is to pay the Clerk of the Market his Fees as aforeſaid.

XXI. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Clerks of the Markets are hereby required to take up all Negroes, or other Slaves, not reſiding or belonging to Perſons reſiding in the ſaid Towns, or who ſhall be found therein without Tickets from their Renters, Owners, or Employers, after Eight o'Clock at Night, or at any other Time, if thereto authorized, in the Town of Saint George by Three Magiſtrates, and in any other of the Towns of this Iſland by Two Magiſtrates, and ſhall commit them to the Public Cage; and in caſe they ſhould not be claimed within Twenty-four Hours after ſuch Commitment, the ſaid Clerk of the Market ſhall and is hereby required, in caſe he ſhould be able to diſcover the Owner or Owners of ſuch Slave or Slaves, to give him or them Notice thereof; and on ſuch Owners redeeming ſuch Slave or Slaves, the Clerk of the Market ſhall be entitled to the ſame Fees as hereinbefore directed in caſe of giving Notice to the Owners of Slaves being in Confinement for ſelling Proviſions without Tickets; but if ſuch Slaves ſhould not be redeemed within Four Days after the Time of tranſmitting ſuch Notice, or in caſe the Owner or Owners of ſuch Slaves cannot be diſcovered within Four Days after they are taken up, then, but not ſooner, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Clerk of the Market to commit him or them to the Common Gaol, and he ſhall receive from the Provoſt Marſhal a Receipt for the Body or Bodies of ſuch Slave or Slaves, which ſhall entitle him to the ſame Fees as hereinbefore provided in the Caſe of the Owners not being diſcovered when Slaves are brought before a Magiſtrate for ſelling Proviſions without Tickets.

Clerks of the Markets authorized to take up all Slaves coming from the Country without Tickets.

Slaves confined for ſelling Proviſions without Tickets, if not redeemed in Four Days after Notice tranſmitted to their Owners, or if known, or within Four Days after their Commitment, to be committed to the Common Gaol.

10 Dec. 1766.

XXII. And whereas it is generally known that great Abuſes and dangerous Conſequences have reſulted from a Practice of many of the Inhabitants, both in Town and Country, in ſelling Rum to Slaves, without a Permiſſion from their Owners, Renters, or Employers; for Remedy whereof, and Prevention of the ſame, Be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in Three Weeks from and after the Publication of this Act no Planter, or other Inhabitant, by himſelf, or any Slave or other Perſon for him, either in Town or Country, ſhall ſell, give, or barter Rum, or any other Spirituous Liquors, be the Quantity ever ſo ſmall, to or with any Slave, without a Permiſſion from under the Hand of the Owner, Renter, or Employer of ſuch Slave, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds Current Money of theſe Iſlands for each Offence, to be recovered before any Two Juſtices of the Peace in theſe Iſlands, as in caſe of Reward to Apprehenders of Runaway Negroes hereinbefore provided for, the ſaid Forfeiture to be applied wholly to the Uſe of the Informer.

Selling Spirits to Slaves.

£. 10 Penalty on Perſons ſelling Rum to Slaves without Permiſſion from Owner;

how recovered.

XIX. Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whatſoever Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, or Renter of any Plantation in the Country, or Houſe in any Town in theſe Iſlands, being therein or thereupon reſident, and not being abroad from his or her Plantation or Houſe, and where none ſuch is reſident on the Plantation, or in his Houſe, then if any Manager or Overſeer of ſuch Plantation, or Perſon having Charge of ſuch Houſe, being at Home, and the Maſter or Miſtreſs, Owner or Renter, happens to be abſent from Home, ſhall ſuffer any Slave or Slaves to beat any Drum or Drums, or empty Caſks or Boxes, or great Gourds, or to blow Horns, Shells, or loud Inſtruments, for the Diverſion or Entertainment of Slaves, in his or their Plantation, Houſe, or Yard, who do not ſuppreſs the ſame in One Hour after the ſame begins, knowing ſuch beating on Drums, or empty Caſks or Boxes, or great Gourds, or blowing Horns, Shells, or loud Inſtruments, actually to be, or ſhall ſuffer any Slaves belonging to other Perſons

Beating Drums, &c.

Owners, &c. of Slaves ſuffering Slaves to beat Drums, and not ſuppreſſing them in One Hour, to forfeit £. 50.

Perſons or Plantations to aſſemble on his, or her, or their Plantation, or in their Houſes and Yards, either by Day or Night, knowing ſuch Aſſembly actually to be, and thereof ſhall be convicted, ſuch Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, or Renter of a Plantation or Houſe, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money of theſe Iſlands, One Moiety thereof to the Proſecutor or Informer, and the other to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, for the public Uſes of theſe Iſlands, to be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any of the Courts of Record of this Iſland, and the Party proſecuting ſhall recover his full Coſts of Suit; and in ſuch Action, Bill, Plaint, or Information, no Eſſoign, Protection, or Wager of Law ſhall be allowed.

Carrying Fire Arms.

Negroes not having Tickets, carrying Arms out of Owners Plantation, &c. may be taken with Arms, which ſhall be forfeited.

Exception.

XIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave ſhall be taken out of the Plantation to which ſuch Slave belongs, with any Fire Arms, Cutlaſſes, Swords, Pikes, and Lances, or other hurtful Arms, not having a Ticket from the Owner or Poſſeſſor of ſuch Slave for carrying the ſame, or not being in Company, under the Direction of a White Perſon ſent along with ſuch Slave or Slaves, any Perſon or Perſons may ſeize ſuch Slave with the Arms or Weapons, or the Arms and Weapons alone, and carry ſuch Slave and Arms, or Arms only, before a Juſtice of the Peace, and the Juſtice ſhall order the Arms to be forfeited, and the ſame are hereby declared to be forfeited to the Perſon or Perſons that ſhall have ſeized the ſaid Slave or Arms; but if there was a Ticket duly given for carrying the ſaid Arms, and the ſame Ticket be loſt or was taken from the Slave, or the Slave being attendant that Day on his Maſter, then, upon Oath thereof made by the Owner, Maſter, Miſtreſs, Renter, or Overſeer, that ſuch Ticket was ſo given, the Arms ſhall be again reſtored to the Owner.

£. 50 Penalty on Perſons ſelling Arms to Negroes, without Ticket.

XIV. And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon whatſoever ſhall hereafter ſell, barter, or give to any Slave, any Fire Arms, Cutlaſſes, or offenſive Weapons, without a Ticket from the Maſter of ſuch Slave, he, ſhe, or they ſhall forfeit Fifty Pounds lawful Money of theſe Iſlands to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, for the public Uſes of theſe Iſlands, to be recovered by Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any Court of Record in theſe Iſlands.

3d November 1788.

Of Runaway Slaves.

XIX. AND whereas by the Laws now in Force Slaves running away or abſenting themſelves from the Service of their Owners or Poſſeſſors are in various Inſtances declared to be guilty of Felony, and puniſhable by Death:

All Laws which reſpect the Trial and Puniſhment of Slaves for the ſole Offence of running away, repealed.

And whereas Humanity demands that ſuch ſanguinary Laws ſhould be aboliſhed, and ſom more lenient Proviſions adopted; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That fro and after the Publication of this Act ſuch Parts of all and every Law and Laws now i Force relative to the Trial and Puniſhment of Slaves, as relates to their Trial and Puniſhme for the ſole Offence of running away, ſhall be and the ſame are hereby repealed.

Slaves guilty of running away, ſo as to deſerve exemplary Puniſhment, to be tried by Two Juſtices, and to ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as they in their Diſcretion ſhall order, not extending to Life or Limb.

XX. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in all Caſes where the Owner Poſſeſſor of any Slave or Slaves who ſhall have abſented himſelf, herſelf, or themſelves, or r away from the Service of ſuch Owner or Poſſeſſor, ſhall be of Opinion that ſuch Slave Slaves ought to be puniſhed in any other Manner, or in any higher Degree than an Owner Poſſeſſor of Slaves is hereby authorized to puniſh his Slaves, ſuch Owner or Poſſeſſor ſhall a may carry ſuch Slave or Slaves, for running away or abſenting himſelf, herſelf, or themſelv before any Two Juſtices of the Peace of that Pariſh or Town to which he, ſhe, or they b longs or belong, and the ſaid Juſtices ſhall hear and enquire into the Complaint and Cha of ſuch Owner or Poſſeſſor of ſuch Slave or Slaves, and, on Conviction before them, ſh order the Slave or Slaves convicted ſuch Puniſhment, not extending to Life or Limb, as t in their Diſcretion, according to the Length or Frequency of ſuch Abſence, or other Circu ſtances attending the ſame, ſhall think ſuch Slave or Slaves ought for ſuch Offence receive.

10 Dec. 1766.

Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Slave who ſhall preſume to ſtrike, or attempt to ſtrike, any White Perſon, under any Pretence whatſoever, unleſs in the lawful, immediate, and neceſſary Defence of his Owner or Employer's Perſon or Goods, ſhall ſuffer Death, or other corporal and proportionate Puniſhment, at the Diſcretion of Two Juſtices of the Peace.

Of various Offences. Slaves ſtriking White Perſons, &c. to ſuffer Death, or other Puniſhment.

3 Apr. 1770.

An ACT for preventing and puniſhing thoſe who ſhall wilfully fire, burn, or deſtroy any Canes, Dwelling Houſes, or any other Edifices.

Whereas many Inconveniencies and great Damages have happened to the Inhabitants of this Colony, and may ſtill continue to happen, by many idle, wandering, and ill-diſpoſed Perſons, who make it a common Uſe and Practice to wander, and with lighted Torches to go in and about Plantations of ſeveral Perſons, where Canes are growing, which may prove the Ruin of the Owners of ſuch Plantations by firing the ſame.

Preamble.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any White Man, Free Negro, Free Mulattoe, Free Muſtif or Muſtive Slave, through Negligence or Careleſsneſs ſhall fire, or cauſe to be fired, any Dwelling Houſe, Outhouſe, or other Edifice, and be convicted thereof by the Oath of One Witneſs, before One Juſtice of the Peace, if a White Man, he ſhall forfeit Twenty Pounds, to be paid to the Treaſurer of this Iſland to be diſtributed amongſt the Sufferers by ſuch Fire; and if he ſhall not pay the ſame immediately on Demand of the Treaſurer, he ſhall be committed by the ſaid Juſtice to the Common Gaol, there to remain for Three Months; but if a Free Negro, Mulattoe, Muſtif, or Slave, he, ſhe, or they ſhall receive ſuch public Corporal Puniſhment as the Juſtice ſhall think fit and adjudge.

Any White Man firing any Houſe, to forfeit £. 20.

V. And in caſe any Mulattoe, Muſtif or Muſtive Indian or Negro, ſhall from and after the Day of the Publication of this Act preſume to make, uſe, throw, or fire off any Squib, Serpent, Rocket, or other Fire Work, within the ſaid Town, or any of the Pariſhes of this Iſland, then every Conſtable, or any other Perſon in this Iſland, ſhall be and are hereby directed and required immediately to apprehend and take up ſuch Mulattoe, Muſtif or Muſtive Indian or Negro, ſo offending, and him, her, or them, when ſo apprehended, to carry before the next Magiſtrate, who is hereby required and directed to order ſuch Offender to be whipped at the moſt public Place in the reſpective Pariſhes, on the bare Back, at his Diſcretion.

If a Mulattoe, &c. throw Squibs, &c. to be publicly whipped.

VIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Negroes or Mulattoes, whether free or Slaves, who ſhall be found cutting Canes, Plantains, or other Produce, ſhall be puniſhed by a Number of Laſhes, at the Diſcretion of a Juſtice of Peace in the Neighbourhood: Provided always, that the ſaid Negro or Mulattoe ſo offending be carried before ſuch Juſtice of the Peace within Forty-eight Hours after committing ſaid Offence, and that the Puniſhment ordained by the ſaid Juſtice of the Peace be inflicted on ſaid Offender within Twenty-four Hours after being convicted before ſuch Juſtice of the Peace.

Negroes or Mulattoes, whether free or not, found cutting Canes, Plantains, &c. to be puniſhed by Laſhes. Proviſo.

10 Dec. 1766.

XI. And be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Slaves liable by virtue of this Act, ſhall be tried and adjudged by any Two Juſtices of the Peace, and where condemned to Death ſhall be appraiſed in like Manner, by the ſaid Two Juſtices; and if the Juſtices before whom the Negroes are tried cannot agree in their Judgment, then they may and ſhall immediately call a Third Juſtice of the Peace to their Aſſiſtance, and the Caſe ſhall be determined by the Agreement of any Two of them; and in all Trials of Slaves, the Juſtice or Juſtices ſhall and may hear the Evidence of any other Slave, and give ſuch Credit thereto as the Juſtice or Juſtices ſhall think in Conſcience it deſerves.

Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon. Slaves condemned to Death by any Two Juſtices, to be appraiſed by the ſame.

13 Oct. 1784.

The Clerks of Markets to ſuperintend the Chaſtiſement of Slaves, in conſequence of Juſtices Sentences, and to take Care of the Slaves during their Confinement, and to receive a Fee of 1s. 6d. for each Slave they ſhall cauſe to be chaſtiſed.

XXV. And whereas it is neceſſary that the Puniſhment and Chaſtiſement of Slaves in purſuance of the Sentence of One or more Magiſtrates, whether for Offences within this Act, or any other Act or Acts, ſhould be inflicted under the Direction of a prudent and diſcreet Perſon; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in each of the aforeſaid Towns in this Iſland the Superintendance of the Chaſtiſement of all ſuch Negroes and other Slaves, in purſuance of Sentences of Magiſtrates, ſhall be annexed to the Office of Clerk of the Market of the ſaid reſpective Towns, each of which Clerks ſhall provide a proper Perſon or Perſons at his own Expence to inflict the ſaid Puniſhment, and to keep and take Care of the Negroes and other Slaves during their Confinement in the Cage; and the ſaid Clerks of the Markets are hereby impowered to deduct out of the Forfeitures One Shilling and Six Pence, for cauſing any Slave to be chaſtiſed by Order of a Magiſtrate; and to receive the like Sum for cauſing any Slave to be chaſtiſed by Order of the Owner, Renter, or Employer of ſuch Slave or Slaves, from the Perſon giving ſuch Order.

27th April, 1786.

An ACT for the more effectual Trial and Puniſhment of Criminal Slaves.

Preamble.

Whereas the Laws at preſent in Force in theſe Iſlands have been found defective in many Reſpects, in regard to the Trial and Puniſhment of Criminal Slaves; for Remedy whereof, we, Your Majeſty's moſt loyal and obedient Subjects, the Honourable William Lucas, Preſident and Commander in Chief of theſe Your Majeſty's Iſlands of Grenada, and ſuch of the Iſlands commonly called The Grenadines, as lie to the Southward of the Iſland of Cariacou, including that Iſland, the Honourable the Members of Your Majeſty's Council, and the Repreſentatives of the People of the ſaid Iſlands, in General Aſſembly convened, pray Your Moſt Excellent Majeſty, That it may be Enacted and Ordained:

Juſtices of the Peace, upon Complaint made, to iſſue their Warrant againſt Offenders, and if ſuch Complaint appears well-founded, to commit the Offenders to Priſon.

I. And be it, and it is Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That, upon Complaint made to any One of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace within theſe Iſlands, of any heinous and grievous Crime, or felonious Act or Acts committed or done by any Slave or Slaves, the ſaid Juſtice ſhall iſſue his Warrant for apprehending the Offender or Offenders, and alſo ſummon all Perſons or Slaves that can give Evidence therein to appear before him; and if upon Examination it appeareth probable that the Slave or Slaves ſo apprehended is or are guilty, he ſhall forthwith commit him, her, or them to Priſon, and alſo within Ten Days after ſuch Commitment ſhall certify to the Two next Juſtices of the Peace, One of whom to be of the Quorum (if he be not of the Quorum himſelf) the Cauſe of ſuch Apprehenſion, and to require them, by virtue of this Act, and they are upon Certification hereby required, to aſſociate themſelves with him; and they ſo aſſociated are hereby required and impowered to try the ſaid Offender or Offenders, within Ten Days after the ſaid Certification, at ſuch Place as they ſhall appoint, and cauſe the Offender or Offenders, and Evidences, to come before them; and if the ſaid Juſtices, One whereof being of the Quorum, upon hearing the Matter, ſhall adjudge the Criminal or Criminals guilty of the Offence complained of, the ſaid Juſtices ſhall give Sentence of Death, or ſuch other Puniſhment as the Crime deſerveth, and forthwith, by their Warrant, cauſe immediate Execution, in Capital Caſes, to be done by ſuch Slave or Slaves as the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, ſhall appoint, and in other Caſes by ſuch Slave or Slaves as the Clerk of the neareſt Market ſhall appoint, in ſuch Manner as ſuch Juſtices ſhall think fit.

Three Juſtices, One of whom being of the Quorum, impowered to try all Offenders, and if found guilty, to paſs Sentence of Death, or ſuch other Puniſhment as they ſhall judge proper.

And whereas it muſt tend greatly to the public Peace and Tranquillity, if the executive Part of the Law be rendered more prompt and ſummary in Caſes where the Offences are not of a felonious Nature, and triable before Three Juſtices, as hereinbefore mentioned.

Slaves guilty of Offences, which by the Laws of England would only amount to Petty Larceny, or guilty of other Offences particularly ſpecified in this Act, to be tried by One Juſtice.

II. Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave or Slaves ſhall perſonally inſult, abuſe, or threaten, or in any Manner contemptuouſly treat any White or Free Perſon, or ſhall harbour, receive, and conceal any Slave or Slaves, knowing that ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall have run away, or abſented his, her, or themſelves from his, her, or their Maſter, Renter, or Employer's Service; or if any Slave or Slaves ſhall carry a Cutlaſs, or other ſharp-edged or ſharp-pointed Weapon, or a Stick with a Knot or Knots, or pointed with a Nail or Ferril, or any other offenſive Weapon, except ſuch Slave or Slaves be actually ſent in Purſuit of a runaway Slave or Slaves, under the Order and Direction of a free Perſon duly authorized for that Purpoſe, or ſhall be attending upon his Maſter or the Manager, or ſome other White Perſon

employed

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employed upon the Plantation, or doing the neceſſary Buſineſs of the Plantation, without a Ticket from the Owner, Manager, or other Perſon having the Care of ſuch Plantation; or ſhall be found gaming, beating Drums, blowing Shells, or other loud Inſtruments, at improper Hours, or fighting, or ſhall draw a Knife upon his Opponent, or ſhall be guilty of any Crime which by the Laws of England would be deemed Petty Larceny, ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be puniſhable for any ſuch Offence, at the Diſcretion of any One Juſtice of the Peace, who is hereby authorized and impowered to take Cognizance of the ſame, and to inflict ſuch Puniſhment as he ſhall judge adequate to the Offence.

III. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Matters whatſoever done by any Judge or Magiſtrate, or other Officer of Juſtice, or by the Provoſt Marſhal, or Deputy Provoſt Marſhal, under and by virtue of an Act, intituled, "An Act for the better Government "of Slaves, and for the more ſpeedy and effectual Suppreſſion of Runaway Slaves," ſhall be deemed and taken, and the ſame is hereby declared to be legal, valid, and effectual Acts; and no ſuch Officer ſhall be called in queſtion, or liable to be executed and proſecuted for any ſuch Matter by him done as aforeſaid.

All Matters done by virtue of an Act, intituled, "An Act "for the better Government of Slaves, "&c." declared to be legal, valid, and effectual Acts.

IV. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That this Act ſhall be and continue in Force for Two whole Years from the Day of the Publication thereof, and from thence till the End of the next Seſſion of the Legiſlature, or until ſome further or other Proviſions are made for carrying into Execution the Purpoſes intended to be obtained by this Act.

Duration of the Act limited to Two Years, or until other Proviſions are made to anſwer the Purpoſes of this Act.

Slaves; for their Protection, &c.

10 Dec. 1766.

Of the Proviſion Ground allowed to Slaves.

XVI. AND whereas there is great Reaſon to apprehend, that one great Cauſe of many Negroes abſenting themſelves from the Service of their Owners or Employers, is the Scarcity of Ground Proviſions in the reſpective Plantations of theſe Iſlands; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Juſtices of the Peace in the ſeveral and reſpective Pariſhes of theſe Iſlands, or any Two of them, ſhall, Twice in every Year, iſſue an Order directed to Four of the Inhabitants, being Freeholders of each of the ſaid Pariſhes, to inſpect the Proviſion Ground of the ſaid Plantations, and to report upon Oath their Opinion of the Sufficiency or Inſufficiency of the Ground Proviſions on the ſaid Plantation, for the Support and Maintenance of the Negro Slaves belonging thereto; and the ſeveral Perſons whom the ſaid Order ſhall be directed to are hereby authorized and required to enter upon the ſaid Plantations reſpectively, and examine the ſaid Proviſion Ground, and within Forty Days to make a Return on the ſaid Order to the ſaid Juſtices, with their Opinion of the Sufficiency or Inſufficiency of the ſaid Ground Proviſions for the Support and Maintenance of the ſaid Negroes belonging to each Plantation reſpectively; and if it ſhall, upon ſuch Return, appear to the Juſtices that ſuch Ground Proviſions are inſufficient for the Support and Maintenance of the Negroes and Slaves belonging to any Plantation, then ſuch Juſtices ſhall iſſue their Warrant, directed to any Conſtable, to bring the Manager, Overſeer, Book-Keeper, or other Free Servant employed thereupon, or as many of them as may be neceſſary, before them, and if no Manager, Overſeer, Book-Keeper, or other Free Servant on ſuch Plantation, then the Owner or Renter, or other Free Perſon having the Direction thereof, and ſhall on Oath examine them how the Negroes and Slaves are fed, ſupported, and maintained; and if upon ſuch Enquiry it ſhall appear that ſuch Negroes or Slaves are not properly fed, ſupported, and maintained, ſuch Owner, Renter, or Poſſeſſor, ſhall forfeit Ten Shillings Currency for each Negro or Slave on the Plantation of ſuch Owner and Renter, to the Uſe of His Majeſty, to be paid into the Hands of the Treaſurer for the public Uſes of the ſaid Iſlands, and to be recovered in any Court of Record in theſe Iſlands, by Bill, Plaint, or Information, in which the Certificate of the ſaid Juſtices reciting the Order to, and the Report and Opinion of the Inſpectors, that ſuch Owner, Renter, or other Perſon having the Direction and Management of ſuch Plantation, was on ſuch a Day convicted as aforeſaid, ſhall be ſufficient Evidence whereon to recover the ſaid Forfeiture.

Proviſion Ground to be inſpected Twice every Year by Four Freeholders appointed by the Juſtices of each Pariſh, who are to make a Return in Forty Days, &c.

Owner, &c. of Negroes not properly fed, to forfeit 10s. each;

how to be recovered.

Provided always, That if ſuch Owner, Renter, or other Perſon, having the Charge, Direction, or Management of ſuch Plantation, ſhall be able to give ſuch Reaſons as the ſaid Juſtices ſhall think good and ſufficient for the Want of ſuch Proviſions, and their Failure to feed

Proviſo.

Of the Proviſion Ground allowed to Slaves.—When Slaves to be puniſhed by the Owner; when in a Courſe of Juſtice.

feed the ſaid Negroes properly, that then and in every ſuch Caſe the Penalty or Forfeiture aforeſaid ſhall not be incurred, and ſuch Owner, Renter, or other Perſon ſhall be diſmiſſed; and the Freeholders refuſing or neglecting to execute ſuch Order, and make ſuch Inſpection of the ſaid Proviſion Grounds, and the Return on the ſaid Order, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds each, to be recovered and applied in Manner as hereinbefore directed.

Freeholders refuſing to act, to forfeit 50l. each.

3d November 1788.

An ACT for the better Protection, and for promoting the Encreaſe and Population of Slaves; and for repealing the Firſt, Second, and Third Clauſes of an Act, intituled, "An Act to prevent the further Encreaſe of Free Negroes and "Mulattoes," and ſuch Part of all and every Law and Laws now in Force relative to the Trial and Puniſhment of Slaves, as relate to their Trial and Puniſhment for the ſole Offence of running away, and for ſubſtituting another Mode of Trial and Puniſhment in lieu thereof; and for appointing Guardians for carrying this Act into Execution.

I. Whereas the Laws heretofore made for the Protection of Slaves have been found inſufficient:

And whereas Humanity, and the Intereſt of the Colony, require that ſalutary and adequate Regulations and Proviſions ſhould be adopted, for rendering their Servitude as limited and eaſy as poſſible, and for promoting the Encreaſe of their Population, as the moſt likely Means of removing, in the Courſe of Time, the Neceſſity of further Importations of Negroes from Africa:

And whereas theſe deſirable Ends cannot be ſo effectually obtained as by preſcribing reaſonable Bounds to the Power of Maſters and others having the Charge of Slaves, by compelling them ſufficiently and properly to lodge, feed, clothe, and maintain them, by introducing them to the Knowledge of the Chriſtian Religion, and affording them Opportunity of Improvement in Morality, and by inducing them to regular Marriage, and when married protecting them in their Conjugal Rights:

When Slaves to be puniſhed by the Owner.

No Proprietor of Slaves, or the Repreſentative of any ſuch Proprietor, permitted to inflict upon any Slave other Corporal Puniſhment than that of Impriſonment in a wholeſome Place of Confinement, and Whipping, not to exceed Thirty-nine Laſhes for any One Offence; nor any Perſon employed under the Proprietor, or his Attorney reſiding upon the Eſtate, to inflict more than Twelve Laſhes for any One Offence.

Be it therefore Enacted by his Excellency Edward Mathew, Eſquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief of theſe His Majeſty's Iſlands of Grenada, and ſuch of the Grenadines as lie to the Southward of the Iſland of Carriacou, including that Iſland, the Honourable the Members of His Majeſty's Council for the ſaid Iſlands, and the Repreſentatives of the People of the ſame, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the Publication of this Act it ſhall not be lawful for any Proprietor of a Slave or Slaves, nor for the Attorney of ſuch Proprietor in his Abſence, nor for the Manager, Overſeer, or other Free Perſon having the Management and Direction of ſuch Slave or Slaves in the Abſence of the Proprietor, and where there is no Attorney reſident, to inflict or cauſe or knowingly ſuffer to be inflicted on any Slave any Corporal Puniſhment, other than Impriſonment in a proper and wholeſome Place of Confinement, and Whipping, not to exceed Thirty-nine Laſhes for any One Crime, Offence, or Fault, which by him or her may be committed; and that in all Caſes where either the Proprietor is reſident on the Eſtate, or if abſent has an Attorney reſident on the Eſtate, it ſhall not be lawful for any Manager, Overſeer, or Free Perſon employed under ſuch Proprietor or Attorney, to inflict, or cauſe or knowingly ſuffer to be inflicted, on any ſuch Slave any Corporal Puniſhment, other than Confinement in a proper Place, and Whipping, not to exceed Twelve Laſhes for any One Crime, Fault, or Offence, which by him or her may be committed.

When in a Courſe of Juſtice.

In all Caſes where the Offence committed ſhall appear to the Proprietor or his Repreſentative to be of ſuch a Degree of Enormity as to deſerve more exemplary Puniſhment, the ſame ſhall be examined into by Two Juſtices of the Peace, who are to determine ſuch Puniſhment, not extending to Life or Limb, as they in their Diſcretion ſhall think the Crime deſerves.

Provided always, That in all Caſes where the Proprietor, or other Perſon having Charge of any ſuch Slave, ſhall conceive the Fault committed (although by Law not cognizable by Juſtices of the Peace) to be of ſuch Enormity as to deſerve more exemplary Puniſhment than is hereinbefore allowed to be inflicted, it ſhall and may be lawful for him to cauſe ſuch offending Slave to be carried before any Two Juſtices of the Peace, and any Two Juſtices are hereby authorized to hear and examine into every ſuch Complaint, and to direct ſuch corporal Puniſhment, not extending to Life or Limb, as the Offence ſhall in their Diſcretion merit; after which Puniſhment, inflicted by Order of the Juſtices as aforeſaid, no further or other Puniſhment whatſoever ſhall be inflicted on the Slave for the ſame Offence, by any Perſon or Perſons whomſoever, on Pain of being proceeded againſt in the ſame Manner as if ſuch Perſon had exceeded the Puniſhment hereinbefore limited.

When Slaves to be puniſhed in a Courſe of Juſtice.—Hours of working.—Houſes, Grounds, &c. for Slaves.—Clothing.

II. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that if any Proprietor, Attorney, Manager, or Overſeer, or other Free Perſon employed as aforeſaid, do and ſhall, on any Pretence whatſoever, take upon himſelf or herſelf to inflict or cauſe to be inflicted on ſuch Slave or Slaves as aforeſaid any heavier, greater, or other Kind of Corporal Puniſhment than thoſe which are hereinbefore in that Reſpect limited and preſcribed, every ſuch Proprietor, Attorney, Manager, Overſeer, or other Free Perſon employed as aforeſaid, ſhall and may, for every ſuch Offence, be proceeded againſt at the Grand Seſſions, by Preſentment, Information, or Indictment, in the ſame Manner as if the Offence were committed againſt a Free Perſon, and if found guilty ſhall be puniſhed by Fine and Impriſonment, or either of them, at the Diſcretion of the Juſtices.

Perſons inflicting upon Slaves greater or other Kinds of Corporal Puniſhment than thoſe hereinbefore preſcribed, to be proſecuted at the Grand Seſſions, and puniſhable by Fine and Impriſonment, at the Diſcretion of the Juſtices.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall not be lawful to or for the Proprietor, Owner, or Poſſeſſor of any Plantation or Eſtate, or any Perſon or Perſons employed by or under ſuch Owner, Proprietor, or Poſſeſſor (except in the Act of manufacturing ſuch Species of Produce as neceſſarily require Night or extra Labour) to call out, or compel or oblige any Slave attached to or upon ſuch Plantation or Eſtate, to leave his or her Houſe to work in the Field, or at his Trade, until Day-break, or to work during the Time and Times of Breakfaſting and Dining, for the Firſt of which ſuch Slave ſhall be allowed One Half Hour in the Morning, and for the latter of which he ſhall be allowed Two Hours, to wit, from Noon to Two o'Clock in the Afternoon; nor to compel any ſuch Slaves to work after Sun-ſet, except in the Carriage of One Bundle of Graſs from the Field to the Stable, or other Place where the ſame is to be conſumed, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds Current Money, for every Offence, to be recovered, paid, and applied in Manner hereinafter directed.

Hours of working.

Slaves not to be compelled, except in the Act of manufacturing ſuch Species of Produce as require Night or extra Labour, to leave their Houſes to work in the Field, or at their Trade, until Day-break, nor at the Times of Breakfaſt and Dining, for the firſt of which they are to be allowed Half an Hour in the Morning, and for the latter from Noon to Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, nor after Sun-ſet, except in carrying a Bundle of Graſs from the Field to the Stable.

IV. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That immediately, and from Time to Time, and at all Times after the Publication of this Act, every Proprietor, Owner, and Poſſeſſor of any Plantation or Eſtate, ſhall provide for the Sick a good and wholeſome Hoſpital, with proper Attendants, and ſhall provide for and allow to at leaſt every Head of a Family of Slaves thereunto attached, One good and comfortable Houſe, built in a healthy Situation, with a Cabane or Bed to ſleep upon, raiſed at leaſt a Foot from the Ground, and ſhall alſo allot and appoint for every Slave (Domeſtics excepted) above the Age of Fourteen Years, as and for his or her proper Ground, ſuch a Quantity or Portion of the Land of the Plantation or Eſtate to which he or ſhe may be attached, or of ſuch other contiguous Lands as ſhall be approved by the Guardians, as ſufficiently near and convenient for the Negro's Proviſion Ground, as in the Eſtimation of the Guardians of Slaves, to be appointed in Manner as hereinafter mentioned for that Pariſh wherein ſuch Plantation or Eſtate ſhall be ſituate, or the major Part of them, ſhall be deemed ſufficient, when under proper Cultivation, to produce ſuch a Quantity of Ground Proviſions, as with the ordinary Allowance of Salt Proviſions (of the Quantity of which ſuch Guardians are to judge) will be compleatly adequate to the Maintenance and Support of ſuch Slave; and ſhall allow every ſuch Slave from Noon, in ſome One Day of every Week, or One whole Day in a Fortnight (except in the Time of Crop) for the Purpoſe of working and cultivating his or her Grounds; which ſaid Grounds once allotted ſhall not be exchanged or taken away from the Slave, without his or her Conſent by him or her expreſſed to the Guardians of the Diſtrict, whilſt ſuch Slave ſhall remain on the Eſtate, to which ſuch Land ſo allotted to him or her, belongs, except in Manner and upon the Terms next hereinafter mentioned.

Houſes, Grounds, &c. for Slaves.

Upon every Plantation or Eſtate, a good and wholeſome Hoſpital to be provided, with proper Attendants, and alſo a good and comfortable Houſe, built in a healthy Situation, for the Head of each Family of Slaves.

Every Slave above the Age of Fourteen to be allowed ſuch Quantity of Land for his own Uſe, as the Guardians ſhall deem ſufficient to produce ſuch a Quantity of Ground Proviſions as, with the ordinary Allowance of Salt Proviſions, will be compleatly adequate to the Maintenance of ſuch Slave, who is to be allowed from Noon in ſome Day of every Week, or One whole Day in a Fortnight (except in Time of Crop) to cultivate ſuch Land; which Grounds ſo allotted ſhall not be taken away or exchanged, without the Conſent of the Slave;

Provided always, That if the Perſon having the Charge of any Plantation ſhall find it neceſſary or expedient to change the Proviſion Grounds allotted to the Slaves of ſuch Plantation, and ſuch Conſent of the Slaves ſhall not be expreſſed as aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful for any ſuch Perſon to allot other ſufficient Grounds for this Purpoſe, and to call on the Guardians of the Diſtrict to examine and approve of the Quantity, Quality, and Situation of ſuch propoſed new Proviſion Grounds; and if the ſaid Guardians, or a Majority of them, ſhall approve of ſuch new Proviſion Grounds, then and in every ſuch Caſe, from and after the Expiration of Twelve Calendar Months after ſuch Approbation and new Allotment as aforeſaid, or ſuch longer Period, according to the Seaſon of the Year, as the Guardians ſhall judge neceſſary to enable the Negroes to put ſuch new Grounds into proper Cultivation, but not ſooner, or otherwiſe, it ſhall and may be lawful for any ſuch Perſon to take in and put into Cultivation Grounds ſo firſt allotted for the Uſe of the Negroes.

unleſs where it may be found neceſſary, and to change ſuch Grounds, the ſame may be done, with the Conſent and Approbation of the Guardians, allowing at leaſt 12 Months to put ſuch new Grounds into Cultivation.

V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every ſuch Proprietor, Owner, or Poſſeſſor as aforeſaid, ſhall alſo Annually allow and give to every Man Slave above the Age of Fifteen a Suit of Cloaths, conſiſting of a Hat, Jacket, Shirt (or in lieu of a Jacket an additional Shirt) Trowſers, and Blankets; and to every Female Slave above the Age of Thirteen

Clothing.

Men Slaves above the Age of Fifteen to be allowed Annually a Hat, Jacket, Shirt, Trowſers, and a

Freeholders refuſing to act, to forfeit 50l. each.

feed the ſaid Negroes properly, that then and in every ſuch Caſe the Penalty or Forfeiture aforeſaid ſhall not be incurred, and ſuch Owner, Renter, or other Perſon ſhall be diſmiſſed; and the Freeholders refuſing or neglecting to execute ſuch Order, and make ſuch Inſpection of the ſaid Proviſion Grounds, and the Return on the ſaid Order, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds each, to be recovered and applied in Manner as hereinbefore directed.

3d November 1788.

An ACT for the better Protection, and for promoting the Encreaſe and Population of Slaves; and for repealing the Firſt, Second, and Third Clauſes of an Act, intituled, "An Act to prevent the further Encreaſe of Free Negroes and "Mulattoes," and ſuch Part of all and every Law and Laws now in Force relative to the Trial and Puniſhment of Slaves, as relate to their Trial and Puniſhment for the ſole Offence of running away, and for ſubſtituting another Mode of Trial and Puniſhment in lieu thereof; and for appointing Guardians for carrying this Act into Execution.

I. Whereas the Laws heretofore made for the Protection of Slaves have been found inſufficient:

And whereas Humanity, and the Intereſt of the Colony, require that ſalutary and adequate Regulations and Proviſions ſhould be adopted, for rendering their Servitude as limited and eaſy as poſſible, and for promoting the Encreaſe of their Population, as the moſt likely Means of removing, in the Courſe of Time, the Neceſſity of further Importations of Negroes from Africa:

And whereas theſe deſirable Ends cannot be ſo effectually obtained as by preſcribing reaſonable Bounds to the Power of Maſters and others having the Charge of Slaves, by compelling them ſufficiently and properly to lodge, feed, clothe, and maintain them, by introducing them to the Knowledge of the Chriſtian Religion, and affording them Opportunity of Improvement in Morality, and by inducing them to regular Marriage, and when married protecting them in their Conjugal Rights:

When Slaves to be puniſhed by the Owner.

No Proprietor of Slaves, or the Repreſentative of any ſuch Proprietor, permitted to inflict upon any Slave other Corporal Puniſhment than that of Impriſonment in a wholeſome Place of Confinement, and Whipping, not to exceed Thirty-nine Laſhes for any One Offence; nor any Perſon employed under the Proprietor, or his Attorney reſiding upon the Eſtate, to inflict more than Twelve Laſhes for any One Offence.

Be it therefore Enacted by his Excellency Edward Mathew, Eſquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief of theſe His Majeſty's Iſlands of Grenada, and ſuch of the Grenadines as lie to the Southward of the Iſland of Carriacou, including that Iſland, the Honourable the Members of His Majeſty's Council for the ſaid Iſlands, and the Repreſentatives of the People of the ſame, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the Publication of this Act it ſhall not be lawful for any Proprietor of a Slave or Slaves, nor for the Attorney of ſuch Proprietor in his Abſence, nor for the Manager, Overſeer, or other Free Perſon having the Management and Direction of ſuch Slave or Slaves in the Abſence of the Proprietor, and where there is no Attorney reſident, to inflict or cauſe or knowingly ſuffer to be inflicted on any Slave any Corporal Puniſhment, other than Impriſonment in a proper and wholeſome Place of Confinement, and Whipping, not to exceed Thirty-nine Laſhes for any One Crime, Offence, or Fault, which by him or her may be committed; and that in all Caſes where either the Proprietor is reſident on the Eſtate, or if abſent has an Attorney reſident on the Eſtate, it ſhall not be lawful for any Manager, Overſeer, or Free Perſon employed under ſuch Proprietor or Attorney, to inflict, or cauſe or knowingly ſuffer to be inflicted, on any ſuch Slave any Corporal Puniſhment, other than Confinement in a proper Place, and Whipping, not to exceed Twelve Laſhes for any One Crime, Fault, or Offence, which by him or her may be committed.

When in a Courſe of Juſtice.

In all Caſes where the Offence committed ſhall appear to the Proprietor or his Repreſentative to be of ſuch a Degree of Enormity as to deſerve more exemplary Puniſhment, the ſame ſhall be examined into by Two Juſtices of the Peace, who are to determine ſuch Puniſhment, not extending to Life or Limb, as they in their Diſcretion ſhall think the Crime deſerves.

Provided always, That in all Caſes where the Proprietor, or other Perſon having Charge of any ſuch Slave, ſhall conceive the Fault committed (although by Law not cognizable by Juſtices of the Peace) to be of ſuch Enormity as to deſerve more exemplary Puniſhment than is hereinbefore allowed to be inflicted, it ſhall and may be lawful for him to cauſe ſuch offending Slave to be carried before any Two Juſtices of the Peace, and any Two Juſtices are hereby authorized to hear and examine into every ſuch Complaint, and to direct ſuch corporal Puniſhment, not extending to Life or Limb, as the Offence ſhall in their Diſcretion merit; after which Puniſhment, inflicted by Order of the Juſtices as aforeſaid, no further or other Puniſhment whatſoever ſhall be inflicted on the Slave for the ſame Offence, by any Perſon or Perſons whomſoever, on Pain of being proceeded againſt in the ſame Manner as if ſuch Perſon had exceeded the Puniſhment hereinbefore limited.

When Slaves to be puniſhed in a Courſe of Juſtice.—Hours of working.—Houſes, Grounds, &c. for Slaves.—Clothing.

II. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that if any Proprietor, Attorney, Manager, or Overſeer, or other Free Perſon employed as aforeſaid, do and ſhall, on any Pretence whatſoever, take upon himſelf or herſelf to inflict or cauſe to be inflicted on ſuch Slave or Slaves as aforeſaid any heavier, greater, or other Kind of Corporal Puniſhment than thoſe which are hereinbefore in that Reſpect limited and preſcribed, every ſuch Proprietor, Attorney, Manager, Overſeer, or other Free Perſon employed as aforeſaid, ſhall and may, for every ſuch Offence, be proceeded againſt at the Grand Seſſions, by Preſentment, Information, or Indictment, in the ſame Manner as if the Offence were committed againſt a Free Perſon, and if found guilty ſhall be puniſhed by Fine and Impriſonment, or either of them, at the Diſcretion of the Juſtices.

Perſons inflicting upon Slaves greater or other Kinds of Corporal Puniſhment than thoſe hereinbefore preſcribed, to be proſecuted at the Grand Seſſions, and puniſhable by Fine and Impriſonment, at the Diſcretion of the Juſtices.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall not be lawful to or for the Proprietor, Owner, or Poſſeſſor of any Plantation or Eſtate, or any Perſon or Perſons employed by or under ſuch Owner, Proprietor, or Poſſeſſor (except in the Act of manufacturing ſuch Species of Produce as neceſſarily require Night or extra Labour) to call out, or compel or oblige any Slave attached to or upon ſuch Plantation or Eſtate, to leave his or her Houſe to work in the Field, or at his Trade, until Day-break, or to work during the Time and Times of Breakfaſting and Dining, for the Firſt of which ſuch Slave ſhall be allowed One Half Hour in the Morning, and for the latter of which he ſhall be allowed Two Hours, to wit, from Noon to Two o'Clock in the Afternoon; nor to compel any ſuch Slaves to work after Sun-ſet, except in the Carriage of One Bundle of Graſs from the Field to the Stable, or other Place where the ſame is to be conſumed, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds Current Money, for every Offence, to be recovered, paid, and applied in Manner hereinafter directed.

Hours of working.

Slaves not to be compelled, except in the Act of manufacturing ſuch Species of Produce as require Night or extra Labour, to leave their Houſes to work in the Field, or at their Trade, until Day-break, nor at the Times of Breakfaſt and Dining, for the firſt of which they are to be allowed Half an Hour in the Morning, and for the latter from Noon to Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, nor after Sun-ſet, except in carrying a Bundle of Graſs from the Field to the Stable.

IV. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That immediately, and from Time to Time, and at all Times after the Publication of this Act, every Proprietor, Owner, and Poſſeſſor of any Plantation or Eſtate, ſhall provide for the Sick a good and wholeſome Hoſpital, with proper Attendants, and ſhall provide for and allow to at leaſt every Head of a Family of Slaves thereunto attached, One good and comfortable Houſe, built in a healthy Situation, with a Cabane or Bed to ſleep upon, raiſed at leaſt a Foot from the Ground, and ſhall alſo allot and appoint for every Slave (Domeſtics excepted) above the Age of Fourteen Years, as and for his or her proper Ground, ſuch a Quantity or Portion of the Land of the Plantation or Eſtate to which he or ſhe may be attached, or of ſuch other contiguous Lands as ſhall be approved by the Guardians, as ſufficiently near and convenient for the Negro's Proviſion Ground, as in the Eſtimation of the Guardians of Slaves, to be appointed in Manner as hereinafter mentioned for that Pariſh wherein ſuch Plantation or Eſtate ſhall be ſituate, or the major Part of them, ſhall be deemed ſufficient, when under proper Cultivation, to produce ſuch a Quantity of Ground Proviſions, as with the ordinary Allowance of Salt Proviſions (of the Quantity of which ſuch Guardians are to judge) will be compleatly adequate to the Maintenance and Support of ſuch Slave; and ſhall allow every ſuch Slave from Noon, in ſome One Day of every Week, or One whole Day in a Fortnight (except in the Time of Crop) for the Purpoſe of working and cultivating his or her Grounds; which ſaid Grounds once allotted ſhall not be exchanged or taken away from the Slave, without his or her Conſent by him or her expreſſed to the Guardians of the Diſtrict, whilſt ſuch Slave ſhall remain on the Eſtate, to which ſuch Land ſo allotted to him or her, belongs, except in Manner and upon the Terms next hereinafter mentioned.

Houſes, Grounds, &c. for Slaves.

Upon every Plantation or Eſtate, a good and wholeſome Hoſpital to be provided, with proper Attendants, and alſo a good and comfortable Houſe, built in a healthy Situation, for the Head of each Family of Slaves.

Every Slave above the Age of Fourteen to be allowed ſuch Quantity of Land for his own Uſe, as the Guardians ſhall deem ſufficient to produce ſuch a Quantity of Ground Proviſions as, with the ordinary Allowance of Salt Proviſions, will be compleatly adequate to the Maintenance of ſuch Slave, who is to be allowed from Noon in ſome Day of every Week, or One whole Day in a Fortnight (except in Time of Crop) to cultivate ſuch Land; which Grounds ſo allotted ſhall not be taken away or exchanged, without the Conſent of the Slave;

Provided always, That if the Perſon having the Charge of any Plantation ſhall find it neceſſary or expedient to change the Proviſion Grounds allotted to the Slaves of ſuch Plantation, and ſuch Conſent of the Slaves ſhall not be expreſſed as aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful for any ſuch Perſon to allot other ſufficient Grounds for this Purpoſe, and to call on the Guardians of the Diſtrict to examine and approve of the Quantity, Quality, and Situation of ſuch propoſed new Proviſion Grounds; and if the ſaid Guardians, or a Majority of them, ſhall approve of ſuch new Proviſion Grounds, then and in every ſuch Caſe, from and after the Expiration of Twelve Calendar Months after ſuch Approbation and new Allotment as aforeſaid, or ſuch longer Period, according to the Seaſon of the Year, as the Guardians ſhall judge neceſſary to enable the Negroes to put ſuch new Grounds into proper Cultivation, but not ſooner, or otherwiſe, it ſhall and may be lawful for any ſuch Perſon to take in and put into Cultivation Grounds ſo firſt allotted for the Uſe of the Negroes.

unleſs where it may be found neceſſary, and to change ſuch Grounds, the ſame may be done, with the Conſent and Approbation of the Guardians, allowing at leaſt 12 Months to put ſuch new Grounds into Cultivation.

V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every ſuch Proprietor, Owner, or Poſſeſſor as aforeſaid, ſhall alſo Annually allow and give to every Man Slave above the Age of Fifteen a Suit of Cloaths, conſiſting of a Hat, Jacket, Shirt (or in lieu of a Jacket an additional Shirt) Trowſers, and Blankets; and to every Female Slave above the Age of Thirteen

Clothing.

Men Slaves above the Age of Fifteen to be allowed Annually a Hat, Jacket, Shirt, Trowſers, and a

Blanket, or in lieu of a Jacket an additional Shirt; Women Slaves to be allowed a Hat, Jacket, Shift, Petticoat, Blanket, or in lieu of a Jacket an additional Shift; and to every Child a Hat, Shirt, or Shift.

teen a Suit of Cloaths, conſiſting of a Hat, Jacket, Shift (or in lieu of a Jacket an additional Shift) Petticoat, and Blanket; and to every Child above the Age of Eight a Hat, Shirt, or Shift; and if any Proprietor, Owner, or Poſſeſſor of any Plantation or Eſtate do, or ſhall neglect or refuſe to comply with or obey all or any of the Proviſions of this Clauſe, or do or ſhall in any wiſe offend againſt the ſame, or any Part thereof, he, ſhe, or they ſhall for every ſuch Neglect, Refuſal, or Offence, forfeit Twenty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland, to be recovered, paid, and applied in Manner hereinafter preſcribed.

Proviſions allowed inſtead of Ground.
Where Eſtates are unfit, in Point of Soil or Situation, for Negroes Gardens, the Negroes to receive a Weekly Allowance of Proviſions in lieu thereof, beſides 1-Fortieth Part of an Acre for each Negro contiguous to their Negro Houſes.

VI. And whereas there are many Eſtates from the Nature of the Soil and particular Situation that are unfit for the Cultivation of the Proviſions, and were the Proprietors compelled to allot Portions of their Lands to every Negro for the Purpoſe of cultivating Proviſions compleatly adequate to their Maintenance, as hereinbefore directed, it would be attended with ruinous Conſequences to ſuch Eſtates, without anſwering the Purpoſe thereby intended; Be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Proprietor, Owner, or Poſſeſſor of any Plantation or Eſtate, which in the Judgment of the Guardians ſhall be ſo circumſtanced in Point of Soil or Situation, ſhall have it in their Option or Choice, with the Approbation of the Guardians, either to allot certain Portions of their Lands as Proviſion Grounds for the Maintenance of their Negroes, or give them a Weekly Allowance of Proviſions in lieu thereof, and compleatly adequate to their Maintenance: Provided always, That there ſhall be at leaſt One-Fortieth Part of an Acre allotted to each Negro contiguous to the Negro Houſes, for the Purpoſe of cultivating a Garden for their ſole Uſe and Benefit.

Slaves not attached to Eſtates to be allowed good Lodgings, Sufficiency of Food, and at leaſt Two Suits of Cloaths Annually, under a Penalty of 20 l.

VII. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in all Caſes where Slaves are not attached to or reſident on Plantations or Eſtates, the Proprietors or Poſſeſſors of all and every ſuch Slaves ſhall provide for and furniſh ſuch Slaves with comfortable Lodging, an ample Proviſion of wholeſome Food, and with decent Cloathing, at leaſt Two ſuch Suits as are hereinbefore deſcribed in every Year, under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds.

Inſtruction in Religion.
The Rectors or Officiating Clergymen to viſit the Eſtates in their ſeveral Diſtricts every Three Months for the firſt Year, and every Six Months thereafter, to inſtruct them in the Chriſtian Religion, to baptize and marry the Slaves without Fee or Reward, and to adminiſter the Sacrament to ſuch as he may judge fit to receive it.

VIII. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Rector or Officiating Clergyman of each Pariſh in theſe Iſlands ſhall, and he is hereby required, Once in every Three Months for the Firſt Year, and Once in Six Months for every Year thereafter, to viſit the Slaves on every Eſtate or Plantation within his Pariſh or Diſtrict, owned by or under the Charge of a Perſon profeſſing the Proteſtant Religion, and alſo if thereto required every Plantation within the ſame Diſtrict owned by or under the Charge of a Perſon profeſſing the Roman Catholic Religion, and to inſtruct them in the Chriſtian Religion, and in the Principles of Morality, and endeavour to induce them to attend Divine Worſhip in his Pariſh Church on the Sunday; and without Fee or Reward ſhall, as often as required, baptize and marry Slaves, and record ſuch Baptiſms and Marriages in his Pariſh Regiſter, and ſhall adminiſter the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to ſuch of the ſaid Slaves as he may judge fit to receive it, and ſhall, previous to viſiting the Slaves of any Eſtate, give reaſonable Notice of his Intention, and the Day and Hour fixed for ſuch Viſit, to the Proprietor or Perſon having Charge of the ſame, who thereupon ſhall and is hereby required to aſſemble the Slaves in ſome commodious Place near the Dwelling Houſe on the Plantation at the Time ſo appointed, and to permit them to remain ſo aſſembled for the Purpoſe of being inſtructed as aforeſaid, ſuch a reaſonable Time as the Clergyman may think proper; and if any ſuch Rector or Clergyman do, or ſhall refuſe or neglect his Duty, or any Part thereof, as hereby preſcribed and directed, every ſuch Rector or Clergyman for every ſuch Offence or Neglect ſhall forfeit Twenty Pounds Current Money; and if any Proprietor or other Perſon having the Charge of the Eſtate or Plantation ſhall, after ſuch Notice as aforeſaid, refuſe or neglect to aſſemble the Slaves of ſuch Eſtate or Plantation agreeable thereto, or ſhall not permit and allow them to remain aſſembled in Manner hereby directed, every ſuch Proprietor or Perſon having ſuch Charge as laſt aforeſaid ſhall for every ſuch Offence forfeit Twenty Pounds Current Money.

Clergymen refuſing or neglecting to do their Duty, to forfeit 20 l. for every Offence, and the like Penalty impoſed upon Perſons interrupting or preventing the Clergymen from doing their Duty.

Perſons having the Charge of Slaves who are of the Roman Catholic Perſuaſion, allowed to employ Clergymen of that Profeſſion.

Provided always, That in lieu of the Attendance of the Proteſtant Clergy, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for any Proprietor or other Perſon having the Charge of any Eſtate to which Slaves profeſſing the Roman Catholic Religion are attached or belong, or where ſuch Slaves are employed, to procure, at the Expence of ſuch Proprietor, a Roman Catholic Clergyman to viſit and inſtruct ſuch Slaves in the Principles of Morality, and of the Roman Catholic Religion, and to baptize and marry the ſame Slaves, according to the Rites of that Religion as often and in like Manner as the Proteſtant Clergyman is hereby enjoined to officiate in th Viſitation, Inſtruction, Baptiſm, and Marriage of Slaves, according to the Rites of hi Religion.

Violating Chaſtity of Slaves.
Proprietors debauching married Female Slaves to forfeit 165 l.

IX. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if after the Publication of this Act th Proprietor or Maſter of any Female married Slave ſhall debauch and have Carnal Knowledg of ſuch Slave during her Marriage, ſuch Maſter ſhall forfeit the Sum of One hundred an Sixty-fiv

Sixty-five Pounds Current Money, to be recovered in the Court of Common Pleas by an Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in the Name of the Guardians, or any One or more of them, with the Approbation of at leaſt Two of them, of the Pariſh or Town where ſuch Maſter reſides.

Perſons debauching married Female Slaves upon the Eſtate where they reſide, to forfeit One Half of their Annual Salary; Strangers or tranſient Viſitors committing a like Offence, to forfeit 50 l.

X. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Attorney, Manager, Overſeer, Book-keeper, Tradeſman, or other Free Perſon, ſhall debauch and have Carnal Knowledge of any married Female Slave on the Eſtate or Plantation on which he reſides, or in the Houſe or Family in which he is employed, he ſhall forfeit for every ſuch Offence a Sum equal to One Half of his Annual Salary or Wages; and if any Stranger or tranſient Viſitor ſhall debauch and have Carnal Knowledge of any married Female Slave, he ſhall for every ſuch Offence forfeit Fifty Pounds; which ſaid laſt-mentioned Forfeitures ſhall be recovered in the ſaid Court of Common Pleas, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in the Name of the Guardians of the Pariſh where ſuch Maſter reſides, to be paid into the public Treaſury for the public Uſes of this Iſland.

Slaves debauching Female married Slaves puniſhable at the Diſcretion of One or more Juſtices.

XI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave ſhall debauch and have Carnal Knowledge of any Female married Slave, during her Marriage, and ſhall be thereof convicted before any One or more Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace, both or either of the Parties ſo offending ſhall and may receive ſuch corporal Puniſhment, not extending to Life or Limb, as ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices ſhall in his or their Diſcretion think reaſonable.

Guardians of Slaves to be appointed.

The Juſtices at their Quarter Seſſions, in the Month of March in every Year, to appoint Three Perſons, being Freeholders, or Poſſeſſors of Thirty Slaves, in every Pariſh, and Three Perſons, being Freeholders, for the Town of St. George, to ſerve as Guardians of the Slaves.

The Provoſt Marſhal to give Notice to the ſeveral Guardians of ſuch their Appointment.

XII. AND be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Juſtices of the Court of King's Bench and Grand Seſſions, at their Seſſions in the Month of March in every Year, after the Publication of this Act, ſhall nominate and appoint Three Perſons, being Freeholders, poſſeſſed of Thirty Slaves, or the Attorney of ſuch Freeholders in each Pariſh, to ſerve as Guardians of and to the Slaves belonging to the reſpective Pariſhes for which Guardians ſhall be ſo nominated and appointed; and alſo Three Perſons, being Freeholders reſident in the Town of Saint George, as Guardians of and to the Slaves within the ſaid Town; and the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby required to give Notice in Writing of ſuch Appointment to the ſeveral Perſons ſo appointed, within Ten Days after the Sitting of the Seſſions, at which they ſhall have been ſo nominated, and for his Trouble ſhall receive the ſame Fee as for common Summonſes ſerved by him at the like Diſtance; and in caſe he ſhall neglect or fail to do his Duty herein, he ſhall for every ſuch Offence forfeit to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, Five Pounds Current Money, to be recovered before any One or more of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, and to be paid into the public Treaſury for the public Uſes of the Colony.

Guardians, upon receiving ſuch Notice of their Appointment, to take before ſome Juſtice of the Peace an Oath of Office.

XIII. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Guardians of Slaves hereinafter-named and appointed, within Ten Days after the Publication hereof, and all Guardians of Slaves, within Ten Days after receiving ſuch Notice of their Appointment as aforeſaid, and before they proceed on the Execution of their Office, ſhall apply themſelves to ſome Juſtice of the Peace, and before him take the following Oath:

Form of the Oath.

> "I A. B. do ſwear, That I will diligently, truly, faithfully, and impartially perform the "Office of a Guardian of Slaves in the Pariſh of   or Town of Saint George, "for which I am appointed this preſent Year, and will not for Favor or Affection, on "any Conſideration whatſoever, excuſe any Perſon or Perſons offending againſt or "neglecting his, her, or their Duty, as enjoined by an Act, intituled, An Act for "the better Protection, and for promoting the Encreaſe and Population of Slaves, and "for repealing the Firſt, Second, and Third Clauſes of an Act, intituled, An Act to "prevent the further Encreaſe of Free Negroes and Mulattoes, and ſuch Parts of all "and every Law and Laws now in Force relative to the Trial and Puniſhment of Slaves, "as relate to their Trial and Puniſhment for the ſole Offence of running-away, and "for ſubſtituting another Mode of Trial and Puniſhment in lieu thereof, and for appointing Guardians for carrying this Act into Execution; nor will I for Hatred, "Malice, Ill-will, or Partiality, proſecute, preſent, or puniſh any one, but in all Things "will comply with and conform to the Directions, Order, and Duty enjoined me by "the ſaid Act, according to the beſt of my Underſtanding, Skill, Power, and Judgment.
> "So help me GOD."

Which ſaid Oath every Juſtice of the Peace, on Application to him for that Purpoſe made by the Guardian, is hereby authorized and required to adminiſter; and if any Guardian, ſo nominated, *Guardians of Slaves to be appointed.*

Guardians refuſing or neglecting to do their Duty, as preſcribed by the Act, to forfeit the Sum of 50l.

Guardians having ſerved One Year, not compellable to ſerve till Two Years thereafter.

nominated, and having ſuch Notice of his Nomination as aforeſaid, ſhall refuſe to act in his ſaid Office, or ſhall neglect or refuſe to be ſworn as aforeſaid, or who being ſworn and acting, ſhall neglect his Duty or abuſe the Powers by this Act veſted in him, he ſhall for every ſuch Offence forfeit Fifty Pounds Current Money, to be recovered in the ſaid Court of Common Pleas by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, to be paid into the public Treaſury for the public Uſes of the Colony; and any Freeholder having ſerved the Office for One Year ſhall not be compelled or compellable to ſerve the ſame Office again until the Expiration of Two Years thereafter, and in the mean Time until ſuch Appointment of Guardians can be made as aforeſaid by the Juſtice.

Guardians appointed for the Town of St. George; for the Pariſh of St. George; for the Pariſh of St. David; for the Pariſh of St. Andrew; for the Pariſh of St. Patrick; for the Pariſh of St. Mark; for the Pariſh of St. John; for Carriacou.

XIV. Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That for the Town of Saint George, Patrick Kewley, Thomas Bennett, and Thomas Henry Hawkins, Eſquires; for the Pariſh of Saint George, Etienne Molenier, Thomas M'Knaight, and James Wilſon, Eſquires; for the Pariſh of Saint David, Louis Francois Deljames, Alexander Scott, and Robert Keith, Eſquires; for the Pariſh of Saint Andrew, Thomas Alexander Vanderduſſen, Alexandre de Poullain, and Yeamans Horsford, Eſquires; for the Pariſh of Saint Patrick, William Junor, Edward Cooper, and Frederick le Clerc, Eſquires; for the Pariſh of Saint Mark, Alexander Stuart, Francois Charles Maric Clozier, and William Townſend, Eſquires; for the Pariſh of Saint John, John Hay, Jacques Mays, and John Stephen Blache, Eſquires; and for the Pariſh or Iſland of Carriacou, Joſeph Saint Hillaire the Younger, Colin Mackenzie, and John Bell, Eſquires, ſhall be and are hereby appointed Guardians of and to the Slaves within their reſpective Diſtricts, and ſhall take the ſame Oath of Office, and act and diſcharge the Duty of Guardians, in the ſame Manner and under the ſame Penalty, to be recovered and applied in the ſame Manner as if they were Guardians nominated and appointed by the Juſtices in Manner preſcribed by this Act.

Duty of the Guardians; to inſpect into the Grounds, Cloathing, Maintenance, and Treatment of the Slaves; to interrogate the Manager or principal Overſeers, with reſpect to the Cloathing, Feeding and Maintenance of the Slaves.

XV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Guardians, or any Two of them, in their reſpective Diſtricts, and they are hereby authorized and required Once in every Six Months (except the Guardians hereinbefore named and appointed, who are hereby authorized and required within the firſt Three Months) and at all other Times when any Complaint or Information ſhall appear to render their Preſence neceſſary, to viſit the ſeveral Eſtates and Plantations within their reſpective Pariſhes, and to hear and enquire into the Complaints, and enquire into and inſpect the Grounds, Cloathing, Lodging, Maintenance, and Treatment of the Slaves within their reſpective Diſtricts; and for a more effectual Diſcovery of the Truth with reſpect to the Cloathing, Lodging, Feeding, and Maintaining of the Slaves, ſhall examine the Manager and principal Overſeer on ſuch Eſtate or Plantation, and all other Perſons likely to be able to give Teſtimony, if from any ſuſpicious Circumſtance or Circumſtances it ſhall appear neceſſary to a Majority of the ſaid Guardians touching the ſame, after having firſt adminiſtered to ſuch Manager, principal Overſeer, or other Free Perſon, an Oath of the following Tenor:

Form of the Oath to be adminiſtered.

"I A. B. will true Anſwer make to all ſuch Queſtions as ſhall be put to me touching the Number of the Slaves upon and belonging to the Eſtate of
" or within the Town of Saint George.
"So help me GOD."

Perſons refuſing to be ſworn, or when ſworn refuſing to anſwer ſuch Queſtions as ſhall be put to them, to forfeit a Penalty of 20l. for every Offence.

In caſe of the Diſcovery of any Offence againſt this Act, the Guardians are required to proſecute the Offenders without Delay.

Proſecutions to be carried on at the Public Expence, in the Name of One or more of the Guardians, but with the Approbation of at leaſt Two of them.

And if any Manager, principal Overſeer, or other White or Free Perſon, ſhall refuſe to be ſworn, or when ſworn to anſwer ſuch Queſtions as ſhall be put to him relative to the ſeveral Matters mentioned in the ſaid Oath, he ſhall forfeit Twenty Pounds, to be recovered in the Manner hereinafter mentioned, and to be paid into the Treaſury for the public Uſes of the Colony; and in caſe of the wilful and corrupt Perjury of any ſuch White or Free Perſon, he ſhall and may be proſecuted by Preſentment, Indictment, or Information, and be puniſhed as in caſe of wilful Perjury at common Law; and if on Enquiry into the Complaint or Complaints made by any of the Slaves of any Eſtate, Plantation, or Town, or on View or from the Examination of the Manager, principal Overſeer, or ſuch other White or Free Perſons, or otherwiſe, it ſhall appear to the ſaid Guardians in their reſpective Diſtricts, or any Two of them, that any Offence hath been committed againſt this Act, then and in every ſuch Caſe they are hereby authorized and ſtrictly required, without Delay, by all or ſome of the Ways and Means hereby in that Reſpect provided, to ſue and proſecute the Offender and Offenders for the Recovery of ſuch Penalty or Penalties, or to ſuch Puniſhment or Puniſhments as is or are by this Act annexed to the Offence or Offences by him or them committed, and all Suits and Proſecutions carried on by or in the Names of the ſaid Guardians, any One or more of them, with the Approbation of Two of them at leaſt, ſhall be maintained by the Public, and the Expences attending the ſame defrayed out of the public Treaſury.

XVI. AND whereas the Power of manumitting Slaves for faithful Services ought not to be reſtrained, Be it therefore Enacted, That the Firſt, Second, and Third Clauſes of an Act to prevent the further ſudden Increaſe of Free Negroes and Mulattoes, ſhall, from and after the Publication of this Act, be, and the ſame are hereby repealed.

Of Manumiſſion. The 1ſt, 2d, and 3d Clauſes of an Act to prevent the ſudden Increaſe of Free Negroes, &c. repealed.

XVII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act it ſhall and may be lawful for any Perſon or Perſons to manumit and ſet free any ſuch Slave to him or them belonging as in the Opinion of the Guardians of Slaves for that Diſtrict wherein the Slave or Slaves intended to be manumitted reſides or reſide, or any Two of them, to be by them certified under their Hands and Seals, and indorſed on or annexed to the Deed of Manumiſſion, are not likely to become burthenſome to the Public; and in Caſes of Manumiſſion by the laſt Will and Teſtament of any Perſon hereafter dying, ſuch Certificate of the Guardians ſhall be indorſed on or annexed to an Office Copy of the laſt Will and Teſtament by which any ſuch Slave ſhall be manumitted; and all ſuch Manumiſſions as ſhall not have ſuch Certificate indorſed thereon, or annexed thereto, are hereby declared to be void, and of no Force or Effect whatſoever.

Manumiſſions of Slaves to have a Certificate indorſed thereon, or annexed thereto, ſetting forth that ſuch Slaves are not likely to become burthenſome to the Public:

Without ſuch Certificate, ſuch Manumiſſions to be void.

XVIII. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor of any Slave or Slaves ſhall, under Pretence of Manumiſſion or otherwiſe, diſcard or turn away any Slave or Slaves on Account, or by Reaſon of ſuch Slave or Slaves being rendered incapable of Labour or Service, by Means of Sickneſs, Age, or Infirmity, but every ſuch Owner, Maſter, or Poſſeſſor, ſhall keep ſuch Slave or Slaves on his, her, or their reſpective Properties, and feed and provide them with wholeſome Food and decent comfortable Cloathing and Lodging, and not ſuffer them to wander about and become burthenſome to others for Subſiſtence, under the Penalty of One hundred Pounds Current Money for each Slave ſo turned away or neglected as aforeſaid, to be recovered in the ſaid Court of Common Pleas, by Action of Debt, Plaint, or Information, in the Name of any One or more, with the Approbation of Two at leaſt, of the Guardians of the Diſtrict in which ſuch Slave's Reſidence is or ought to be, and paid into the public Treaſury, for the public Uſes of the Colony.

Infirm or ſuperannuated Slaves to be maintained at the Expence of their Owners, and not to be diſcarded or turned away, under Pretence of Manumiſſions, or otherwiſe, under a Penalty of 100l. for every Offence.

21 Ap. 1767.

V. AND foraſmuch as many Negroes and Mulattoes pretend to be free, who are really not ſo, through whoſe Miſconduct Negroes and Mulattoes really free may be brought into Diſrepute and Diſgrace; therefore, to prevent ſuch flagrant and dangerous Impoſitions, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Negroes and Mulattoes pretending to be free, and who now reſide in theſe Iſlands, ſhall (if not already done) bring their ſeveral and reſpective Acts of Freedom and Manumiſſion to the Regiſter's Office of theſe Iſlands, there to be recorded; and if any Perſon or Perſons not having ſuch Act or Acts of Freedom or Manumiſſion, by Reaſon of his, her, or their being born of a Free Woman, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall bring Two credible Freeholders within theſe Iſlands before any Two Juſtices of the Peace in the Iſland where ſuch Freeholders do actually reſide, to declare upon Oath that ſuch Perſon or Perſons, pretending to be free, was or were born of a Free Woman, and is or are, and has or have been reputed ſo to be, and that the Mother was free, or actually reputed ſo to be, at the Time of ſuch Birth, then, and in every ſuch Caſe, a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the ſaid Juſtices ſhall be, and it is hereby declared to be, a ſufficient Proof and Teſtimony of the Freedom of ſuch Perſon or Perſons, and ſhall, as ſuch, be received upon Record in the Regiſter's Office of theſe Iſlands; and any Perſon or Perſons pretending to be free, and who cannot produce a regular Deed or Deeds of Manumiſſion or Freedom, and who cannot prove his, her, or their Birth from a Free Woman as aforeſaid, then, and in every ſuch Caſe, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall bring Two credible Freeholders within theſe Iſlands before any Two Juſtices of the Peace in the Iſland where ſuch Freeholders do actually reſide, to declare ſolemnly upon Oath, that they, and each of them, have known the Perſon or Perſons ſo pretending to be free for the Space of Five Years at leaſt, and that, during ſuch Space of Five Years, ſuch Perſon or Perſons was or were reputed and regarded to be, to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever, free from Slavery, and did behave and demean him, her, or themſelves, decently, and as becoming Free Perſons of his, her, or their Complexion, then and in every ſuch Caſe a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the ſaid Juſtices ſhall be, and it is hereby declared to be a ſufficient Proof and Teſtimony of the Freedom of ſuch Perſon or Perſons, and ſhall as ſuch be received upon Record in the Regiſter's Office aforeſaid.

Free Negroes. Negroes or Mulattoes pretending to be free, to bring their Acts of Manumiſſion to the Regiſter's Office, there to be recorded; and having no ſuch Acts of Manumiſſion, by Reaſon of their being born of Free Women, to prove the ſame upon the Oath of Two credible Freeholders, before Two Juſtices.

Certificate of the ſaid Juſtices to be ſufficient. Perſons who cannot produce Deeds of Manumiſſion, or prove their Birth from a Free Woman, to bring Two credible Witneſſes before any Two Juſtices, to declare upon Oath that they were reputed to be free during Five Years.

A Certificate from the ſaid Juſtices to be a ſufficient Proof.

Free Negroes.

That the Deeds of Freedom and Certificates be brought into the Regiſter's Office within Three Months after the Publication of this Act.

Provided always nevertheleſs, That the ſaid ſeveral Deeds of Freedom, and Certificates of being born of a Free Woman, and reputed Free for the Space of Five Years at leaſt, be brought into the ſaid Regiſter's Office within Three Calendar Months next and immediately after the Publication of this Act; and the Regiſter for the Time being is hereby impowered and required to give Certificates thereof, or a certified Copy of any ſuch Deed or Certificate, to any ſuch Free Negro or Mulattoe, he or ſhe paying ſuch Fees therefore, as are uſually paid for other Writings recorded in the ſaid Office.

Perſons forſwearing themſelves, &c. to be proceeded againſt and puniſhed as in caſe of wilful and corrupt Perjury.

VI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That where any Perſon or Perſons ſhall wilfully forſwear him, her, or themſelves, or ſuborn, or attempt to ſuborn any Witneſs or Witneſſes in Matters any Way relating to the Freedom or Manumiſſion of Mulattoes or Negroes, he, ſhe, or they ſuborning or attempting to ſuborn others as aforeſaid, ſhall be proceeded againſt as in Caſes of wilful and corrupt Perjury: And in caſe any Perſon or Perſons ſhall be convicted of wilful and corrupt Perjury, he, ſhe, or they ſhall incur the ſame Pains and Penalties, as by the Statutes of Great Britain are enacted againſt Perſons convicted of wilful and corrupt Perjury.

Perſons pretending to be free, not bringing the Proofs required, &c. to be committed to the Common Gaol;

and if no Proof, &c. ſhall appear within Six Weeks, during which Time they ſhall be advertiſed in the Grenada Gazette, &c. to be ſold by the Provoſt Marſhal, &c. Application of the Money ariſing from ſuch Sales.

VII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Negro or Mulattoe pretending to be free, or having no known Owner, Renter, or lawful Employer in theſe Iſlands, who do not bring One or other of the ſeveral Proofs and Teſtimonies by this Act expreſsly required and directed, within the Time limited therein, into the Regiſter's Office of theſe Iſlands, all and every ſuch Mulattoe or Negro ſhall, by Warrant of any Juſtice of the Peace in the Iſland where ſuch Mulattoe or Negro then is, or reſides, be committed to the Common Gaol; and if no ſufficient Proof of his or her Freedom ſhall appear, or that he or ſhe is not claimed, and the Property proved to the Satisfaction of any Two or more Juſtices of the Peace, within Six Weeks next and immediately after ſuch Commitment, during which Time ſuch Negro or Mulattoe ſhall be advertiſed in the Grenada Gazette, if any ſuch there be, and if no Gazette ſhall happen then to be, in the moſt public Places of Reſort in the ſaid Iſlands, then and in every ſuch Caſe it ſhall and may be lawful for the Provoſt Marſhal or his lawful Deputy, and he is hereby impowered and required, to ſell any ſuch Negro or Mulattoe at public Outcry, as a Slave, and the Money ariſing from ſuch Sale, after deducting the ſeveral Charges and Gaol Fees, ſhall be depoſited in the public Treaſury of theſe Iſlands, to remain to the Uſe of the Public, until the Owner or Owners of any ſuch Negro or Mulattoe ſhall appear to prove his or her Property.

28th December 1786.

An ACT to require all Free Meſtives, Cabres, Negroes, and other Coloured Free Perſons, reſiding in, or who may hereafter arrive, in theſe Iſlands, to regiſter their Names for the Purpoſes therein mentioned.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, notwithſtanding the Regulations laid down and preſcribed by a certain Act of the Legiſlature of theſe Iſlands, intituled, "An Act to prevent the further ſudden Increaſe of Free "Negroes and Mulattoes," many Perſons of that Deſcription have for a Number of Years paſt pretended to be free, although they have not obtained Manumiſſions according to the Preſcriptions of the ſaid Act: And whereas, notwithſtanding that by the Fifth Clauſe of another Act of the Legiſlature of theſe Iſlands, intituled, "An Act for puniſhing Rogues, Vagabonds, and other idle and diſorderly Perſons, and declaring who ſhall be deemed Rogues, "Vagabonds, idle and diſorderly Perſons," it was enacted, that all Free Negroes, Cabres, Mulattoes, Meſtives, and other Coloured People, who were then reſiding in any of theſe Iſlands, and were not Capitulants, or had not been naturalized or made Denizens, or were not His Majeſty's natural-born Subjects, or who ſhould reſort to, or be found in theſe Iſlands in a Month after the Publication of that Act, ſhould be conſidered as Vagabonds; yet many ſuch Perſons are now actually reſident in and are daily reſorting to theſe Iſlands, where ſome have acquired Real Eſtates, and entered into Contracts for conſiderable Sums, and others are related to Perſons either free or pretending to be free, whoſe Heirs they now are or may hereafter become, which in Time may give Birth to many Suits and Controverſies: And whereas other great and manifeſt Miſchiefs and Inconveniencies muſt ariſe from the uncertain Right to Freedom of many Perſons pretending or claiming to be free; and it is moreover neceſſary, for many wiſe and ſalutary Purpoſes, that the Number as well as the Quality of Free Perſons reſiding in or reſorting to theſe Iſlands ſhould be clearly and diſtinctly aſcertained: To the End therefore of remedying theſe Evils, and of enabling the Legiſlature to judge how far theſe Acts ſhould be ſtrictly carried into Execution, or the Severity of their Proviſions be tempered by ſuch Amendments and Alterations as Humanity and good Policy may dictate, All Free People of Colour to give in, within 90 Days, at the Secretary's Office, or to the Treaſurer, their Name, Place of Abode, Age, Sex, Colour, and Nature of their Claims to Freedom; alſo the Name, Age, and Sex of their Children reſpectively.

I. Be it Enacted and Ordained by his Honour the Commander in Chief of theſe His Majeſty's Iſlands of Grenada, and ſuch of the Grenadines as lie to the Southward of the Iſland of Carracou, including that Iſland, the Honourable the Members of His Majeſty's Council, and the Repreſentatives of the People of the ſaid Iſlands in General Aſſembly convened; and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the ſame, That immediately after the Publication of this Act it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, and he is hereby required to iſſue a Proclamation, commanding all Mulattoes, Meſtives, Cabres, Negroes, and other Coloured Free People, then reſiding in theſe Iſlands, of both Sexes and of all Ages, either born or pretending to be born free, or claiming Freedom by Deeds of Manumiſſion, to give in, within the Space of Ninety Days, at the Secretary's Office of this Iſland, or to the public Treaſurer of the Grenadines, according to the uſual Place of Abode of ſuch Free Perſons reſpectively, their Name, Place of Abode, Age, Sex, Colour, and Nature of their Claims to Freedom; alſo the Name, Age, and Sex of their Children reſpectively, and of all other Free or reputed Free Coloured Children, under Age, who may be under their reſpective Care and Charge, and at the ſame Time to produce the Vouchers in Support of their reſpective Claims to Freedom.

Secretary and Treaſurer, within 90 Days after the Expiration of ſaid 90 Days, to prepare Liſts of the Names, Ages, and Colours of all ſuch Perſons as ſhall have delivered in the ſame, and their Claims to Freedom, to be laid before both Houſes of the Legiſlature. Committee of Public Accounts to admit a Charge in Secretary's and Treaſurer's Accounts.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Secretary of Grenada, and Treaſurer of the Grenadines, ſhall, within Ninety Days after the Expiration of the ſaid Ninety Days reſpectively, prepare Liſts of the Names, Ages, and Colours, of all ſuch Perſons as ſhall have delivered in the ſame, and their Claims to Freedom, in the Manner hereinbefore directed, arranging them in ſeparate Schedules, under the different Heads in which they ſet up their Claims to Freedom, in order to be laid before both Houſes of the Legiſlature, at their firſt Meeting after the ſaid Schedules ſhall have been prepared; and the Committee of Public Accounts are hereby authorized to admit a Charge in the ſaid Secretary's and Treaſurer's Accounts, for their regiſtering ſuch Claims, and preparing ſuch Schedules, as are hereinbefore directed to be laid before the Legiſlature, proportionably to their Trouble in regiſtering and preparing the ſame.

Proclamation to be read every Sunday, for Two ſucceſſive Months after Publication of Act, in each Pariſh Church, and other Place of public Worſhip.

Miniſter or Curate refuſing, upon Oath of One Witneſs, ſhall forfeit 10l.

Provoſt Marſhal to cauſe Copies, in French and Engliſh, to be affixed at One or more public Place or Places, as well as the Doors of the ſeveral Churches, and to cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in Gazette Eight ſucceſſive Weeks.

III. And, to the End that no Perſons may plead Ignorance of what is required of them by this Act; and as very few of the ſaid Free Perſons can read; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Sunday, for Two ſucceſſive Months after the Publication of this Act, the hereinbefore-mentioned Proclamation ſhall be publicly read in each Pariſh Church in theſe Iſlands, as well as in every other Place of public Worſhip, whether of the eſtabliſhed Religion or any other, by the reſpective Miniſters of each Pariſh, or Curates of each Place of public Worſhip, in French or Engliſh, according to the Language that is generally uſed in ſuch Church or Place of public Worſhip; and in caſe any Miniſter of any Pariſh, or Curate of any Place of public Worſhip, ſhall refuſe or neglect to read the ſaid Proclamation publicly in the Manner hereinbefore directed, he ſhall for every ſuch Refuſal or Neglect, upon the Teſtimony of One Witneſs upon Oath, forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds Current Money of this Iſland, One Half to the Informer, and the other Half to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, to be paid into the public Treaſury of theſe Iſlands for the public Uſes thereof, to be recovered by Warrant under the Hands of Two Juſtices of the Peace; and the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby directed and required to cauſe to be affixed printed Copies of the ſaid Proclamation, in the Engliſh and French Languages, at One or more of the moſt public and conſpicuous Place or Places, as well as at the Doors of the ſeveral Churches in the different Pariſh Towns of this Iſland, and in the Town of Hilſborough, in the Iſland of Cariacou, and alſo to cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the Gazette for Eight ſucceſſive Weeks after the Publication of the ſaid Proclamation.

All Free People of Colour arriving in theſe Iſlands to give in, within Fifteen Days, their Name, Age, Sex, Colour, and Nature of Claim to Freedom, and the Name, Age, and Sex of their Children.

IV. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Meſtives, Mulattoes, Cabres, and Negroes, being or pretending to be free, and who ſhall or may, at any Time after the Publication of this Act, arrive in theſe Iſlands, ſhall, and they are hereby required, within Fifteen Days after ſuch their Arrival, to give in at the Secretary's Office, or to the public Treaſurer of the Grenadines, according to the Place of Arrival of ſuch Perſons, their Name, Age, Sex, Colour, and Nature of Claim to Freedom, and the Name, Age, and Sex of their Children, if any ſhall arrive in theſe Iſlands with their Parents, under the ſame Penalties to which Free Perſons of the ſame Denominations now reſiding in theſe Iſlands are by this Act ſubject; and the ſaid Secretary of Grenada, and Treaſurer of the Grenadines, ſhall from Time to Time add the Names of all ſuch Free Perſons to the Liſt hereinbefore directed to be prepared by the ſaid Secretary and Treaſurer reſpectively, until the Legiſlature ſhall make other Proviſions relative to the Freedom of ſuch Perſons.

Neglecting or refuſing to produce their reſpective Claims to Freedom, within ſaid

V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Meſtives, Mulattoes, Cabres, and Negroes, who claim Freedom, and ſhall neglect or refuſe to produce their reſpective Claims to Freedom, within the ſaid Spaces of 90 Days or Fifteen Days reſpectively, as

90 Days or 15 Days, forfeit 16s. 6d. and 8s. 3d. for every Month's longer Refuſal or Neglect.

required by this Act, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Sixteen Shillings and Six Pence, and in caſe of further Refuſal or Neglect, the further Sum of Eight Shillings and Three Pence for each and every Month's longer Continuance of ſuch Neglect or Refuſal, to be recovered and applied as the Fine upon Miniſters or Curates is hereinbefore directed to be recovered and applied.

Secretary, within 30 Days after Expiration of firſt 90 Days, to tranſmit to the Commanding Officer of Militia of each Pariſh, an exact Liſt of the Names of the Free Coloured Perſons reſiding in that Pariſh, who have appeared before him; and ſaid Commanding Officers to examine whether any have not complied with this Act, and to iſſue his Warrant againſt Delinquents.

VI. And, in order more effectually to diſcover ſuch Coloured Perſons as ſhall have neglected or refuſed to pay due Obedience to this Act, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Secretary ſhall, and he is hereby required, within Thirty Days after the Expiration of the Firſt Ninety Days, to make out and tranſmit to the Commanding Officer of the Militia of each Pariſh for the Time being an exact Liſt of the Names of the Free Coloured Perſons reſiding in that Pariſh, who have appeared before him; and the ſaid Commanding Officers are hereby required to make diligent Inquiry in their reſpective Pariſhes, of the ſeveral Free or reputed Free Coloured Perſons, and to examine whether any of them ſhall appear not to have complied with this Act; and if any ſuch Delinquents ſhall come to his Knowledge, he is hereby authorized and required to iſſue his Warrant under his Hand and Seal, directed to any Conſtable, to call ſuch Delinquent before him, and (if he ſhall ſee juſt Cauſe) to convict the ſaid Delinquent, and by Warrant under his Hand and Seal, to be directed as aforeſaid, to cauſe the Fine or Fines hereby impoſed, and which ſhall be then due, to be levied and applied in Manner hereinbefore directed.

DOMINICA.

The Whole of the Law in this Iſland, reſpecting Negroes, is contained in an Act paſſed 23d Dec. 1788, which is as follows:

Slaves conſidered as Property.

23 Dec. 1788.

The Value of Slaves executed or killed.

XXIII. AND be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave or Slaves ſhall be convicted and executed by virtue of this Act, the Owner of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be paid, out of the public Treaſury of this Iſland, the Value of ſuch Slave or Slaves, which Value ſhall be ſettled by the Oaths of Two credible White Perſons, being Freeholders or Leaſeholders, that knew the Slave or Slaves ſo executed; which Oath ſhall be ſworn before ſome Juſtice of the Peace of this Iſland, and ſuch Oath and Value to be certified by the ſaid Juſtice of the Peace under his Hand and Seal; provided the Value to be paid does not exceed Sixty Pounds, Current Money of this Iſland.

The Value of Slaves executed or killed.

XXIV. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any Slave or Slaves ſhall wilfully kill another Slave or Slaves, and be thereof convicted, the Value of the Slave or Slaves ſo convicted ſhall be paid out of the public Treaſury of this Iſland, One Moiety to the Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters, of the Slave or Slaves convicted, and the other Moiety to the Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters, of the Slave or Slaves killed, ſo as the Value of any one Slave does not exceed Sixty Pounds Current Money, the Value to be aſcertained by the Two Magiſtrates who ſhall try ſuch offending Slave or Slaves.

XXV. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any White Perſon, or Free Perſon of Colour, ſhall be convicted of the Murder of any Slave or Slaves, the Maſter or Owner of the Slave ſo murdered ſhall receive the full Value thereof from the Effects of the ſaid White Perſon, or Free Perſon of Colour, which Value ſhall be immediately aſcertained on the Oath of competent Perſons, who may have known the Slave or Slaves ſo murdered, before the ſaid Court; whereupon a Judgment ſhall be entered againſt the Offender, on ſuch Conviction, for the appraiſed Value of the ſaid Slave or Slaves, and the ſaid Court are to award Execution on ſuch Judgment, to be levied by the Provoſt Marſhal, or his Deputy, in the ſame Manner as Executions iſſued out of the Court of Common Pleas are levied; and in caſe the Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, of the ſaid White Perſon, or Free Perſon of Colour, are not equal to the Amount of Sixty Pounds, Current Money, for each Slave ſo murdered, then and in ſuch Caſe the ſaid Owner or Owners of the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſo murdered ſhall be entitled to receive from the public Treaſury as much as is neceſſary to make up any Deficiency in the ſaid Sum of Sixty Pounds; or if the ſaid White Perſon, or Free Perſon of Colour, has no Effects of any Kind whatever, then the Owner or Owners of the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſhall be entitled to receive from the public Treaſury, for each Slave ſo murdered, a Sum not exceeding Sixty Pounds, Current Money of this Iſland.

XXVI. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave or Slaves ſhall be ſentenced to Baniſhment by virtue of this Act, the Owner or Owners of the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſhall be entitled to receive, as a Recompence for the ſaid Slave or Slaves, from the public Treaſury of this Iſland, any Sum not exceeding Sixty Pounds, Current Money, for each of the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſo baniſhed, which Sum ſhall be aſcertained by Two competent Judges; and the Sum which may ariſe from the public Sale of the ſaid Slave or or Slaves, ſold by the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, under Sentence of Baniſhment, after deducting his Fees, ſhall be paid into the public Treaſury of this Iſland; and in caſe the Amount of the Sale of the ſaid Slave or Slaves may be above Sixty Pounds Current Money, then the Provoſt Marſhal ſhall return the Overplus, after deducting all legal Fees, to the Owner or Renter of the ſaid Slave or Slaves.

Slaves; for their Regulation, &c.

Trading in Sugar, &c.

XVI. AND be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave or Slaves ſhall be detected in ſelling or diſpoſing of any Sugar or Sugar Canes, Syrup or Sling, Coffee, Cotton, Cocoa, Rum, or Molaſſes, the ſame, together with the ſaid Slave or Slaves, ſhall and may be ſeized by any Perſon or Perſons whatever, Freeman or Slave, and carried before any Juſtice of the Peace, who ſhall commit the ſaid Slave or Slaves to the Common Gaol of this Iſland, and ſhall give Notice thereof to the Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer of the ſaid Slave or Slaves; and on Conviction of the ſaid Slave or Slaves before Two or more Juſtices, the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſhall be puniſhed, at the Diſcretion of the Juſtices, with any Number of Laſhes, not exceeding Thirty-nine; and it ſhall and may be lawful for any Magiſtrate or Conſtable to ſeize, or cauſe to be ſeized, any Canes expoſed to Sale in the Markets or Shops, or elſewhere, in this Iſland, and if the Parties do not give a ſatisfactory Account how he, ſhe, or they came by the ſaid Canes, if a White or Free Perſon or Perſons, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be ſubject to a Fine not exceeding Thirty Shillings, at the Diſcretion of Two Magiſtrates, to be recovered by Warrant of Diſtreſs, and, if a Slave or Slaves, to be publicly whipped, at the Diſcretion of Two Magiſtrates, ſuch Whipping not to exceed Thirty-nine Laſhes: Provided nevertheleſs, that nothing contained in this Clauſe ſhall be underſtood to prevent the Slave or Slaves of this Iſland from diſpoſing of the Productions of their Gardens and Stock, under a written Permit, ſigned by the Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer of the ſaid Slave or Slaves.

Carrying Fire Arms, &c.

XV. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Slave or Slaves, within this Iſland, ſhall carry any Fire Arms, or any unlawful Weapon, without written Permiſſion from the Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer of ſuch Slave or Slaves; nor ſhall any Slave or Slaves preſume to fire any Gun, great or ſmall, on any Pretence whatever, without Leave of the Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer; and if it ſhould ſo happen that any Slave or Slaves ſhould be guilty of a Breach of this Clauſe, ſuch Slave or Slaves, upon Conviction before Two or more Juſtices of the Peace, ſhall receive a Flogging on the bare Breech, not exceeding Thirty-nine Laſhes in Number.

Preamble. *Various Offences.*

VIII. And whereas it is neceſſary to aſcertain and fix a proper Diſtinction in the Gradations and local Conſequences of Crimes committed by the Slaves in the Iſland, with Puniſhments annexed and correſponding thereto; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every Slave or Slaves, who ſhall be convicted of the wilful Murder, or who ſhall have been acceſſary thereto, of any White Perſon, Free Perſon of Colour, or Slave, or who ſhall be convicted of robbing any Perſon, of whatever Deſcription or Colour, on the high and public Roads of this Iſland, or who ſhall have been acceſſary thereto, or who ſhall be convicted of deliberately breaking open any Dwelling Houſe or Store, and robbing therefrom, or who ſhall have been acceſſary thereto, or who ſhall be convicted of having ſe Fire to any Houſe, Outhouſe, Store, Building, or Cane Piece, or who ſhall have been acceſſary thereto, ſhall ſuffer Death.

IX. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Slave or Slaves, who ſhall be convicted of having ſtruck a White Perſon, or who ſha be convicted of having ſtruck a Free Perſon of Colour, being his, her, or their Maſter or Mi treſs, or who ſhall be convicted of a Theft or Robbery, to any Amount above Five Pounds, o who ſhall have been acceſſary thereto, or who ſhall be convicted of an Attempt to rob on th high or public Roads of this Colony, or who ſhall be convicted of an Attempt to ſet Fi to any Houſe, Outhouſe, Building, or Cane Piece, or who ſhall be convicted of breaking ope any Houſe, Outhouſe, or Building, with an Intention of robbing therefrom, or who ſhall hav been acceſſary thereto, ſhall ſuffer Death, or ſuch other Puniſhment, by Baniſhment or publi Whipping on the bare Breech, as ſhall be inflicted upon him, her, or them, at the Diſcretion th the Court inſtituted by this Act for the Trial of ſuch Offenders, provided ſuch public Whipping do not exceed the Number of Thirty-nine Laſhes.

X. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Slave or Slaves, who ſhall aſſemble at any Time for mutinous and other dangerous Purpoſes, and who ſhall refuſe to diſperſe and go peaceably home to their different Houſes and Plantations, when ordered ſo to do by any White Perſon whatever, and who ſhall be convicted thereof, the Ringleader, or principal Offender, ſhall ſuffer Death; and the others, according to the Gradations of their Crimes, ſhall ſuffer Death, or other Puniſhment, by Baniſhment or public Flogging on the bare Breech, provided ſuch Flogging do not exceed the Number of Thirty-nine Laſhes; all which Puniſhments ſhall be at the Diſcretion of the Court inſtituted by this Law for the Trial of ſuch Offences.

Preamble.

XI. And whereas it frequently happens that Slaves aſſume the Art of Witchcraft, or are what is commonly called Obeah or Doctor Men, and, under Pretence of a Gift of ſupernatural Powers, do influence the Minds of weak and credulous Slaves, and frequently ſtimulate them to Acts of Mutiny or Rebellion againſt their Maſters, Renters, Managers, and Overſeers, and adminiſter certain Drugs or Potions of a ſecret and generally of a poiſonous Nature, as well to Slaves, as to free People of every Deſcription; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer of any Slave or Slaves, or any White Perſon whatever, who ſhall diſcover any Slave or Slaves practiſing any of the above Arts, and pretending to any ſupernatural Powers, he the ſaid Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer, ſhall cauſe the ſaid Slave or Slaves to be committed to the public Gaol of this Iſland, and then and there to be dealt with agreeable to the 12th and 13th Clauſes of this Act: And upon Conviction of the ſaid Slave or Slaves of the aforeſaid Crimes, he, ſhe, or they ſhall ſuffer Death, or ſuch other Puniſhment, at the Diſcretion of the Court, by Baniſhment and Flogging on the bare Breech, as to the ſaid Court may ſeem meet, provided the ſaid Flogging do not exceed the Number of Thirty-nine Laſhes.

Preamble.

When puniſhed by the Owner.

XVIII. And whereas the Welfare and Safety of the Inhabitants of this Colony depends upon the Honeſty, Obedience, and Induſtry of the Slaves: And whereas the inferior Crimes of Slaves, incompatible with the Intereſt of the Planter, and the internal Management and Diſcipline of a Plantation, cannot always be conveniently brought before the Cognizance of the Magiſtrates; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Slave or Slaves, who ſhall diſobey the Order of his, her, or their Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer, or who ſhall rob or plunder the Property of another, or who ſhall be guilty of Drunkenneſs, Quarrelling, Fighting, Neglect of Duty, Abſence from Labour, or Abſence from his, her, or their Plantation at any Time, without a written Paſs ſigned by the Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer of the ſaid Slave or Slaves, ſpecifying the Day and Days which is or are intended to be given the ſaid Slave or Slaves, or any other Miſdemeanor whatever, ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be puniſhed at the Diſcretion of his, her, or their Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer, by Confinement or Flogging on the bare Breech, provided the Number of Laſhes does not exceed Thirty-nine; and the Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer, who ſhall inflict any Puniſhment not preſcribed by this Act, ſhall be ſubject to a Penalty, not exceeding Twenty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland, to be recovered by Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any of His Majeſty's Courts of Record in this Iſland; and in caſe any petty Offences, Quarrels, and Differences ſhould ariſe between the Slave or Slaves of different Plantations, if the Owners, Renters, Managers, or Overſeers be not able to ſettle the ſame in an amicable Manner, then, and in ſuch Caſes, the Slave or Slaves ſhall be carried before the neareſt Magiſtrate, who ſhall ſettle and adjuſt the ſame, as to the ſaid Magiſtrate may appear moſt agreeable to Juſtice; and in caſe the ſame cannot be decided by the Authority of the ſaid Magiſtrate, then the offending Slave or Slaves ſhall be committed by a Magiſtrate to the Common Gaol, to be tried agreeably to the 12th and 13th, or 14th Clauſes of this Act.

Preamble.

Of the Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.

XII. And whereas the Right of Trial by Jury, in all Criminal Caſes, is conſonant to the Spirit of the Britiſh Conſtitution; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That within Ten Days after any Slave or Slaves, ſuſpected of having committed any of the Crimes mentioned in the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Clauſes of this Act, ſhall have been committed to the public Gaol of this Iſland, by the Warrant of any Magiſtrate, the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, ſhall give Notice to any Five of the Juſtices of the Peace then in the Town of Roſeau, or in the Neighbourhood of the ſaid Town, of the Trial of ſuch Slave or Slaves being to come on, at any Time not exceeding Three Days from the Time of ſuch Notice, and ſhall alſo cauſe to be ſummoned any Twelve of the neighbouring Freeholders, Leaſeholders, Merchants, and Traders, or reſpectable Houſekeepers in the Town of Roſeau, who are hereby required to attend, under the Penalty of Thirty-three Shillings for each Default, to be recovered by Warrant of the Juſtices forming the ſaid Court, directed to the

Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, who is hereby authorized and required to levy the ſame on the Goods and Chattels of the Defaulter, and in caſe of not finding ſuch Goods and Chattels, to take the Body of ſuch Defaulter, and to confine him in the public Gaol until he ſhall have paid his Fine and Coſts: Provided always, that it ſhall be in the Power of the Court to excuſe the Payment of ſuch Fine or Fines, on reaſonable Cauſe ſhewn by ſuch Defaulter: And the Provoſt Marſhal ſhall be entitled to a Fee of Forty-nine Shillings and Six Pence, for giving Notice to the Juſtices, ſummoning the Jury, and attending the Court with a proper Crier.

XIII. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Three or more Juſtices, being met, ſhall conſtitute a Court of Record, and ſhall cauſe the Clerk of the Crown to attend, who ſhall make a Record of all the Proceedings againſt Slaves, in all Caſes mentioned in the Four foregoing Clauſes; for attending which Court, and making ſuch Record, the Clerk of the Crown ſhall be entitled to a Fee of Four Dollars; and the ſaid Court, ſo being met, may proceed to ſuch Trial; and any Six of the above-mentioned Freeholders, Landholders, Merchants, and Traders, or reſpectable Houſekeepers, being firſt duly ſworn, ſhall conſtitute a Jury, whoſe unanimous Verdict ſhall determine the Fact alledged againſt the Slave or Slaves ſo to be tried, after having firſt heard the Evidence produced for and againſt ſuch Slave or Slaves; to all which they ſhall give ſuch Credit as they in their Conſciences think due; and that upon the Jury finding ſuch Slave or Slaves guilty of the Crime of which he, ſhe, or they ſtand accuſed, then ſhall the ſaid Court pronounce Sentence of Death for all ſuch Crimes as are ſpecified in the 8th Clauſe of this Act, and Sentence of Death or ſuch other Puniſhments for Crimes as are ſpecified in the 9th, 10th, and 11th Clauſes of this Act, as to ſuch Court ſhall ſeem meet: Provided always, that ſuch Court paſſing Sentences for capital Crimes or ſmaller Offences, ſhall not in any Caſe preſume to preſcribe Modes of Execution, or to inflict Puniſhments, unknown to the Laws of England for ſimilar Crimes and Offences (except in ſuch Caſes as are by this Law preſcribed); and in caſe of the Acquittal of the ſaid Slave or Slaves, the Fees ſhall be paid by the Colony.

Preamble. XIV. And whereas a too frequent and troubleſome Attendance, to try the inferior Offences committed by the Slaves, would be inconvenient to the Intereſt of the Planter, Merchant, and others, and it may be neceſſary and politic to puniſh the inferior Crimes and Miſdemeanors of Slaves on a ſummary Conviction; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Slave or Slaves who ſhall be convicted, on Evidence delivered before Two or more of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid Iſland, of having committed Thefts or Robberies to any Amount under Five Pounds, or who ſhall be convicted as aforeſaid of attempting to ſtrike, or of menacing or of groſsly inſulting a White Perſon or Perſons, or of ſtriking or of groſsly inſulting a Free Perſon or Perſons of Colour, or who ſhall be convicted of having, from Careleſsneſs and Inattention, ſet Fire to any Building or Cane Piece, or who ſhall be convicted of quarrelling, fighting, breeding Riots, or other Offences and Miſdemeanors againſt the Property of the Inhabitants of this Iſland, ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be puniſhed by public Flogging on the bare Breech, at the Diſcretion of ſuch Juſtices of the Peace, provided ſuch Flogging do not exceed the Number of Thirty-nine Laſhes.

Preamble. XVII. And, in order that the Intentions of Juſtice, in the Diſcovery of Truth, ſhould not be fruſtrated by the Cunning or Obſtinacy of Slaves, Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Slave or Slaves who ſhall refuſe or evade to give Evidence, when called upon by a Magiſtrate or Magiſtrates, either in or out of any Court of Record in this Iſland for that Purpoſe, ſuch Slave or Slaves for ſuch Contempt ſhall ſuffer a Puniſhment, at the Diſcretion of Two or more Magiſtrates, by public Flogging on the bare Breech, provided ſuch Flogging does not exceed the Number of Thirty-nine Laſhes.

Slaves; for their Protection, &c.

23 Dec. 1788.

All former Laws declared to be expired.—Of Feeding, Clothing, and Lodging.—Their Inſtruction in Religion.—Their Marriages.

An ACT for the Encouragement, Protection, and better Government of Slaves.

Preamble.

All former Laws declared to be expired.

I. WHEREAS the different Acts of this Iſland, for the Government and Protection of Slaves, are expired: And whereas it is highly expedient that a Syſtem of Laws, for the Encouragement, Protection, and better Government of Slaves, founded on Principles of Policy, Juſtice, and Humanity, ſhould be enacted: We your Majeſty's dutiful, loyal, and obedient Subjects, the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly of this your Majeſty's Iſland of Dominica, do humbly pray your Moſt Excellent Majeſty; That it may be Enacted and Ordained; and be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority of the ſame, That every Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer of any Slave or Slaves, ſhall feed, or cauſe to be fed, all ſuch Slave or Slaves as ſhall be under his, her, or their Care, with a ſufficient Quantity of good and wholeſome Food, and ſhall give them good and ſufficient Clothing, and ſhall provide dry and comfortable Lodging for them; and in caſe of the Sickneſs of any of the ſaid Slave or Slaves, the ſaid Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer, ſhall provide for the ſaid Slave or Slaves proper medical Aſſiſtance and Advice; and the ſaid Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer, ſhall provide, within the Boundary of his, her, or their Plantation or Lot of Land, comfortable Lodging, wholeſome Food, and medical Aſſiſtance, for all and every old, infirm, and diſtempered Slave or Slaves; and if any Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer of any Slave or Slaves ſhall neglect to feed and clothe his, her, or their Slave or Slaves, or ſhall neglect, in caſe of Sickneſs, to provide for the ſaid Slave or Slaves proper medical Aſſiſtance and Advice, and comfortable Lodging, or ſhall neglect to provide comfortable Lodging, wholeſome Food, and medical Aſſiſtance, for all and every old, infirm, and diſtempered Slave or Slaves, within the Boundary of his, her, or their Plantation or Lot of Land, ſuch Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer, ſhall be fined in a Sum not exceeding One hundred Pounds, at the Diſcretion of Three or more Magiſtrates, for a Neglect of any of the Regulations laid down by this Clauſe, which Sum ſhall be levied, by Warrant under their Hands and Seals, on the Goods and Chattels of the Offender or Offenders, and directed to any Conſtable or Conſtables of this Iſland, and paid into the public Treaſury of this Iſland, for the public Uſes thereof.

Of Feeding, Clothing, and Lodging.

Preamble.

II. And whereas it is expedient that the Slaves in this Iſland ſhould be encouraged as much as poſſible in the Cultivation of their Grounds, for the better Subſiſtence of themſelves and Families; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall have the Option of feeding his, her, or their Slaves, by allowing them a ſufficient Quantity of good and wholeſome Food, or by allotting to each and every of them a ſufficient Portion of Land for that Purpoſe, and certain Times for cultivating it, over and above the Sundays and Holidays hereinafter preſcribed: Provided always, that the ſaid Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer, in caſe the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſhould not have received proper and ſufficient Food and Nouriſhment, ſhall be fined in a Sum not exceeding One hundred Pounds, to be levied and appropriated in Manner and Form as directed by the Firſt Clauſe of this Act.

Preamble.

III. And whereas a Knowledge of the Doctrines, and a due Attention to the Exerciſe of the Duties, of the Chriſtian Religion would tend to improve the Morals and to advance the temporal and eternal Happineſs of the Slaves; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Owners, Renters, Managers, or Overſeers, or One of them, ſhall on every Sunday, on their ſeveral Eſtates or Plantations, and at the moſt convenient Time of the Day, convene together the Slaves of the ſaid Eſtate or Plantation, for the Purpoſe of performing the Offices of Divine Worſhip; and the ſaid Owners, Renters, Managers, or Overſeers, ſhall not fail to exhort all Male and Female Slaves, who may be unbaptized, to receive the Holy Sacrament of Baptiſm; and all the unbaptized Children of Slaves ſhall, after the Publication of this Act, receive the ſaid Sacrament of Baptiſm; and on Neglect of the Performance of theſe Duties the ſaid Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer, ſhall be fined, in any Sum not leſs than Ten Pounds, nor more than Twenty-five Pounds, to be recovered and appropriated in Manner and Form as directed by the Firſt Clauſe of this Act.

Their Inſtruction in Religion.

Their Marriages.

IV. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Owners, Renters, Managers, or Overſeers, of all the Slaves who may be arrived at Years of

Maturity, and who may be deſirous of entering into a connubial State, ſhall encourage and exhort ſuch Slave or Slaves to receive the Ceremony of Marriage, as inſtituted under the Forms of the Chriſtian Religion; and in Neglect of doing ſo, the ſaid Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer, ſhall be ſubject to a Fine of Five Pounds, to be recovered and appropriated in Manner and Form as preſcribed by the Firſt Clauſe of this Act.

Preamble. *Holidays.*

V. And whereas a Relaxation from Labour on certain Days in the Year, and an Indulgence in innocent Recreations and Amuſements, would tend to improve the Health, and add to the Contentment of the Slaves; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Slaves in this Iſland (Houſe Servants, Stock Keepers, and Watchmen excepted) ſhall not be required to labour for their Maſters and Owners on any Sunday throughout the Year, on Chriſtmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Fifteenth Day of Auguſt; and in caſe any one of the ſaid Holidays ſhould fall out on a Sunday, then the Wedneſday following is to be allowed ſuch Slave or Slaves, in lieu of ſuch Sunday.

Muſic.

VI. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Slave or Slaves, on any Plantation, or in any Houſe in the ſaid Iſland, are hereby permitted, by and with the Conſent and Approbation of the ſaid Owners, Renters, Managers, or Overſeers of the ſaid Slaves, on each and every Eſtate and Plantation in the ſaid Iſland, and by and with a written Permiſſion of any Two Magiſtrates, in any of the Towns of the ſaid Iſland, to uſe any Inſtrument of Muſic for the Purpoſe of Dancing, or in the Indulgence of any innocent Amuſement, provided the ſaid Dancing and Amuſements ~~are not~~ allowed to continue after the Setting of the Sun, if in the Town of Roſeau, or after Eight of the Clock in the Evening, if on Plantations; and in caſe of the Non-obſervance of any of the ſaid Regulations, the ſaid Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer of the ſaid Slave or Slaves, or the Conſtable or Conſtables in the Towns of this Iſland, ſhall be fined; (that is to ſay) all Owners, Renters, Managers, and Overſeers, for Neglect of any of the Regulations contained in this and the foregoing Clauſe, in a Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds, and every Conſtable or Conſtables ſhall be fined in a Sum not under Twenty Shillings, nor above Five Pounds, for Neglect of the Regulations laid down by this Clauſe, and not preventing and putting a Stop to ſuch Dancing, after having received Information thereof; the ſaid Fine or Fines to be recovered upon Conviction before One or more Juſtices of the Peace, and appropriated in Manner and Form as directed by the Firſt Clauſe of this Act.

Preamble. *A Certificate of Increaſe and Decreaſe.*

VII. And, in order to ſecure, as far as poſſible, the good Treatment of the Slaves, and to aſcertain the Cauſe of the Decreaſe of the Slaves, if any ſuch there may be; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer of any Slave or Slaves, on every Eſtate and Plantation in this Iſland, or ſome One of them, ſhall, in the Month of January in every Year, deliver in on Oath before any Juſtice of the Peace for this Iſland, a Certificate of the Increaſe or Decreaſe of the Slaves under his, her, or their Direction, how many have been born, or how many have died, within Twelve Months previous thereto, and the Cauſe of the Death of ſuch Slave or Slaves, to the beſt of his, her, or their Knowledge and Belief, which Certificate ſhall be lodged, within Ten Days after the Date thereof, in the Secretary's Office of this Iſland, for the filing of which the Secretary ſhall be allowed the Fee of Nine Pence Currency for each Certificate; and if any Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer, ſhall fail to deliver in the ſaid Certificate on Oath, at the Time appointed by this Clauſe, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be fined in the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money, to be recovered and appropriated in Manner preſcribed by the Firſt Clauſe of this Act.

Preamble. *Of murdering a Slave.*

XIX. And whereas it is juſt and proper that the Slaves ſhould be protected in their Perſons from the Violence and Inhumanity of ſuch White Perſons, and Free Perſons of Colour, who may have no lawful Authority over them, or who may exert ſuch Authority in an unjuſtifiable or cruel Manner; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any White Perſon or Perſons, Free Perſon or Perſons of Colour whatever, ſhall be convicted of the wilful Murder of any Slave or Slaves, or ſhall be acceſſary thereto, ſuch White Perſon or Perſons, or Free Perſon or Perſons of Colour, ſhall ſuffer Death.

Maiming.

XX. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That any White Perſon or Perſons, Free Perſon or Perſons of Colour, who ſhall be convicted of maiming, defacing, or mutilating, or cruelly torturing, or cauſing to maim, deface, mutilate, or cruelly torture, any Slave, ſhall be impriſoned for a Term not exceeding Three Months, or fined in any Sum not exceeding One hundred Pounds, Current Money of this Iſland, and to continue in Confinement until the ſaid Fine ſhall be paid; which Fine ſhall be appropriated in Manner directed by the Firſt Clauſe of this Act.

Beating.

XXI. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, hat any White Perſon or Perſons, Free Perſon or Perſons of Colour, who ſhall be guilty of riking or ſeverely beating any Slave or Slaves, the Property of another, or of depriving any ch Slave or Slaves of any Property in his, her, or their Poſſeſſion, he, ſhe, or they, on being onvicted of ſuch Offence or Offences before any Three or more Juſtices of the Peace, ſhall be ned in any Sum not exceeding Thirty Pounds, beſides making full Reſtitution of any Property; hich Fine ſhall be recovered by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of the ſaid Three or ore Juſtices of the Peace, directed to the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, who is hereby uthorized and required to levy the ſame on the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Offender or Of- enders; and in caſe of not finding any ſuch Goods or Chattels, then to take ſuch Offender r Offenders into Cuſtody, and confine him, her, or them in the Common Gaol, until he, ſhe, r they ſhall have paid his Fine and Fees: Provided always, That this Clauſe ſhall not be nderſtood to extend to any Perſon or Perſons taking Goods from a Negro, on Suſpicion or Knowledge of ſuch Goods being ſtolen, or the depriving the ſaid Slave or Slaves of any danger- us Fire Arms or Torch, or improper Weapon.

Preamble.

Violating Chaſtity.

XXII. And, in order to protect the Domeſtic and Connubial Happineſs of Slaves; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That any White Perſon or Free Perſon of Colour whatever, who ſhall take away and cohabit with the Wife or Wives of any Slave or Slaves in this Iſland, ſhall, on Conviction thereof before any Three or more Ma- giſtrates, be ſubject to a Fine, not exceeding the Sum of Fifty Pounds, to be recovered and appropriated in Manner and Form as is directed by the Firſt Clauſe of this Act.

Preamble.

Holidays.

XXVII. And whereas the Slaves in this Iſland, on different Days allotted them for Holidays by virtue of this Act, may become riotous and diſorderly, from the Abſence of the Managers or Overſeers of the Plantations and Eſtates in this Iſland; and to prevent the Miſchiefs ariſing therefrom, Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Overſeer in this Iſland ſhall abſent himſelf from the Eſtate under his Care and Management, on any of the particular Holidays hereinbefore mentioned, or on any Sunday (except during the Time of Divine Service, or his being on Military Duty) without Leave of his Employer, every ſuch Overſeer ſo offending ſhall, for every Offence, forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds, to be recovered by Information upon Oath before any Juſtice of the Peace, in a ſummary Way, in the Pariſh where ſuch Offence ſhall happen, to be recovered and appropriated in Manner and Form preſcribed by the Firſt Clauſe of this Act; any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

ST. VINCENT.

The Law of this Iſland reſpecting Slaves is contained in the following Acts, paſſed

11 July, 1767.
27 Oct. 1767.
22 Oct. 1776.

Which are to be found in a printed Volume of the Laws of this Iſland, dated 1788.

Slaves conſidered as Property.

Slaves made Real Eſtate.

11 July, 1767.

An ACT for making Slaves Real Eſtate, and the better Government of Slaves and Negroes.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, Robert Melvill, Eſquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over all your Majeſty's Southern Charibbee Iſlands in America, the Council and Aſſembly of this your Majeſty's Iſland of Saint Vincent, humbly pray your Moſt Excellent Majeſty that it may be Enacted; And be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Negro and other Slaves, after the Date of this Act, ſhall and are hereby declared to be Real Eſtate, and not Chattels, and ſhall deſcend unto the Heirs according to the Cuſtom and Manner of Inheritance held in Fee Simple, and Widows ſhall be capable of being endowed thereof: Provided always, That any Executor or Adminiſtrator may inventory the ſaid Negro and other Slaves, but not take them into his Cuſtody, to the Intent that if there be not ſufficient Goods and Chattels to pay the Deceaſed's Debts, the ſaid Negro and other Slaves ſhall be taken for Payment of the ſaid Debts, and be Chattels to that Purpoſe, and not otherwiſe.

Slaves made Real Eſtate.
Preamble.
CLAUSE I.
Slaves declared to be Real Eſtate, and Widows dowable thereof.
Proviſo.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon ſeiſed of any Negro or other Slaves for the Term of his, her, or another's Life only, or if any Widow ſeiſed of any Negro or other Slaves of the Dower of her Huſband, ſhall ſend off, or directly or indirectly conſent to the ſending off, this Iſland, or ſhall ſell and diſpoſe of any ſuch Negro or other Slaves, ſo that they or any of them are ſent off this Iſland as aforeſaid, without the lawful Conſent of him, her, or them in Reverſion or Remainder, being of full Age, and alſo of the Executor or Adminiſtrator, where they are liable to the Payment of Debts for the Want of other Effects, or the Truſtee or Truſtees, where they are held for the Uſe of any other, or if any ſuch Widow ſhall marry a Huſband who ſhall ſend off, or conſent to the ſending off, or to the ſelling or diſpoſing of any ſuch Negro or other Slaves ſo that they are ſent off as aforeſaid, without the lawful Conſent of him, her, or them in Reverſion or Remainder, the Executors or Adminiſtrators of every of them, or Truſtees aforeſaid, then and in every ſuch Caſe the Perſon or Perſons in Reverſion or Remainder, or the Executors or Adminiſtrators, and every of them, or thoſe who have any Truſt repoſed in them for the Uſe of any other, is and are hereby impowered to have an Action or Actions at Law againſt ſuch Tenant for Life, Widow, or Huſband, for the Recovery of treble the full Value of ſuch Negro or other Slaves ſent off as aforeſaid; and if any ſuch Tenant for Life, Widow, or Huſband, ſo holding any Negro or other Slaves, ſhall wilfully deſtroy, maim, or diſable any Negro or other Slaves ſo held, ſuch Perſon ſo deſtroying, maiming, or diſabling, ſhall pay treble the Value of ſuch Negro deſtroyed, maimed, or diſabled, to the Perſon or Perſons in the Reverſion or Remain-

Perſons ſeiſed of any Slaves for their own or others Lives, who ſhall ſend them off the Iſland, or diſpoſe of them, to pay treble their Value, to be recovered by Action.

If they ſhall deſtroy, maim, or diſable ſuch Slaves, to pay the ſame Forfeiture.

der, or ſuch Executor, Adminiſtrator, or Truſtees, as before deſcribed, to be recovered in the ſame Manner as is above directed for ſending Slaves off this Iſland.

Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Truſtees, may pay any Legacies or Debts out of their own Monies, to prevent Slaves being ſold and taken off any Eſtate, ſuch Eſtate to remain a Security for ſuch Monies, with Six per Cent. Intereſt.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That, for the better preſerving Negro and other Slaves on Eſtates in this Iſland, and for ſaving Eſtates from being ruined by the entire Recovery of Legacies left by Teſtators, and of juſt Debts due from their Eſtates, which might with more Eaſe be paid, without injuring any Perſon concerned, by the Allowance of a little longer Time for the Payment of ſuch Debts or Legacies after they ſhall become due, it ſhall and may be lawful for any Executor, Adminiſtrator, or any other Perſon in Truſt, not having ſufficient Effects in his or their Hands belonging to the Teſtator, or the Eſtate that he or they are entruſted for, out of his or their own Monies to pay and ſatisfy, or cauſe to be paid or ſatisfied, any Legacy or juſt Debt, after the ſame ſhall become due from the Eſtate, that the Negroes may be preſerved on the Plantation, and be prevented from being levied on and carried from it, which would inevitably ruin the ſame, and put it out of a Capacity of recovering itſelf again; and what Money any Executor, Adminiſtrator, or other Perſon in Truſt, ſhall pay or ſatisfy, or cauſe to be paid and ſatisfied, for the diſcharging ſuch Legacies and Debts as aforeſaid, the Eſtate ſhall ſtand and remain a Security for the Money paid or ſatisfied, or to be paid as aforeſaid, with Intereſt for the ſame, at and after the Rate of Six Pounds per Cent. per Annum, until the ſame ſhall be fully paid and ſatisfied.

Any Miniſter marrying a Free Perſon to a Slave, to forfeit 50l.

XXV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Miniſter of this Iſland ſhall marry any Free Perſon to any Slave in this Iſland, ſuch Miniſter ſhall forfeit to the Uſe of the Public Fifty Pounds Current Money, to be recovered by Warrant under the Hand of the Governor in Chief, Deputy Governor, or Preſident of the Council, for the Time being, of the ſaid Iſland, in Nature of an Execution, directed to the Provoſt Marſhal, or his Deputy, who ſhall levy the ſame.

Such Free Perſon to pay Owner of ſuch Slave 200l.

XXVI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Free Perſon ſo marrying ſuch Slave ſhall pay to the Owner of the Slave he hath married, the Sum of Two hundred Pounds, or be obliged, by Order of Two Juſtices, to ſerve ſuch Owner Four Years.

Value of Slaves executed.

Price paid by Public on the Execution of One Slave for the Murder of another, to be divided between Owners of both.

XLVI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That where One Slave murders another, the Price paid by the Public on executing the Murderer, as hereafter directed, ſhall be equally divided between the Owner of the Offender and the Owner of the Slave ſlain.

Any Slave killed in purſuing Runaways to be paid for by Public; if only maimed, a proportionable Allowance to be made.

XLVII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon's Slave ſhall be killed in purſuing Runaways by his Maſter's, Owner's, Renter's, or Manager's Orders, or any other lawful Order, the Slave ſlain ſhall be paid for by the Public, and the Value ſettled as herein directed for ſettling the Value of a Runaway killed in being purſued; and if the Slave purſuing be only maimed or much hurt, then proportionable Allowance ſhall be made by the Public, to be ſettled in Manner laſt mentioned.

Owners, &c. refuſing to deliver up any Slave who has committed any Felony, to be debarred from receiving Payment from the Public, if ſuch Slave be afterwards taken and convicted; and to forfeit his or her Value to Perſon proſecuting beſides.

XLVIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave ſhall kill or murder any Perſon, White or Black, or commit any Felony (running away excepted) made known to the Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, or Renter of ſuch Slave, and ſuch Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, or Renter of ſuch Slave, being on this Iſland, ſhall refuſe to deliver up ſuch Slave immediately after the Crime made known as aforeſaid (the Slave being then in his Maſter's, Miſtreſs's, Owner's, or Renter's Service, Cuſtody, or Power) that then and in ſuch Caſe, if the Slave be afterwards apprehended and found guilty thereof, the Owner or Renter of ſuch Slave ſhall be, and is hereby debarred from having or receiving, from the public Treaſury of this Iſland, any Sum or Sums of Money or other Conſideration for the Slave ſo convicted, and ſhall forfeit and pay the full Value of the ſaid Slave to the Perſon or Perſons proſecuting.

Slaves condemned, to be appraiſed by Two Freeholders before Execution.

XLIX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act, whenſoever any Negro or other Slave ſhall be taken and condemned for any Crime, Offence, or Miſdemeanor by him or them committed, that before Execution do paſs upon them, or any or either of them, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be valued and appraiſed by Two neighbouring Freeholders, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of the Two Juſtices who ſhall try ſuch Slave or Slaves, according to the Conſcience, beſt Skill, and Judgment of the ſaid Appraiſers, upon their Oaths, to be given before the ſaid Magiſtrates, or any other Two, before the Return of their Report:

Proviſo.

Provided always, That ſuch Appraiſers ſhall not appraiſe any Slave condemned for running away to above Thirty Pounds Current Money; and ſuch Value of ſuch condemned Slave ſhall be paid to the Owner or Renter of ſuch Slave ſo condemned and executed, out of the public Treaſury of this Iſland, upon producing the Certificate of ſuch Condemnation, Execution, and Appraiſement, under the

Hands of the Juſtices trying ſuch Slaves, to the Treaſurer of this Iſland; except it ſhall appear that the Owner, Renter, or Proprietor of ſuch Slave or Slaves has refuſed to deliver up ſuch Slave or Slaves as before mentioned; except further as is hereinafter mentioned.

L. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland for the Time being, or his lawful Deputy, upon Notice given him from the Juſtices of the Peace, or either of them, who ſhall award the Execution, of the Time and Place when and where any Slave or Malefactor is to be executed, ſhall attend the Diſcharge and Duty of his Function, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds Current Money; and for each and every Execution ſo done and performed by the ſaid Provoſt Marſhal or his lawful Deputy, he ſhall be paid the Sum of Five Pounds Current Money, to be allowed out of the Sum for which the Slave ſo executed ſhall be appraiſed at; or in the Abſence or Neglect of the ſaid Marſhal and his Deputy, whoſoever (being lawfully appointed) ſhall do or cauſe Execution to be done upon the Body of ſuch Criminal or Malefactor as aforeſaid, upon Certificate thereof from the Juſtices who awarded the Execution, he or they ſhall receive the Benefit of the ſaid Sum of Five Pounds, to be paid in Manner aforeſaid.

Provoſt Marſhal to attend Executions under Penalty of 10l. and to be paid 5l. therefore out of the Appraiſement.

LIII. And whereas ſome Maſters and Owners of Slaves in this Iſland do not provide ſufficiently for their Slaves, or allow them Time to plant and provide for themſelves, contrary to Law, and yet the Safety of this Iſland requires that ſuch Slaves ſhould ſuffer, or otherwiſe they would commit the greateſt Outrages, and their Maſters and Owners be encouraged in their Neglect at the public Charge; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Juſtices, at the Time of trying any Slave accuſed of Robbery, ſhall enquire, by Witneſſes examined on their Oaths, how the Owner or Owners of ſuch Slave was provided with Proviſions, and other Neceſſaries, and what Allowance ſuch Slave received; and if it ſhall appear to the ſaid Juſtices that the Maſter or Owner had not provided ſufficiently for ſuch Slave, and that Neceſſity might have compelled the Slave to the Offence committed by him, the ſaid Juſtice ſhall certify the ſame to the Treaſurer, and direct the Treaſurer to pay the Damage done by ſuch Slave, to the Party injured (ſo as ſuch Damage does not exceed the Value of ſuch Slave, as in that Caſe the Value only of ſuch Slave ſhall be paid for the Damages) but nothing to the Owner.

Slaves convicted of Robbery, who were not provided with ſufficient Allowance by Owners, Damage ſuſtained by Party robbed to be paid by Public, but nothing to Owners.

Slaves; for their Regulation, &c.

11th July, 1767.

X. AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall hereafter buy, barter, or truck for, or receive by any Means of or from any Slave or Slaves, Sugar, Cotton, Rum, Molaſſes, Ginger, Cocoa, Coffee, or other Goods or Merchandize (except it be Logs of Wood, Fire Wood, freſh Fiſh, and Dunghill Fowls, Goats, Hogs, Roots, and Vegetables of any Sort) without the Knowledge or Conſent of the Maſter or Owner of ſuch Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, ſignified by Note in Writing, ſpecifying the Nature and Quantity of the Goods, or by ſending ſome White Perſon with ſuch Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, upon Complaint made to the next Juſtice of the Peace, the Perſon or Perſons ſo offending ſhall be bound to his or their good Behaviour, and to appear at the next Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be held for this Iſland, and to be fined any Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds, or double the Value of the Goods ſo clandeſtinely bought.

Trading with Slaves.
Perſons buying any Sugar, Cotton, Rum, &c. from Negroes, to be bound over to the Seſſions, &c.

XI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for every Conſtable within this Iſland, and to and for the Clerk or Clerks of the Market for the Time being, his or their Deputy or Deputies, who ſhall have taken the Oath appointed by Law, and to and for every other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, to ſeize and apprehend all ſuch Negro and other Slaves, in whoſe Cuſtody he or they ſhall find any Sugar Canes, whole or in Pieces, Muſcovado or other Sugars, Syrup, Rum, or Molaſſes, Coffee, Cocoa, Cotton, Tobacco in Legs, any Plate, whether wrought or melted down, or any other Goods of Value, or of what Nature or Quality ſoever, if ſuſpected to be ſtolen, or diſhoneſtly come by, and ſhall carry ſuch Slave or Slaves, with all ſuch Goods as ſhall

Any Conſtable, Clerk of Market, or other Perſon, impowered to ſeize and take up Negroes ſelling Canes, Sugar, &c. without a Permiſſion in Writing from their Owners.

be found in their Cuſtody, before the next Juſtice of the Peace, before whom, if ſufficient Proof ſhall not be made, to his Satisfaction, that the ſame Goods were delivered or ſent by the Maſter or Miſtreſs of ſuch Negro, or other Slave, or by ſuch as ſhall act under him or them, to be ſold or diſpoſed of as aforeſaid, and there is no ſuch Note in Writing as aforementioned, the ſaid Goods, and every of them, ſhall be adjudged forfeited, One Half to the Informer or Seizer, and the other Half to the Poor of the Pariſh, unleſs the true and lawful Owner of any Goods ſo ſeized ſhall (after public Notice given by ſuch Juſtice, by ſticking up ſuch Notice, in Writing, of ſuch Seizure, deſcribing the Goods, and their particular Marks, and affixing the ſame to every Pariſh Church Door in this Iſland, at leaſt Ten Days before he returns ſuch ſeized Goods forfeited, which ſuch Juſtice is hereby required to do) appear and claim, and ſhall prove, to the Satisfaction of ſuch Juſtice, that he or ſhe is the rightful Owner thereof, in ſuch Caſe the Juſtice ſhall cauſe the Goods to be returned to ſuch Owner, upon his or her paying Thirty Shillings for his Trouble therein, and other Charges attending the Trial.

Perſons buying or receiving ſtolen Goods from Negroes to be proſecuted at Seſſions, and fined any Sum not exceeding 100l. nor leſs than 20l. and alſo impriſoned.

If unable to pay the Fine, to ſuffer Corporal Puniſhment; and if guilty of the Offence a Second Time, deemed a Felon.

XII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall buy, barter, or truck for, or receive by any unlawful Means, from any Slave or Slaves, any Goods or Chattels whatſoever, knowing the ſame to be ſtolen, although the principal Felon or Felons is or are not known or convict, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall and may be proſecuted therefore at the Court of Seſſions, or of Oyer and Terminer, and ſhall and may be fined, as for a Miſdemeanor, any Sum not exceeding One hundred Pounds, Current Money of this Iſland, nor leſs than Twenty Pounds, like Money, and be impriſoned alſo, for any Time not exceeding One Year; and in caſe of ſuch Offender's being unable, neglecting, or refuſing to pay the Fine immediately, ſuch Offender ſhall undergo ſuch other corporal Puniſhment inſtead of the ſaid Fine, by Whipping or Pillory, as the Court ſhall think fit; and upon a Conviction of the like Offence as laſt mentioned, a Second Time, the Perſon offending ſhall be deemed a Felon.

Perſons convicted of a Miſdemeanor, for buying, &c. of Negroes, to be a Bar to any other Proſecution as acceſſary.

Fines, how to be applied.

Stolen Goods found in Poſſeſſion of any Perſon, deemed ſufficient Evidence againſt him or her.

Exception.

XIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon ſhall be convicted of a Miſdemeanor, for buying, bartering, or trucking with any Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, contrary to this Act, ſuch Conviction ſhall be a Bar to any other Proſecution for being acceſſary to the Felony committed by the Principal, if the Principal be afterwards convicted; and all Fines hereby laid on Perſons convicted of buying, bartering, or receiving Goods from Slaves, ſhall be to the Uſe of His Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, for the public Uſes of this Iſland, and the Support of the Government thereof; and all and every Perſon and Perſons, on whom or in whoſe Poſſeſſion any loſt or ſtolen Goods ſhall be found, it ſhall be deemed Evidence againſt him, her, or them, that they bought, trucked, or bartered for ſuch Goods of or with a Slave, ſo far as to make him or them liable only to a Miſdemeanor by virtue of this Act, unleſs ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall give ſufficient Evidence to the Court how he came by the Goods; and it ſhall not be any Way neceſſary, in the Indictment or Information for ſuch Miſdemeanor, to name particularly the Slave or Slaves of whom bought, had, bartered, trucked, or received, but the laying it to be from a Slave unknown ſhall be ſufficient.

Perſons employing Slaves to ſell Goods, to forfeit 5l. to Informer.

XIX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon ſhall employ any Slave in ſelling or diſpoſing of any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, in Shops or otherwiſe, ſuch Perſons, upon Proof, either by the Confeſſion of the Party, or by the Oath of One Witneſs, of ſuch Slave's having been ſo employed, ſhall forfeit for each Offence the Sum of Five Pounds Current Gold and Silver Money, to any Perſon who ſhall inform againſt him, to be recovered before One or more of his Majeſty's Juſtices for this Iſland.

Slaves hired out.

Owners hiring to Slaves their own Time, to forfeit not leſs than 5l. or more than 10l. to the Informer.

And Perſons employing Slaves without Conſent of Owner, or paying Slaves their Wages, to forfeit 5l. to the Informer.

XX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Maſter or Miſtreſs, Owner or Renter of any Slave, or any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, ſhall order or direct, or ſhall knowingly permit or ſuffer any Slave, on any Pretence whatſoever, to go a large, and be at Liberty to hire himſelf or herſelf out, and to ſeek for Buſineſs or Employ ment of any Kind, either in the Town or in the Country, or ſhall take or receive from an Slave or Slaves any Sum or Sums of Money, or other Conſideration, for allowing or givin up ſuch Slave his or their own Time, ſuch Maſter or Miſtreſs, or Renter, ſhall forfeit not leſ than Five Pounds, or more than Ten Pounds, to any Perſon who ſhall inform of the ſame be fore any Juſtice of the Peace, who is hereby required to hear and determine the ſame; an any Perſon who ſhall employ, or take into his or her Service, any Slave belonging to anoth Perſon, without Agreement and Conſent of ſuch other Perſon, or who ſhall pay, or cauſe t be paid, to any Slave (though openly and legally rented to him or her) the Wages due fo the Work and Labour of ſuch Slave, or any Part thereof (except it be by the Order, D rection, and Conſent of the Perſon from whom ſuch Slave is hired) ſhall forfeit the Sum Five Pounds to the Informer, to be recovered as laſt aforeſaid; and if any Slave or Slav ſhal ſhall, without the Privity or Knowledge of his, her, or their Maſter, Miſtreſs, Renter, or Poſſeſſor, or Owner, go about the Country ſeeking Buſineſs or Employment, or ſhall ſell any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, it ſhall be lawful for any Perſon meeting with or knowing of any ſuch Slave ſo offending, to carry him or her to any Juſtice of the Peace, who is hereby authorized, impowered, and required to order him or her ſo offending any Number of Stripes not exceeding Thirty-nine; and if ſuch Slave ſhall aſſert, that he or ſhe was to give any Thing for his or her Liberty, or that he or ſhe had Leave from his or her Maſter, Miſtreſs, Renter, Poſſeſſor, or Overſeer, to ſeek out for Labour as aforeſaid, the ſaid Juſtice is then hereby required to order ſuch Maſter, Miſtreſs, Renter, Poſſeſſor, or Overſeer, before him, and if he or ſhe refuſe to clear him or herſelf by Oath (or, being a Quaker, by ſolemn Affirmation) he or ſhe ſhall be looked upon as conſenting to ſuch Slave's having his or her Liberty, and ſhall be liable to the Penalty in this Clauſe firſt mentioned, to be recovered as aforeſaid: Save and except, that nothing in this Clauſe contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to any Negro Men Slaves, who are or ſhall be employed in Towns as Porters; provided ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo employed do always carry a Badge, made of a broad Piece of Lead, hung round his or their Necks, with the Word PORTER ſtamped or marked on it; and ſo as ſuch Porter, Slave, or Slaves always have a Ticket from his or their Owner, Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Renter, ſignifying his, her, or their Permiſſion of ſuch Slave or Slaves being employed as Porters: And if any ſuch Porter Slave ſhall refuſe to work by the Day, or by the Job, or ſhall require by Agreement beforehand, or demand after ſuch Labour done, any exorbitant Price for ſuch Labour, it ſhall be lawful for any Juſtice of the Peace to hear a Complaint of ſuch Refuſal to work, or exorbitant Price taken or demanded, and puniſh ſuch offending Slave at Diſcretion, according to the Heinouſneſs of the Offence; and every Juſtice of the Peace ſhall hear and determine ſuch Complaints, without demanding or taking any Fee for the ſame.

Slaves going about ſeeking Work, or ſelling Goods, without Knowledge of Owner, may be ordered 39 Stripes by Order of any Juſtice.

If any ſuch Slave aſſert it to be with Conſent of Owner, ſuch muſt clear him or herſelf by Oath, under the firſt Penalty in this Clauſe.

Exception.

Proviſo.

XXII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act, it ſhall not be lawful for any Negro or other Slave to plant, to his own or any other Slave's Uſe, any Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, or Ginger whatſoever; and that if any Negro or other Slave ſhall be found with any ſuch, expoſing the ſame to Sale, ſuch Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, or Ginger, ſhall be deemed ſtolen Goods; and the ſame Proceedings, Penalties, and Forfeitures, ſhall be had, made, and proſecuted thereon, againſt any ſuch Negro or other Slaves, as in the Caſes hereinbefore mentioned; and any Huckſter or other Perſon who ſhall be convicted of dealing with or buying any ſuch Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, or Ginger, from ſuch Negro or other Slave, ſhall be ſubject to the ſame Penalties and Proceedings, as are hereinbefore inflicted on thoſe who receive ſtolen Goods.

Slaves planting.

No Slave to plant Sugar, &c. and if ſuch be expoſed to Sale, to be deemed ſtolen Goods.

Any Perſon convicted of buying Sugar, &c. of Slaves, to ſuffer the ſame as thoſe who receive ſtolen Goods.

XXIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any White Perſon or Perſons ſhall take off any Pot Hook, Ring, or Collar, from any Negro or Negroes or other Slave or Slaves Neck or Necks, Leg or Legs, without Leave of his, her, or their Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Overſeer, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds Current Money, to be paid to the Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave from whoſe Neck or Legs any Pot Hook, Ring, or Collar, ſhall be taken as aforeſaid, due Proof thereof being made before any of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, before whom the ſame ſhall and may be recovered, or on the Party confeſſing the ſame; and in caſe any Negro or other Slave ſhall be found guilty thereof, ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall receive Forty Laſhes on his or her bare Breech, by Order of any One of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace.

Any Perſon taking off Pot Hooks, &c. from Negroes to pay 10l.; if a Slave be guilty thereof, to receive 40 Laſhes.

XXXII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Perſons who are not Whites, and are fit to go out to Trades, ſhall be bound Apprentice to any Perſon that will receive them, for Seven Years (unleſs they chooſe a Maſter or Miſtreſs to be bound to) by the next Juſtice who ſhall be informed of ſuch Perſons, and who is immediately to cauſe them to be bound, in Ten Days after ſuch Information, to any Perſon or Perſons willing to receive them, on Penalty of forfeiting Ten Pounds upon every ſuch Refuſal.

Perſons not Whites, fit to go to Trades, to be bound for Seven Years by a Juſtice to any Perſon, if they do not chooſe for themſelves.

IV. AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon who ſhall take up any Slave or Slaves belonging to another, and ſhall keep the ſaid Slave or Slaves in his or their Cuſtody or Plantation longer than Twenty-four Hours, without ſending the ſaid Slave or Slaves to the Owner they belong to (if he or they can any way know them) or without delivering the ſaid Slave or Slaves to the Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland for the Time being, ſhall, for every Day each Slave (not being of any Trade) is kept or entertained by him or them after the Firſt Twenty-four Hours, forfeit Twelve Shillings; but if the Slave detained be of any Trade, then the Perſon detaining him ſhall forfeit Twenty-four Shillings each Day he ſhall detain ſuch Slave; and if the Forfeiture incurred by ſuch Detention be under Ten Pounds, the ſame may be recovered before any Juſtice of the Peace, to be levied on ſuch Perſon's Goods and Chattels, and in Default thereof, on his or their Perſon or Perſons; but

Detaining Slaves.

Perſons taking up Slaves, and not ſending them to their Owners, or the Provoſt Marſhal, in 24 Hours after, to pay for a Tradeſman 24s. and any other Slave 12s. for each Day. In caſe the Forfeiture be under 10l. to be recovered be-

fore any Juſtice; if above, at Common Law.

if the Forfeiture ſo incurred be above Ten Pounds, then the ſame may be recovered by Action of Debt at Common Law, in which no Protection, Eſſoign, or Wager of Law, ſhall be allowed.

Enticing away Slaves.

Perſons enticing Slaves from the Owners or Poſſeſſors, liable to the above Penalties.

If taken from their Owners or Poſſeſſors by Force, to be deemed a Robbery; and if carried off the Iſland, Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon who ſhall delude, entice, or perſuade any Slave or Slaves, being in quiet Poſſeſſion of another, out of his or their Owner's or Poſſeſſor's Cuſtody, by any Encouragement or Inducement whatſoever, ſhall be liable to the ſame Penalty, for every Day that the ſaid Slave or Slaves by their Means or Procurement be abſent from their Owner's or Maſter's Service, as in caſe of entertaining a Runaway longer than Twenty-four Hours, and to be recovered after the ſame Manner; and every Perſon who ſhall violently, or by Force or otherwiſe, take any Perſon's Slave or Slaves out of his or their Owner's or Poſſeſſor's Plantation or Cuſtody, ſhall be deemed guilty of Robbery, and ſhall be indicted and ſhall ſuffer as in Caſes of Robbery; and any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall entice or delude away from his or their Owner or Owners any Slave or Slaves, and ſhall carry or endeavour to carry ſuch Slave or Slaves off this Iſland, ſhall be guilty of Felony, and excluded the Benefit of Clergy.

Perſons ſuſpected of detaining or employing another's Slaves, may, on Application, be ſummoned before and examined by any Juſtice on Oath, &c.

Penalty not to exceed 10 l. in caſe of Confeſſion or Proof thereof.

How to be recovered.

Fees of Juſtice, Secretary, and Marſhal.

VI. And whereas Perſons who illegally detain others Slaves, and employ them in their Service, do it ſo cunningly and ſecretly, that Evidence by White Perſons cannot be had againſt them; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That, upon Suſpicion of any illegal detaining or employing, any Juſtice of the Peace ſhall, and is hereby required, upon Application, to iſſue a Summons againſt the Party accuſed, requiring him, her, or them to attend at a certain Day, to anſwer the Premiſes; and being attended, the ſaid Juſtice ſhall appoint a Day, not exceeding Six Days, for the Trial, of which the accuſed is to take Notice and attend accordingly; and the Juſtice is hereby impowered to iſſue Summonſes for Witneſſes to attend, directed to a Conſtable; and on the Trial ſuch Juſtice ſhall and may examine him, her, or them accuſed, and all the Witneſſes, on his, her, or their Oath (and, if Quakers, on ſolemn Affirmation) concerning ſuch illegal detaining and employing; and if confeſſed by the Party or Parties accuſed, or proved by any other Evidence, ſuch Juſtice ſhall give Judgment for the Party injured to recover, as hereinbefore directed, any Sum under Ten Pounds as aforeſaid; and the Juſtice giving Judgment ſhall make a Record of his Proceedings, and return it into the Secretary's Office, under his Hand and Seal; and the Complainant or Party injured may ſue forth Execution thereon, after the Expiration of Six Days from giving the Judgment, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the Secretary of this Iſland, or his lawful Deputy, directed to the Provoſt Marſhal, or his Deputy, or any Conſtable, and it ſhall be levied on the Offender's Goods and Chattels, and thoſe immediately to be carried to the next Town and ſold by Outcry, at the Expence of the Offender or Offenders, and the Debt and Coſts thereout ſatisfied; and in Default of Goods and Chattels ſufficient of the Offender's to be found for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, he or they ſhall be taken and impriſoned upon ſuch Execution, till Satisfaction made of the Judgment and all Fees: And the Juſtice, for hearing the Trial, and making out the Record, ſhall and may receive Twelve Shillings, and no more; and the Secretary may receive Eighteen Pence for filing, and Three Shillings for the Execution; and the Marſhal, his Deputy, or Conſtable, may receive Six Shillings for executing the Warrant upon ſuch Offender's Body, if no Goods or Chattels; and if levied on Goods or Chattels, then he ſhall, beſides the ſaid Six Shillings, be entitled to Eighteen Pence in the Pound for levying and ſelling; and ſuch Recovery before a Juſtice of the Peace ſhall be a Bar to any further Proſecution whatſoever for the ſame Offence.

Perſons ſummoned neglecting to attend, if the Party accuſed, to forfeit 10 l. and if a Witneſs, 5 l.

How to be recovered, &c.

VII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if the accuſed, after knowing the Day of Trial, or any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, being duly ſummoned as aforeſaid, for the Space of Twenty-four Hours, to attend at the Day of Trial as Witneſſes, or otherwiſe, ſhall neglect to attend, the Party accuſed ſhall, for ſuch Neglect, forfeit Ten Pound Current Money, to be recovered before any One Juſtice of the Peace, and levied by his Warrant to the Provoſt Marſhal, or a Conſtable, on the Offender's Goods, and ſold as la mentioned in caſe of Executions levied to the Uſe of the Party complaining; and every Witneſs duly ſummoned, being able to attend, and not attending, ſhall forfeit Five Pounds to th Party grieved, to be recovered as laſt mentioned; and then another Day, on ſuch Failure o the accuſed Party's attending, or the attending of any material Witneſs ſummoned, ſhall b granted for Trial, on the Complainant's deſiring ſuch further Day, and on his paying ſuch Fe and Coſts down for ſuch further Day, as the Juſtice and others ſhall be entitled to.

Beating Drums, &c.

Owners, &c. of Eſtates, ſuffering Slaves to beat Drums, &c. to forfeit 20 l.

VIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whatſoever Maſter, Miſtreſ Owner, or Renter of any Plantation in this Iſland, being thereupon reſident, and not bein abroad from his or her Plantation, or, where there is no ſuch Reſident on the Plantatio then, if the Manager or Overſeer of any ſuch Plantation, and having the Care thereof, a being thereon reſident and at home, ſhall ſuffer any Slaves to beat any Drum or emp Caſk, or great Gourds, or to blow Horns, Shells, or loud Inſtruments, for the Diverſion Entertainme

Entertainment of Slaves in his, her, or their Plantation, he, ſhe, or they ſhall forfeit Twenty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland for every ſuch Offence, unleſs they ſuppreſs the ſame in One Hour after it begins; provided that Information thereof be given upon Oath to One of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for this Iſland, within One Week after the Offence is committed.

Proviſo.

XLIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave ſhall be taken out of the Plantation to which ſuch Slave belongs, with any Fire Arms, Cutlaſſes, Swords, Lances, or Pikes, or other hurtful Arms, not having a Ticket from the Owner or Poſſeſſor of ſuch Slave for carrying the ſame, or not being under the Direction of a White Perſon ſent along with ſuch Slave or Slaves, any Perſon or Perſons may ſeize ſuch Slave or Slaves, with the Arms or Weapons, or the Arms and Weapons alone, and carry ſuch Slave and Arms, or the Arms only, before a Juſtice of the Peace, and the Juſtice ſhall order the Arms to be forfeited to the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall have ſeized the ſaid Slave or Arms; but if there was a Ticket duly given for carrying the ſaid Arms, and if the ſaid Ticket be loſt, or was taken from the Slave, or the Slave being attendant that Day on his Maſter to Exerciſe, then, upon Oath thereof made by the Owner, Maſter, Miſtreſs, Renter, or Overſeer, that ſuch Ticket was ſo given, the Arms ſhall be again reſtored to the Owner.

Carrying Arms.
Slaves taken out of the Plantations they belong to, with Fire Arms, &c. not having Tickets, may be carried before a Juſtice; ſuch Arms to be forfeited to Perſons ſeizing them.

Exception.

XXXIX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Maſter, Owner, or Renter of Slaves, ſhall give any Slave or Slaves Leave, on Sundays or any other Holydays, to go out of their Plantation (except ſuch as uſually wait upon them, and no others) but with a Ticket under the Maſter's, Miſtreſs's, or Manager's Hands, ſpecifying the Time allowed ſuch Slave to be abſent; and if any Maſter or Owner of a Plantation finds any Negro or other Slave upon his Plantation without a Ticket, or Buſineſs from his Maſter or Owner, and doth not puniſh him with a moderate Whipping, not exceeding Twenty Stripes, he ſhall forfeit Five Pounds Current Money.

Going Abroad.
Owners not to allow Slaves to leave their Eſtates on Sundays or Holydays without a Ticket; and to puniſh all ſuch as may be found on their Plantations, under Penalty of 5l.

XL. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any White or Free Perſon or Perſons may apprehend any Slave or Slaves that ſhall be found out of his Maſter's or Owner's Plantation on Saturday Nights, Sundays, or Holydays, not being on their Maſter's or Miſtreſs's Buſineſs, nor having ſuch a Ticket, or not having a White Man with them (except as before) and the ſaid Slaves may correct with moderate Whipping as aforeſaid; and if ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall be armed with Clubs, Wooden Swords, and other miſchievous Weapons, and found out of their Maſter's or Owner's Plantation (though with a Letter or Ticket) may be taken up, whipped, and diſarmed as aforeſaid.

Slaves without Tickets, found out of their Owners Plantations, may be apprehended by any Free Perſon and puniſhed, &c.

And diſarmed of any Clubs, &c. though with Ticket.

IX. And be it alſo further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Overſeer of a Family ſhall, under the Penalty of Twenty Shillings Current Money, cauſe all his or her Negro Houſes to be ſearched, every Fourteen Days at the leaſt, for Runaway Negroes, Clubs, Wooden Swords, and other miſchievous Weapons, and alſo for ſtolen Goods; and what they ſuſpect to be ſtolen they ſhall ſeize, and give Notice thereof to the Clerk or Conſtable of the Pariſh within Six Days after; who ſhall ſet up a ſhort Notice in Writing of the ſame on the Poſts of the Church Door, whereby the Loſer, declaring the Marks, or deſcribing the Goods, may have the ſame again without Coſts or Charges.

Of Runaway Slaves.
Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Overſeer of a Family, to ſearch Negro Houſes every 14 Days for Runaways, &c. under Penalty of 20s.

XIV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland, or his lawful Deputy, ſhall be obliged to receive all Runaways (brought to him) into his Cuſtody, and ſhall pay the Bringer Twelve Shillings for taking up each Runaway, and Twelve Pence per Mile for as many Miles as each Runaway Negro is brought to the Gaol from the Place taken at; and the ſaid Marſhal or Deputy ſhall keep the ſaid Slave or Slaves in ſafe Cuſtody, and in a Liſt at the Priſon Door ſhall inſert the Names of ſuch Runaway Negroes and other Slaves in his Cuſtody, and ſhall further cauſe an Advertiſement to be inſerted in the public Gazette of this Iſland, within Six Days next after receiving each Negro in the Common Gaol, containing the Name or Names of ſuch Negro or Negroes in his Cuſtody, their Age, and Maſter's Name, if known, but if not known, an exact Deſcription of the Perſon of ſuch Negro or Negroes; which Advertiſement ſhall be republiſhed Once in every Month, whilſt ſuch Negro or Negroes ſhall continue in Gaol; but in caſe there ſhall be no public Gazette publiſhed in this Iſland, then ſuch Advertiſement as aforeſaid ſhall, by the ſaid Marſhal or his Deputy, be put up at the Door of each Pariſh Church in this Iſland, within Three Days as aforeſaid, under the Penalty aforeſaid; and in caſe the ſaid Marſhal ſhall refuſe to pay the ſaid Bringer, or to receive the ſaid Slave ſo brought, or put up and publiſh his or their Names as aforeſaid, he ſhall forfeit Five Pounds for every ſuch Fault, to be recovered before any Juſtice.

Provoſt Marſhal obliged to receive all Runaways, to pay 12s. for taking up of each, and 12d. for every Mile they are brought.

To advertiſe them in the Gazette within Six Days.

In caſe no Gazette publiſhed, ſuch Advertiſement to be ſtuck up at every Church Door.

In caſe of Provoſt Marſhal's Refuſal or Neglect, to forfeit 5l.

XV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe the ſaid Marſhal

Provoſt Marſhal ſuf-

Of Runaway Slaves.

fering Slaves to eſcape, to pay the ſame as in Caſes of detaining other Slaves above Twenty-four Hours. In caſe they periſh in his Cuſtody for Want, to forfeit 50l.

Provoſt Marſhal's Fees for receiving and delivering Slaves into and out of his Cuſtody.

Slaves remaining in Gaol above Three Months, to be ſold to pay Fees, &c.

Overplus to be returned to Owner if known; if not, to be paid into Treaſury.

Provoſt Marſhal to account on Oath, and pay unto Treaſurer once a Year all ſuch Monies, under Penalty of 20l.

or his Deputy wilfully or neglectfully ſuffers an Eſcape of the Slave by him received, or employs him in any Work, he ſhall pay the Owner as in caſe of any Perſon's detaining another's Slave above Twenty-four Hours, until ſuch Slave be delivered to the Owner; and in caſe any ſuch Slave ſhall periſh in his Cuſtody for Want, he ſhall forfeit Fifty Pounds like Money; and the Marſhal ſhall be entitled to be paid Three Shillings for taking ſuch Slave into his Cuſtody, and Twelve Pence each Twenty-four Hours the Slave lies in Priſon; as alſo, upon the Marſhal's Delivery of any Slave to the Owner or Poſſeſſor of the ſame, he ſhall be paid the further Sum of Three Shillings, beſides the Twelve Shillings for taking up, and Twelve Pence per Mile which the Bringer of the ſaid Slave has received from him; and if any Slave or Slaves lie ſo long as Three Months after the proper Publications as aforeſaid, ſuch Slave or Slaves is and are to be taken out and ſold at Outcry for the Fees, by Order of Two Juſtices of the Peace, and the Overplus (if any there be after paying the aforeſaid Fees, and all the above-mentioned Charges) ſhall be returned to the Owner, or for the Want of knowing ſuch Owner, to the Treaſurer for the Time being, to remain to the Uſe of the Public, till the Owner ſhall appear; and the Provoſt Marſhal, or his Deputy, ſhall be obliged upon Oath to account, and pay once every Year at leaſt, unto the Treaſurer for the Time being, all ſuch Money that ſuch Negro or other Slaves ſhall be ſold for, on forfeiting, for every ſuch Neglect, the Sum of Twenty Pounds to his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, for the public Uſes of this Iſland, and the Support of the Government thereof.

Marſhal or Deputy refuſing to deliver any Slave, on Tender of his Fees, to loſe the ſame, and pay as in Caſes of wrongfully detaining others Slaves.

XVI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Marſhal or Deputy ſhall refuſe to deliver any Slave received by him as a Runaway, on Tender of his legal Fees and Diſburſements, he ſhall not only loſe his Fees, but ſhall likewiſe pay the Owner or Poſſeſſor as in caſe of wrongfully detaining another's Slave, for each Day detained after Tender made.

Perſons taking up Runaways, and knowing their Owners, to carry them to ſuch Owners firſt, under Penalty of 40s. If Owner of any Runaway refuſes to pay the Fees of taking up, to forfeit 40s. beſides the Fees.

XVII. And be it alſo further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon taking up a Runaway, and knowing his or her Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor, either by the Slave's Confeſſion or otherwiſe, ſhall, on Penalty of Forfeiture of Forty Shillings, carry ſuch Slave ſo known, or cauſe him to be carried, to his Maſter or Owner, and not to the Gaol or the Marſhal; and if any ſuch Maſter or Owner ſhall refuſe to pay Twelve Shillings for taking up ſuch Slave, and Twelve Pence per Mile for the Diſtance he was taken up at (being brought to him) he ſhall, beſides the ſaid Fees, forfeit Forty Shillings.

No Retailers of ſtrong Liquors to ſell to any Slaves under Penalty of 60s.

Juſtices or Conſtables to diſperſe all unuſual Aſſemblies of Negroes; and to take up thoſe armed, playing Dice, Drinking, &c. who are to be whipped.

XVIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Retailer or Retailers of ſtrong Liquors, after the Publication hereof, ſhall ſell any Liquor or Liquors, of what Nature or Quality ſoever, to any Slave or Slaves, under Pain and Penalty of Three Pounds Current Money for every ſuch Offence ſo committed; and all Juſtices of the Peace and Conſtables are hereby required and fully impowered to diſperſe all unuſual Concourſes of Negroes in or about the Towns or elſewhere, on Sundays or other Holidays, and to take up, or cauſe to be taken up, all Negroes who ſhall be found armed with Clubs or other offenſive Weapons, or playing at Dice or other unlawful Sports, or drinking in the Public Houſes; and ſuch Negroes ſo taken up ſhall be whipped, by Order of the Juſtice, at the Diſcretion of ſuch Juſtice.

Any Slave (after being One Year in the Iſland) run away Six Months to be deemed guilty of Felony.

XXXIV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave or Slaves having been or that ſhall be on this Iſland for the Space of One Year, ſhall hereafter withdraw, abſent, or run away from his Maſter's Service, at ſeveral Times within the Space of Two Years, amounting in all to Six Months, to be computed at 28 Days to a Month, all and every ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be, and are hereby adjudged and declared to be guilty of Felony, and ſhall ſuffer Death as Felons.

Slaves to the Number of Ten, run away for as many Days, the greateſt Offender to ſuffer Death, &c.

XXXVI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slaves (being upon this Iſland for the Space of One Year, and of the Age of Sixteen Years and upwards) ſhall hereafter abſent themſelves or run away in any Number amounting to Ten and upwards, and ſhall continue run away and abſent from their Service as aforeſaid for Ten Days or more, or if any leſs Number of Negroes, whether One or more, ſhall run away or abſent themſelves from their Owners Service, and ſhall aſſociate themſelves with any other Negroes (making in the whole Number Ten or more) and ſhall remain abſent Ten Days as aforeſaid, then One of the ſaid Negroes out of each Ten, ſuch as the Juſtices ſhall think the greateſt Offender, ſhall ſuffer Death as a Felon, and the other Negroes aſſociated as aforeſaid ſhall be publicly corrected or puniſhed at the Diſcretion of the ſaid Juſtices.

Any Perſon taking up a Runaway, abſent Two Months, to receive 30s. from the Treaſurer.

XXXVII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whoever ſhall apprehend or take up a runaway Slave, who hath been abſent from his Maſter's, Miſtreſs's, Owner's, or Renter's Service Two Months, or more, ſhall receive, as a Reward for apprehending and taking ſuch Slave, Thirty Shillings, to be paid out of the Public Treaſury o thi this Iſland, on Proof made of ſuch running away and taking, by the Oath of ſome White Perſon, before a Juſtice of the Peace; and the Juſtice's Certificate to the Treaſurer ſhall be ſufficient for ſuch Payment, without further Order to the Treaſurer.

Slaves harbouring Runaways, how to be puniſhed.

XXXVIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That after any Slave ſhall be run away from the Service of his or her Maſter, Owner, or Renter, every other Slave who, knowing ſuch Slave is run away from his or her Maſter's, Owner's or Renter's Service, ſhall entertain, harbour, receive, or conceal, or anyways aid or aſſiſt, or comfort, afford, or give any Suſtenance to any ſuch Runaway, ſhall, upon Conviction thereof before any Juſtice of the Peace, for the Firſt Offence be publicly whipped upon the bare Breech, with any Number of Stripes not exceeding Fifty; and if it ſhall happen that any ſuch Offender or Offenders ſhall be convicted the Second Time of the ſame Offence, he or they, upon ſuch Second Conviction, ſhall be adjudged to be publicly whipped upon the bare Breech, with any Number of Stripes not exceeding One Hundred; and if ſuch Offender or Offenders ſhall be thereof convicted a Third Time, he or they, upon ſuch Third Conviction, ſhall be adjudged to have a further Number of Stripes, not exceeding One hundred and Fifty, and ſo in Proportion for each after Offence.

Juſtices impowered to iſſue Warrants to ſearch for Runaways, and to apprehend Slaves ſuſpected of harbouring them, &c.

XLI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act, it ſhall and may be lawful for any Juſtice of the Peace within this Iſland, and every Juſtice of the Peace is hereby authorized and required, upon Complaint on Oath to him made, that any Negro or other Slaves are run away and have abſented themſelves from the Service of their Owners, and at the Requeſt of their Owners or their Attornies, and not otherwiſe, to iſſue a Warrant to ſuch Owners or their Attornies, or to ſome diſcreet Perſon or Perſons to be recommended for that Purpoſe by ſuch Attornies or Owners, and to be approved of by ſuch Juſtice, to ſearch for and apprehend all ſuch runaway Slaves, as alſo all ſuch Negro or other Slaves as the ſaid Complainants ſhall have juſt Cauſe to ſuſpect to be guilty of wilfully entertaining, harbouring, or concealing ſuch runaway Slaves, and them to bring before ſuch Juſtice, to be dealt with according to the Directions of this Act for ſuch their Offences; and the ſaid Juſtice is hereby authorized and required to hear and determine ſuch Complaints, and to give Judgment thereupon againſt any Slave that ſhall be by him adjudged guilty of any the Offences aforeſaid, according to the Directions of this Act; and it ſhall be lawful for any Perſon or Perſons ſo authorized by Warrant as aforeſaid to enter any Negro Houſe or Houſes by Night or Day, to ſearch for any Slave or Slaves, having firſt given Notice to the Maſter, Owner or Overſeer on the Plantation to which ſuch Houſe or Houſes belong, and, after ſuch Warrant obtained and Notice given as aforeſaid, to break open the Door or Doors of ſuch Negro Houſes into which ſuch Perſon is refuſed Admittance.

Perſons ſo authorized may enter Negro Houſes by Night or Day, and if refuſed Admittance may break open Doors.

Various Offences.

Any Slave ſtriking a White Perſon to be publicly whipped; and if ſuch White Perſon be hurt, the offending Slave to have his Noſe ſlit, &c.

XXXI. AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave ſhall impudently ſtrike or oppoſe any White Perſon, any Juſtice, upon Complaint and Proof made, ſhall order a Conſtable to cauſe ſuch Slave to be publicly whipped at his Diſcretion; and if ſuch White Perſon be any way hurt, wounded, or disfigured by any Slave's Reſiſtance, ſuch offending Slave ſhall have his Noſe ſlit, or any Member cut off, or puniſhed with Death, at the Diſcretion of any Two Juſtices; always excepting, that the Slave do not the ſame by his or her Owner's or Maſter's Orders, or in Defence of his or her Owner's or Maſter's Perſon or Goods: And it ſhall be lawful for all Perſons to take away from any Slave or Slaves any hurtful Clubs or other miſchievous Weapons whatſoever, unleſs ſuch Slave or Slaves is or were intruſted with ſuch Weapons for the Defence of his or their Owner's Goods or Perſon.

Exception.

Miſchievous Weapons may be taken away from Slaves by any Perſon.

Any Slave ſtealing Goods of the Value of 6 l. guilty of Felony.

XXXIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave or Slaves ſhall be found guilty of ſtealing from any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, Six Pounds Current Money in Specie, or any Goods or Effects to the Value of Six Pounds Current Money, ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall, and is hereby declared to be guilty of Felony.

Slaves fighting or drawing Knives on one another to be publicly whipped.

XLII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Slaves who ſhall be taken Fighting, ſhall be whipped publicly, by Order of a Juſtice of the Peace, at his Diſcretion; and if any Slave draw a Knife, either in aſſaulting another, or in his own Defence, he ſhall be publicly whipped by like Order, at the Diſcretion of a Juſtice.

Slaves guilty of Crimes endangering the Lives of White Perſons; ſetting Fire to Dwelling Houſes, Canes, &c. to ſuffer Death.

XLIV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave or Slaves ſhall be guilty of any enormous Crime, whereby the Life of any White Perſon ſhall be endangered or attempted, or any Dwelling Houſe or Outhouſes belonging to any White or Free Perſon ſhall be burnt or attempted to be burnt, or in caſe any Sugar Canes or Cocoa ſhall be wilfully ſet on Fire, or attempted to be burnt, that then, and in ſuch Caſe, ſuch Slave or Slaves, and all his and their Acceſſaries, Concealors, or Abettors (being Slaves)

Any Slave informing of any ſuch Crime intended, to receive 3l.

Accuſation groundleſs, Accuſer to be puniſhed.

ſhall be adjudged, and are hereby made and declared Felons, and ſhall ſuffer Death therefore; and if any other Slave ſhall know of any ſuch Crime as laſt mentioned intended to be done, and ſhall diſcover and give Notice thereof to any Juſtice of the Peace of this Iſland, ſuch Negro ſo informing ſhall receive Three Pounds Current Money of this Iſland, out of the Public Treaſury, upon producing a Certificate of the Accuſation and Condemnation from any one of the Juſtices that ſat on the Trial, which ſhall be ſufficient without a Warrant to the Treaſurer; but if, on the Trial, the Accuſation be found frivolous or groundleſs, the Accuſer ſhall have and receive a Puniſhment by Whipping, not exceeding Fifty Laſhes, on the bare Breech.

Any Slave diſcovering an intended Mutiny or Rebellion ſhall receive 20l. on Conviction of Offenders.

Accuſation not ſatiſfactory, Accuſer to be puniſhed.

XLV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whatſoever Slave ſhall hear another Slave ſpeaking any Words tending to Mutiny or Rebellion, or knows that he hath or intends to prepare any Guns, Powder, Balls, Swords, or warlike Inſtruments, other than what are allowed for watching, and diſcover the ſame to any Juſtice of the Peace, the Slave giving ſuch Information ſhall, upon the Conviction of the Slave or Slaves informed againſt, or any Juſtice of the Peace certifying that there was good Cauſe of Suſpicion of an intended Mutiny or Rebellion, be paid by the Treaſurer, out of the Treaſury of this Iſland, Twenty Pounds Current Money; but if any Negro or other Slave ſo accuſing or informing againſt any other Negro or other Slave, ſhall not make his Accuſation to the Satiſfaction of the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall try the Slave or Slaves ſo accuſed, then ſuch Accuſer ſhall have and receive a Puniſhment by Whipping, not exceeding Fifty Laſhes.

Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.

Directions to Juſtices for Apprehenſion and Trial of Slaves guilty of Crimes.

LII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That on Complaint made to any Juſtice of the Peace of any Crime committed by any Slave or Slaves, ſuch Juſtice ſhall iſſue his Warrant for apprehending the Offenders, and all ſuch Perſons and Slaves to come before him who can give Evidence relative to ſuch Crime; and if ſuch Juſtice finds that the Offence charged will not affect the Life or Limb of ſuch Slave or Slaves, he ſhall and may direct ſuch Slave or Slaves to be publicly corrected, at his Diſcretion, and award Satiſfaction to the Parties injured in any Sum under Six Pounds Current Money; but if the Crime with which ſuch Slave or Slaves is charged to have committed, be ſuch as will affect either Life or Limb, then ſuch Juſtice ſhall commit the accuſed Slave or Slaves to the Priſon, or take Security, at his Diſcretion, and ſhall appoint a Day for the Trial of ſuch Slave or Slaves, and for the Appearance of the Witneſſes who have attended by his Warrant; the Nature of which Crime, and the Day appointed for Trial, he ſhall, within Ten Days after ſuch Commitment, or Security given, certify to the next Juſtice of the Quorum (if he be not of the Quorum himſelf) and require him, by virtue of this Act (and ſuch other Juſtice is by ſuch Certification hereby required) to aſſociate himſelf to him; which ſaid Two Juſtices, according to the Evidence which ſhall be given before them, ſhall give Sentence of Death, or for Loſs of Limb or Member, as the Law directs; and the ſaid Juſtices ſhall iſſue forth their Warrant for executing their Sentence; and in all Trials of Slaves the Juſtice or Juſtices ſhall or may hear the Evidence of any other Slave, and give ſuch Credit thereto as he or they ſhall in Conſcience be convinced ſuch Evidence deſerves.

Slaves; for their Protection, &c.

11 July, 1767.

Clothing.

Owners of Slaves to clothe them once a Year, under Penalty of 15s. each.

XXI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, or Renter of any Slave or Slaves within this Iſland, ſhall clothe the ſaid Slaves once every Year, by giving to each reſpective Slave, being a Male, One Pair of Drawers, and a Shirt or cloſe-bodied Frock; and to each Female a Petticoat and a Shift, or Clothing adequate thereto; upon Pain of forfeiting Fifteen Shillings for each Slave which ſhall not be clothed as aforeſaid, One Half to the Informer, and the other Half to be paid to the Treaſurer, for the Uſe of the Iſland.

Holydays.

Three Days to be allowed by Owners to their Slaves as Holy-

LI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Owners, Maſters, Miſtreſſes, Managers, or Renters of Slaves within this Iſland, ſhall allow to their Slaves (except thoſe neceſſary about their Houſes) Chriſtmas Day and the Two Days next following, as

Play Days, for their Recreation, and no more or other Days during the Twelve Chriſtmas Holydays; and if any Perſon, Maſter, Owner, Renter, or Manager of any Plantation, do not allow their Slaves the ſame Days as before mentioned for their Recreation and as Holydays, or ſhall allow them any other or more Days in the Chriſtmas Holydays than as aforeſaid, the Perſon or Perſons ſo offending ſhall forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland.

days at Chriſtmas, and no more. Perſons offending to forfeit 50l.

Diſmembering Slaves.

Any Perſon who ſhall geld or diſmember any Slave, to be proſecuted at Seſſions, and fined any Sum not exceeding 60l. nor leſs than 40l. &c. Proſecution to be commenced in One Year after Offence committed. To pay double Damages to Party grieved.

LIV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Free Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall geld or diſmember any Slave, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo offending ſhall and may be proſecuted by Preſentment, Indictment, or Information before the Juſtices of the Peace in their Seſſions, or Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer, and Gaol Delivery; and upon Conviction of any ſuch Gelding or Diſmembering, the Offender or Offenders ſhall each be fined any Sum not exceeding Sixty Pounds Current Money, or leſs than Forty Pounds like Money, and ſhall be impriſoned until ſuch Fine be paid and all Fees; and ſhall further find Sureties for his or their good Behaviour for One Year; ſo as the Proſecution be commenced in One Year after the Offence of gelding or maiming be committed, and not after; and ſhall likewiſe pay double Damages and Coſts to the Party grieved, to be recovered by Action of Treſpaſs in any Court of Record in this Iſland; any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Manumiſſion.

Perſons manumitting Slaves to pay 100l. into the Treaſury.

XXIV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall hereafter manumit or ſet free any Slave or Slaves, except he, ſhe, or they, or the Repreſentatives of ſuch Perſon or Perſons, ſhall, previous to ſuch Manumiſſion, pay into the public Treaſury of this Iſland One hundred Pounds Current Money, for the Uſe of the ſaid Iſland, and the Receipt of the Treaſurer for the Time being ſhall be tacked to the Deed of Manumiſſion and be an Authority for the ſame; and the Treaſurer for the Time being is hereby authorized and directed to pay Half Yearly to any Slave ſo manumitted, out of the public Treaſury, Four Pounds Current Money for the Maintenance of ſuch Slave, during the natural Life of ſuch Slave; and the Receipt of ſuch Slave, or a Certificate from a Juſtice of the Peace of the Payment of ſuch Money in his Preſence (which every Juſtice is hereby required to give when thereto required or applied to for the Purpoſe) ſhall be a Diſcharge to the ſaid Treaſurer for all ſuch Money as he ſhall from Time to Time pay to ſuch Slave or Slaves; and any Manumiſſion made in any other Manner than as aforeſaid ſhall be void: And any Perſon ſuffering any Slave or Slaves, blind, diſeaſed, aged, or otherwiſe diſabled from working, to ramble or beg about the Towns or Country, ſuch Perſon ſo offending ſhall be fined, upon good Proof, by any Juſtice of the Peace, in any Sum not exceeding Ten Pounds nor leſs than Five Pounds, Current Money, One Half to the Informer, and One Half to the Public; and any Perſon ſuffering any Slave having any infectious Diſorder to ramble as aforeſaid, ſhall, upon Proof as aforeſaid made before any Juſtice of the Peace, to be fined by ſuch Juſtice any Sum not exceeding Twenty nor leſs than Ten Pounds Current Money, One Half to the Public and One Half to the Informer.

Treaſurer to pay 4l. every Half Year to ſuch Slaves out of ſuch Money.

Perſons ſuffering diſeaſed or diſabled Slaves to ramble about, to be fined not more than 10l. or leſs than 5l.; and if any infectious Diſorder, not more than 20l. nor leſs than 10l.

Free Negroes.

No Free Negro or Mulatto to be Owner of more than Eight Acres of Land, and not deemed Freeholders.

XXVII. AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That for the future no Free Negro or Mulatto ſhall be Owner or Poſſeſſor of more than Eight Acres of Land, and in no Caſe ſhall be deemed and accounted a Freeholder; and that if any Negro or Mulatto ſhall ever be poſſeſſed of more than Eight Acres of Land in his own Right, he or ſhe is allowed Six Months to ſell and diſpoſe of the Overplus of the ſaid Land; and if ſuch Overplus be not ſold and diſpoſed of within Six Months from the Time of his or her Poſſeſſion, then the ſaid Overplus, above Eight Acres, ſhall be forfeited to his Majeſty.

XXVIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Free Negroes and Mulattoes, not having Land, ſhall be obliged, in Thirty Days after the Date hereof, to chooſe ſome Maſter or Miſtreſs to live with, who ſhall be owned by them, and with whom they ſhall live and take their Abode, to the Intent that their Lives and Converſations may be known and obſerved.

Free Negroes or Mulattoes, not having Land, to chooſe ſome Perſon to live with.

XXIX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Free Perſon (not being a White) ſhall preſume to ſtrike a White Perſon, he ſhall, by Order of the next Juſtice, on Proof of his Striking, be ſeverely whipped, and impriſoned at the Diſcretion of the ſaid Juſtice, ſo as ſuch Impriſonment does not exceed Six Months.

Any Free Perſon ſtriking a White, to be whipped and impriſoned.

XXX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any White Perſon ſhall ſtrike, beat, or otherwiſe abuſe any Free Negro or Mulatto, on Proof thereof made to any Juſtice of the Peace, he ſhall be bound over to the Seſſions, and be puniſhed at the Diſcretion of the Juſtice then ſitting; any Law or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Any White Perſon ſtriking any Free Negro or Mulatto, to be bound over to Seſſions.

Miſcellaneous.

27th October 1767.

An ACT for compelling Owners and Poſſeſſors of Slaves to keep a proportionable Number of White Proteſtant Servants.

White Servants.

Preamble.

WHEREAS nothing can conduce more to the ſpeedy Settlement and Security of this your Majeſty's Iſland of St. Vincent, than compelling Owners and Poſſeſſors of Slaves within the ſame to keep proportionable Numbers of White Proteſtant Servants, we therefore, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Governor in Chief of your Majeſty's Southern Caribbee Iſlands in America, and the Council and Aſſembly of this your Majeſty's Iſland of St. Vincent, moſt humbly pray your Majeſty, that it may be Enacted; And be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Firſt Day of January next, every Owner, Renter, or Poſſeſſor of Slaves within this Iſland ſhall, for every Thirty Slaves which he, ſhe, or they ſhall own or poſſeſs, keep and maintain, in his or her actual and daily Service, One able White Man, or ſhall, for every Fifteen Slaves which he, ſhe, or they ſhall own or poſſeſs, keep and maintain as aforeſaid One White Woman, or in Default thereof ſhall, for every Year after the ſaid Firſt Day of January, pay into the public Treaſury of this Iſland (except as hereinafter mentioned) Forty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland for each Man, or Twenty Pounds like Money for each Woman, deficient of the ſaid Number or Proportion, and ſo in Proportion for leſs Time than a Year, ſo as ſuch leſs Time is not leſs than Thirty Days, or otherwiſe nothing to be paid for ſuch leſs Time.

CLAUSE I. Owners, Renters, or Poſſeſſors of Slaves, to keep a White Man for every 30, or a White Woman for every 15 they poſſeſs, or forfeit for Default of the former, 40l. and of the latter, 20l.

Proviſo in caſe of Death or Elopement of any Servant.

II. Provided always, That if any Perſon, having Once completed his or her Number of Servants as directed by this Act, ſhall loſe One or more of ſuch Servants by Death or Elopement, he or ſhe ſhall not be obliged to find any other in the Room of ſuch Servant or Servants ſo dying or eloped (unleſs it appear that ſuch Elopement was cauſed by ill Uſage or Connivance of the Maſter or Miſtreſs) until One Half of the Time which ſuch Servant or Servants was or were engaged to ſerve ſhall be elapſed, according to the Indenture of ſuch Servant or Servants, ſuch Indentures being produced, upon the Oath of the Maſter or Miſtreſs, to the Treaſurer for the Time being; and if the Indentures be loſt, the Proof of the Time to be by the Oath of the Maſter or Miſtreſs to the Treaſurer as aforeſaid.

No Soldier or Man not able to bear Arms, or who is leſs than 15, or more than 60 Years old, allowed as a Servant; nor any Woman leſs than 13, or more than 50.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Soldier in His Majeſty's Service, nor any Man who is not able to carry Arms in the Militia, which may by any ſubſequent Law of this Iſland be formed and eſtabliſhed (unleſs ſuch Diſability happen in the Time of his Servitude) or who is leſs than Fifteen, or more than Sixty Years of Age, ſhall be accounted, allowed, or taken to be a Man Servant within the Meaning of this Act; nor ſhall any Woman who is leſs than Thirteen, or more than Fifty Years of Age, be deemed, allowed, and taken to be a Woman Servant within this Act.

Proviſo.—Owner, being a Man, to be taken for a Man Servant.

IV. Provided always, That every Owner, Renter, or Poſſeſſor of Slaves in this Iſland, being a Man, and actually reſiding therein himſelf, ſhall be taken in lieu of a White Man Servant for ſo long Time in every Year, as he ſhall be reſident thereon, ſo as ſuch Owner, Renter, or Poſſeſſor, be not allowed as ſuch to any other Perſon or Perſons.

Proviſo.—Owner, if a Woman, to be taken for a Woman Servant.

V. Provided alſo, That every Owner, Renter, or Poſſeſſor of Slaves in this Iſland, being a Woman, and actually reſiding thereon herſelf, ſhall be taken in lieu of a White Woman Servant for ſo long Time in every Year, as ſhe ſhall be reſident thereon, ſo as ſhe be not allowed as ſuch to any other Perſon or Perſons.

Proviſo.—Every married Woman cohabiting with her Huſband, to be taken for a Servant, as alſo every Son not leſs than 15 Years of Age, and every Daughter not leſs than 13.

VI. Provided alſo, That every married Woman cohabiting with her Huſband, and actually reſiding in this Iſland, ſhall be deemed, allowed, and taken as a White Woman Servant to her Huſband, within the Meaning of this Act, for ſo long Time every Year as he ſhall be reſident thereon; and any Parent having a Son or Sons not leſs than Fifteen Years old, or a Daughter or Daughters not leſs than Thirteen Years of Age, who, being Sons, are able to do Duty in the Militia when required thereto; and being Sons or Daughters are maintained by, and be living with his, her, or their Parents, ſuch Son or Sons, Daughter or Daughters ſhall be deemed, allowed, and taken as White Servants to ſuch Parents within the Meaning of this Act: Provided ſuch Son or Sons is or are not Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters, Poſſeſſor or Poſſeſſors, of Thirty or more Slaves; or ſuch Daughter or Daughters is or are not Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters, Poſſeſſor or Poſſeſſors, of Fifteen or more Slaves within this Iſland, and is or are not deemed, allowed, or taken as White Servants, for or on account of any Number of Slaves which he, ſhe, or they is or are poſſeſſed of under the Numbers of Thirty and Fifteen as aforeſaid.

Proviſo.

VII. Provided alſo, That any Owner, Renter, or Poſſeſſor of Slaves within this Iſland, not having his or her Proportion of White Slaves as directed by this Act, and having in this Iſland any legitimate Child or Children, being Males, under the Age of Fifteen, and being Females, under the Age of Thirteen, living with and maintained by him or her, ſuch Owner, Renter, or Poſſeſſor ſhall be allowed to give in the Name or Names of ſuch Child or Children, to the Treaſurer for the Time being, upon Oath, in Diſcharge of the Penalties and Taxes hereinbefore inflicted and laid, at the following Rate; (that is to ſay) each ſuch Child to tell and be taken and allowed for Ten Slaves; any Thing in any wiſe herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Proviſo.—Any Owner of Slaves deficient in White Servants, having legitimate Children as aforeſaid, allowed to give them in to Treaſurer, in Diſcharge of Penalties.
Each Child to be taken for 10 Slaves.

VIII. Provided alſo, That every able White Man, being a Proteſtant, and a Tenant of Five Acres of Land, and conſtantly living thereon, free from any Rent or Conſideration to the Owner of ſuch Five Acres, ſhall be deemed, and allowed, and taken as a White Servant to ſuch Owner as long as he ſhall live thereon, except ſuch Tenants ſhall be in any public Office in this Iſland, which by any Law will or may exempt him from appearing conſtantly in the Militia; as ſhall alſo the Wife of ſuch Free Tenant, if he has any, be taken, deemed, and allowed as a White Woman Servant to ſuch Owner; as alſo the Sons and Daughters of ſuch Free Tenant, being Sons above the Age of Fifteen Years, and Daughters above the Age of Thirteen Years, be allowed, deemed, and taken as White Men and Women Servants to ſuch Owner, as long as ſuch Wife, or Sons or Daughters, ſhall reſpectively live thereon; except ſuch Free Tenant's Wife, Sons, or Daughters, be allowed as Servants to any other Perſon or Perſons, or have Slaves of their own.

Proviſo.—Every Proteſtant Free Tenant of Five Acres of Land, to be taken as a Servant; as alſo ſuch Free Tenant's Wife for a Woman Servant; and their Sons and Daughters, above the Age aforeſaid, to reckon.

IX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That where any Perſon or Perſons ſhall be poſſeſſed of any broken Number of Slaves, more than the ſaid Numbers of Thirty, Fifteen, and Ten, for which he, ſhe, or they may have his, her, or their Proportion of Servants or Children, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo poſſeſſing ſuch broken Numbers, ſhall pay into the public Treaſury of this Iſland, for each ſupernumerary Slave, Six Shillings at the Expiration of every Year, the Firſt Year to commence on the Firſt Day of January as aforeſaid; and if any Perſon ſhall have Slaves or White Servants in more Diviſions than One, they ſhall be accounted for in the Diviſion where the Owner or Renter ſhall dwell or reſide.

Any Perſon poſſeſſed of any broken Number of Slaves, to pay 6 s. for each Supernumerary every Year.

X. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Treaſurer for the Time being ſhall, at leaſt One Month before the Expiration of every Year from the ſaid Firſt Day of January, cauſe all and every the Inhabitants of this Iſland to be ſummoned by the Conſtables of the ſeveral Pariſhes, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of ſome Juſtice of the Peace in each reſpective Pariſh, to appear on a certain Day, and at ſome Place within the Pariſh to be ſpecified in the ſaid Warrant, before ſuch Juſtice, to give a true and juſt Account upon Oath of the Number of Slaves they own or poſſeſs, and the Number of White Servants then actually in their Service, or Tenants dwelling on their Land Rent-free; which Oath ſhall be adminiſtered in the following Words; viz.—"You A. B. do ſwear, That you will give a juſt and true Account, to the beſt of your Knowledge, of the Number of Slaves you are poſſeſſed of in this Iſland, in your own Right, or in the Right of any other Perſon or Perſons whomſoever; and alſo of the Number of White Servants at this Time in your Service, and how long they have been ſo, and what White Men now living on any and what Quantity of your Land, and for how long Time paſt, freed and diſcharged of and from all Rent, Recompence, or Conſideration for ſuch Land, with the Chriſtian and Surnames of all ſuch White Servants and Free Tenants, and what their reputed Ages, and whether they are Proteſtants, without Equivocation or Deceit; and ſhall truly anſwer all ſuch other Queſtions as by me ſhall be aſked of you, concerning the Qualification of ſuch Servants or Free Tenants, and the Manner and Terms of employing and keeping Servants or Free Tenants by you—So help you God." And the ſaid Juſtices of the Peace to whom ſuch Accounts ſhall be given, ſhall make reſpectively Returns thereof into the Treaſurer's Office, in Ten Days after the ſame be taken; and if any Juſtice of the Peace, upon Application made to him by the Treaſurer for that Purpoſe, ſhall refuſe or neglect, within Three Days after ſuch Application (except prevented therefrom by Sickneſs) to iſſue his ſaid Warrant,

Treaſurer to cauſe Inhabitants to be ſummoned every Year, to give an Account on Oath of the Number of their Slaves and White Servants.

Form of Oath.

Juſtice taking ſuch Account, to make Return thereof in Ten Days.
Fifty Pounds Penalty on Juſtices refuſing to iſſue Warrants.

and to perform the further Duty required of him by this Act, he ſhall forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money, to be recovered in any Court of Record in this Iſland, with double Coſts, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in the Name of the Treaſurer for the Time being.

22 Oct. 1776.

An ACT to alter and amend an Act for compelling Owners of Slaves to keep a proportionable Number of White Proteſtant Servants.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by an Act, intituled, "An Act for compelling Owners and Poſſeſſors of "Slaves to keep proportionable Numbers of White Proteſtant Servants," it is among other Things Enacted, That from and after the Firſt Day of January, One thouſand Seven hundred and Sixty-eight, every Owner, Renter, or Poſſeſſor of Slaves within this Iſland ſhould, for every Thirty Slaves which he, ſhe, or they ſhould own or poſſeſs, keep and maintain, in his or her actual and daily Service, One able White Man, or ſhould, for every Fifteen Slaves which he, ſhe, or they ſhould own or poſſeſs, keep and maintain, as aforeſaid, One White Woman, or in Default thereof ſhould, for every Year after the Firſt Day of January, pay into the public Treaſury (except as thereinafter mentioned) Forty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland for each Man, or Twenty Pounds like Money for each Woman, deficient of the ſaid Number or Proportion, and ſo in Proportion for a leſs Time than a Year, ſo as ſuch leſs Time ſhould exceed Thirty Days, or otherwiſe nothing to be paid for ſuch leſs Time: And whereas many Inconveniencies have ariſen to the Owners and Poſſeſſors of large Eſtates in this Iſland, with proportionable Numbers of Slaves thereon for the Culture and Improvement thereof, by being obliged to keep a greater Number of White Servants, in purſuance of the Directions of the ſaid recited Act, than they have Occaſion for, or can be of any real Uſe or Benefit to them: For Remedy whereof, we your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commander in Chief of this your Majeſty's Iſland of St. Vincent, and the Council and Aſſembly of the ſame, have Enacted and Ordained; And be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That as much of the ſaid recited Act as requires every Owner, Renter, or Poſſeſſor in this Iſland, for every Thirty Slaves which he, ſhe, or they ſhall own or poſſeſs, to keep and maintain, in his, her, or their actual and daily Service, One able White Man, or for every Fifteen Slaves which he, ſhe, or they ſhall own or poſſeſs, to keep and maintain One White Woman, be altered and amended:—And, inſtead thereof,

Clause I. First Clauſe of former Act altered and amended.

Owners, &c. of Slaves to keep a White Man for every 50, or a White Woman for every 25 they poſſeſs.

II. Be it hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act, every Owner, Renter, or Poſſeſſor of Slaves within this Iſland, ſhall, for every Fifty Slaves which he, ſhe, or they ſhall own or poſſeſs, keep in his, her, or their actual and daily Service One White Man; or ſhall, for every Twenty-five Slaves which he, ſhe, or they ſhall own or poſſeſs, keep and maintain as aforeſaid One White Woman, or, in Default thereof, ſhall for every Year pay into the public Treaſury of this Iſland (except as in the ſaid recited Act mentioned) Forty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland for each Man, or Twenty Pounds like Money for each Woman, deficient of the ſaid Proportion, and ſo in Proportion for leſs Time than a Year, ſo as ſuch leſs Time exceed Thirty Days.

BERMUD

BERMUDA.

The Law upon the Subject of Negroes in theſe Iſlands, is taken from Acts paſſed in the following Years:

Ann. 1690.
1698.
1723.
Two in 1730.

Which are to be found in Two printed Volumes of the Laws of theſe Iſlands, One bearing Date 1719; the other 1737.

Slaves conſidered as Property.

Value of Slaves executed.

Anno 1698. Vol. I. pa. 50.

An ADDITION to the Act for the trying of Negroes in Criminal Cauſes.

I. WHEREAS no Proviſion by the ſaid Act is made in any Reſpect of the particular Loſs which may be ſuſtained by the Owner or Owners of any Slave or Slaves which ſhall be executed by the Tenor of the ſaid Act, and thereby the Offence of Criminals may be favoured and connived at, and not brought to due and condign Puniſhment; Be it therefore Enacted and Ordained by the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly, and hereby it is Enacted and Ordained by the Authority of the ſame, That when and as often as any of the aforementioned Crimes ſhall be committed by any Negro or other Slave, for which they ſhall ſuffer Death, that then and in every ſuch Caſe the Value of every ſuch Negro or Slave ſhall be made and taxed by the Jury who ſhall try the ſame Negro or Slave; and in caſe they ſhall find him or them guilty, that then they return the ſame Value with their Verdict, not having any Reſpect to the Slave's Conviction; and alſo that the ſaid Slave or Slaves Value as aforeſaid ſhall be paid to the Owner or Owners thereof, by the Collector or Treaſurer of theſe Iſlands for the Time being, out of the public Money, and ſuch Payment to be made within the Space of Six Months after the Execution and Death of the ſaid Negro, or other Slave or Slaves as aforeſaid.

Alſo be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That this aforeſaid Act ſhall be publicly read Four Times in a Year, or once in Three Months, in every Tribe or Pariſh in theſe Iſlands; and that in Defect of every ſuch Publication, the Juſtice of ſuch Tribe or Pariſh ſhall forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds Current Money, the One Moiety to our Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs and Succeſſors, and the other Moiety to the Informer.

Anno 1730. Vol. II. pa. 94.

X. BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That when and as often as the ſaid Juſtices and Freeholders ſhall hear, determine, try, and condemn any Negro, &c. (by them found guilty) to Death, the ſaid Juſtices and Freeholders ſhall and may put a Value upon ſuch Negro or other Slave (not having any Reſpect to the Slave's Conviction) which Value ſo by them ſet ſhall be paid to the

Maſter or Owner, out of the public Money of theſe Iſlands, where the ſame can be beſt ſpared, within Six Months after the Execution of ſuch Negro or other Slave.

Anno 1730. Vol. II. pa. 98.

An ACT for the Security of the Subject, to prevent the Forfeiture of Life and Eſtate upon killing a Negro or other Slave.

Slaves eſteemed as Goods and Chattels.

Owners of Slaves happen to kill them in correcting them, ſhall not be impriſoned for it.

WHEREAS Negroes, Indians, Mulattoes, and other Slaves, are very numerous within theſe Iſlands, and that the wilful killing of any ſuch Slave as aforeſaid (by the ſtrict Laws of England) comes within the Penalty of Murder, the Judgment whereof is Forfeiture of Life and Eſtate: And whereas the Privileges of England are ſo univerſally extenſive as not to admit of the leaſt Thing called Slavery, occaſioned the making ſuch Laws for the Preſervation of every individual Subject, in his or their Lives, Eſtates, and indiſputable Rights and Properties; but here, in His Majeſty's Colonies and Plantations in America, the Caſes and Circumſtances of Things are wonderfully altered; for the very Kindred, nay ſometimes even the Parents of theſe unfortunate Creatures (upon the Coaſt of Africa) expoſe their own Iſſue to perpetual Bondage and Slavery, by ſelling them unto your Majeſty's Subjects trading there, and from thence are brought to theſe and other your Majeſty's Settlements in America, and conſequently purchaſed by the Inhabitants thereof, they being (for Brutiſhneſs of their Nature) no otherwiſe valued or eſteemed amongſt us than as our Goods and Chattels, or other Perſonal Eſtates: Therefore our prudent Neighbours in America, as Barbadoes, &c. have thought fit (in caſe of killing any ſuch Negro or Slave) to make Laws to prevent the Penalty and Forfeitures aforeſaid: We, therefore, your moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Aſſembly of theſe your Majeſty's Bermuda or Summer Iſlands in America, do moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty that it may be Enacted, and be it Enacted by your Majeſty's Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Aſſembly, and hereby it is Enacted and Ordained by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after Publication hereof that if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever within theſe Iſlands, being Owner or Poſſeſſor of any Negroes, Indians, Mulattoes, or other Slaves, ſhall, in the deſerved Correction or Puniſhment of his, her, or their Slave or Slaves, for Crimes or Offences by them committed, or ſuppoſed to be committed, accidentally happen to kill any ſuch Slave or Slaves, that then the aforeſaid Owner or Poſſeſſor ſhall not be liable to any Impriſonment, Arraignment, or Proſecution, nor Indictment, ſubject to any Penalty or Forfeiture whatſoever.

White Perſons killing Slaves in purſuing them, are exempted from Proſecution.

II. And it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any White Perſon or Perſons, or other Subject or Subjects, Inhabitants of theſe Iſlands, or others, ſhall at any Time or Times hereafter find, perceive, or diſcover, any Negroes, Indians, Mulattoes, or other Slave or Slaves, committing any Felony or Burglary whatſoever in the Night Time, and ſhall endeavour to reſiſt, or make his Eſcape, that then and in every ſuch Caſe, if any ſuch Slave or Slaves (in the Purſuit or Apprehenſion) happen to be ſlain, that then the Perſon or Perſons ſo purſuing or aſſiſting in apprehending the Felon, or Offender or Offenders, ſhall be acquitted and exempted from the Proſecution and Penalties aforeſaid.

III. Provided always, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever as aforeſaid ſhall maliciouſly and wilfully kill or deſtroy, or any Manner of Ways cauſe or procure to be killed or deſtroyed, any Slave or Slaves whatſoever, whereof he, ſhe, or they, or any of them, are Owners, that then and in every ſuch Caſe the aforeſaid Perſon and Perſons, and each and every of them, ſhall forfeit and pay unto our Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs and Succeſſors, the full Sum of Ten Pounds Current Money, to be employed for and towards the Support of the Government of theſe Iſlands, and the contingent Charges thereof.

Penalty on Perſons killing Slaves that are not their own.

IV. But if it ſhall happen that any Slave or Slaves be wilfully killed as aforeſaid, by any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever that is not Owner thereof, that then the aforeſaid Perſon or Perſons, and each and every of them, ſhall forfeit and pay the full Sum of Ten Pounds Current Money, to be employed to the Uſes above mentioned, and alſo to pay the Owner or Owners of all and every ſuch Slave or Slaves ſuch Sum and Sums of Money as the aforeſaid Slave or Slaves ſo killed ſhall be valued at, as if then alive, according to the Judgment, upon Oath, of any Five able and ſufficient Freeholders, or any Three of them, appointed by Warrant of the Juſtice of the Peace of the Tribe or Pariſh where ſuch Offence ſhall be committed, together with the Charges occaſioned; all which the aforementioned Sum or Sums of Money ſhall be recovered, by Way of Action, in any Court of Record within theſe Iſlands, wherein no Eſſoign, Protection, or Wager of Law ſhall be allowed.

Anno 1723. Vol. II. p. 87.

An ACT for the better Security of all ſuch as are lawfully poſſeſſed of any Negroes, or other Slaves, in theſe Iſlands, whereby to ſecure their lawful Rights, Intereſt, and Property, of and to the ſame.

Enticing away Slaves.

THAT WHEREAS ſeveral Perſons, Inhabitants and others, within few Years laſt paſt, have forced and carried away, and alſo ſlock't and enticed ſeveral Negroes and other Slaves, from their Owners and Poſſeſſors, without any legal Warrant for the ſame: For Prevention of ſuch evil Practices for the future, we your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Aſſembly of theſe your Majeſty's Bermuda or Summer Iſlands in America, do moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty, that it may be Enacted by your Majeſty's Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Aſſembly, and hereby it is Enacted and Ordained by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after Publication hereof, if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever within theſe Iſlands ſhall tempt, entice, perſuade, ſlock, or clandeſtinely entertain any Negro or other Slave to leave or abſent themſelves from the Service of their Maſter, Miſtreſs, or thoſe by whom they are employed, out of an Intent or Deſign to ſecrete or conceal them, or any of them, from their reſpective right Owner or Owners, or lawful Employers, or employ them in their own Service, or clandeſtinely carry or convey them out of theſe Iſlands, or in any Manner to defraud the ſaid Owner or Owners, or Employers of them or any of them, being thereof duly convicted by their own Confeſſion, or by the Oath of One or more credible Witneſſes, made before the Governor or Chief Juſtice of theſe Iſlands for the Time being, or any Two Judges of the Court of King's Bench, Common Pleas, &c. ſhall be adjudged to pay, for every ſuch Offence, to the Party grieved, who was poſſeſſed of every ſuch Negro or other Slave, the Sum of Twenty Pounds Current Money, to be levied upon the Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements of every ſuch Offender; and in caſe the Party ſo offending ſhall not be found worth Lands, Goods, or Chattels, to the Value aforeſaid, then the Judge or Judges aforeſaid ſhall and may, by virtue of this Act, adjudge him or them ſo offending to be Servant or Servants unto the Perſon or Perſons grieved for the Space of Five Years, or ſo long as until he, ſhe, or they ſhall make Satiſfaction to the Party ſo wronged or grieved; and thereupon deliver him, her, or them over by Warrant to the ſaid Party ſo injured, and make a Record of the ſame.

Perſons enticing away or entertaining another's Slave, ſhall forfeit 20l. to be levied by Diſtreſs, &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons, Inhabitants or others, ſhall ſo tempt, ſlock, or clandeſtinely practiſe upon any Negro or Slave, and him, her, or them, ſo tempted, convey away or ſend out of theſe Iſlands, and ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo offending be afterwards apprehended and convicted before the Governor, or ſuch Judge or Judges as aforeſaid, ſhall be condemned by the ſaid Judge or Judges to pay the Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave Two Times the Value of him ſo ſent away as aforeſaid, and Execution for the ſame (from the ſaid Judge or Judges) to iſſue accordingly; and if the Perſon ſo offending has not ſufficient Eſtate as aforeſaid, then he, ſhe, or they ſhall be ordered by the ſaid Judge or Judges to ſerve the Party grieved or injured as aforementioned, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

An Inhabitant of this Iſland conveying another's Slave away, ſhall forfeit double the Value of ſuch Slave, &c.

Slaves; for their Regulation, &c.

Anno 1690-91. Vol. I. pa. 12.

An ACT to prevent Buying, Selling, or Bartering with Negroes, and other Slaves.

Trading.

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly; and it is hereby Enacted by Authority of the ſame, That no Negro, or other Slave or Slaves whatſoever, in theſe Iſlands, ſhall or may, from or after the Publication hereof, buy, ſell, or barter any Goods or Commodities whatſoever, on his or their proper Account; and if any Free Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall at any Time hereafter deal or traffic with any Negro or other Slave or Slaves whatſoever, and be thereof convicted by his, her, or their own Confeſſion, or by Teſtimony of One or more Witneſs or Witneſſes, before any Juſtice of the Peace on Oath, that then ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo offending ſhall for every ſuch Offence forfeit and pay for every Shilling's Value of the Goods or Commodities ſo bought, ſold, or bartered, the Sum of Ten Shillings Current Money, and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller Value; the ſaid Forſeiture or Penalty to be to their Majeſties, their Heirs and Succeſſors, for the public Uſe of theſe Iſlands, towards Support of the Government and its contingent Charges; and in caſe of Refuſal of Payment, the Conſtable or Conſtables of ſuch Tribe or Pariſh wherein ſuch Free Perſon or Perſons ſhall dwell or reſide, ſhall and may, by Warrant of the Juſtice of the ſame Tribe or Pariſh, under his Hand and Seal, levy the ſame by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods and Chattels, rendering the Overplus; and for Want of ſuch Diſtreſs to be taken, the ſame Free Perſon or Perſons offending to be ſeverely whipt in Public by the Conſtable, at the Diſcretion of the aforeſaid Juſtice.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Maſter or Owner of any Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, ſhall at any Time hereafter give him, her, or them any Liberty or Allowance to plant, ſow, or ſet any Tobacco, Corn, Potatoes, or other Proviſions, for the proper Uſe, Benefit, or Profit of the ſaid Negroes or Slaves, under the Penalty of One hundred Pound Weight of Tobacco merchantable of the Growth of theſe Iſlands; and in caſe of Refuſal of Payment, either that Quantity of Tobacco, or elſe the Value Current thereof, to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale as aforeſaid, the ſame to be to our Sovereign Lord and Lady the King and Queen, for the public Uſe as aforeſaid.

Anno 1730. Vol. II. pa. 94.

nor ſuffer them to raiſe any Stock, &c.

II. NEITHER ſhall allow any of them Liberty to raiſe any Sort of Stock, Poultry, or Proviſions, or other Things, or make any Sort of Cloth, to his or their own Uſe and Uſes, or upon Parts; and if any Perſon ſhall preſume ſo to do, the Owner or Poſſeſſors of any ſuch Slave ſuffered to offend as aforeſaid ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch Offence the Sum of Five Shillings Current Money, One Half to the Churchwardens for the Uſe of the Tribe or Pariſh where the Offence ſhall be committed, and the other Half to the Informer, or him that will ſue for the ſame; and the Negro or other Slave to be whipt at the Juſtice's Diſcretion.

Adventures brought on Board a Veſſel by Negroes may be ſeized.

III. And whereas it is a common Practice amongſt Negroes and other Slaves in theſe Iſlands to ſend or carry abroad to other Parts beyond Sea Adventures of Braſs, Pewter, Platt, Bongraces, Caps, &c. which cannot be procured by the ſaid Slaves without ſtealing; to prevent which for the future, it is hereby further Enacted, That if any Adventures of any Kind whatſoever be made as aforeſaid, and ſhipt and carried on Board any Veſſel by any Slave whatſoever belonging to theſe Iſlands, it is hereby declared lawful for any Maſter or Owner of any Veſſel belonging or ſailing from hence, and having ſuch Adventures on Board their ſaid Veſſel, to take and ſeize the ſame to their own Uſe.

Penalty on Conſtable neglecting to ſearch Negroes Cabins twice a Week.

IV. And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Conſtable or Conſtables o each reſpective Tribe or Pariſh, do cauſe a ſufficient Watch to walk throughout each Tribe o Pariſh in the Night, at leaſt twice in every Week, and inſpect all Negroes Cabbins, and othe ſuſpicious Places, examining at that Time what Slaves are abroad, under the Penalty of 2 s. 8 d for every Neglect, to be recovered, and be to the Uſe aforeſaid, which Account of the Slave being abroad ſhall be given to the Owner or Owners of ſuch Slave or Slaves the next Day, o as ſoon as conveniently may be, by the Conſtable or Maſter of the Watch, in order to puniſh them ſo being abſent, without Liberty given them by their Maſter or Owners, under the Penalty o 2 s. 8 d. for every Default in either of them.

Slaves abſenting.

Negro abſenting himſelf without leave of his Maſter, to be whipt.

V. And if any Slave be found abſent upon ſuch Inſpection, without Leave as aforeſaid, the ſhall for every ſuch Offence be ſufficiently whipt by the Maſter or Owner thereof, in View of th Maſter of the Watch or Conſtable; and in caſe ſuch Owner or Poſſeſſor of ſuch Slave or Slav as aforeſaid ſhall refuſe forthwith to puniſh ſuch offending Slave or Slaves, or cauſe the ſame t be puniſhed, in Manner aforeſaid, that then ſuch Maſter of the Watch, or Conſtable, ſhall mak Complaint to the Juſtice of the ſaid Tribe or Pariſh of the ſame, who is hereby impowered an directed to order the ſaid Puniſhment to be inflicted upon ſuch offending Slave or Slaves by th Conſtable of the ſaid Tribe or Pariſh, the Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor of the ſaid Slave or Slav ſatisfying and paying the Conſtable, as the Juſtices ſhall think reaſonable.

Anno 1730. Vol. II. pa. 94.

An ACT for the further and better regulating Negroes and other Slaves, and for the more effectual and ſpeedy Way of proſecuting them in Criminal Cauſes.

Slaves how to be clothed.

WHEREAS, notwithſtanding ſeveral good and wholeſome Laws for regulating Negroes and ther Slaves have been Enacted, yet frequent Complaints are made by the Inhabitants of theſe ſlands of their Inſolency and daily Theft, by breaking Houſes, and thence ſtealing Money, Plate, and other Things, which we conceive is chiefly occaſioned by the great Liberty given to any of them by their Maſters and Owners to buy for themſelves, and wear, fine Cloaths, or other rnaments, which cannot be procured by the ſaid Slaves without ſtealing, whereby to purchaſe e ſame; for Prevention of which Evil for the future, we, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and yal Subjects, the Aſſembly of theſe your Majeſty's Bermuda or Summer Iſlands in America, do oſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty, That it may be Enacted, and be it Enacted by your Maſty's Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Aſſembly, and hereby it is Enacted and Ordained by uthority of the ſame, That from and after Publication hereof all Maſters, or other Owners or oſſeſſors of any Slave or Slaves in theſe Iſlands, ſhall find for them ſufficient Food and Cloathg; and that no Maſter, or other Owner or Poſſeſſor of any Slave or Slaves in theſe Iſlands, (his xcellency the Governor for the Time being only excepted) do or ſhall, upon any Pretence whatever, give Liberty, or ſuffer any of them to wear any Silk, Lace, Ribbons, Rings, Bracelets, ckles, nor any Sticks, Whips, or Clubs (except them that are decrepit or lame, who are alwed a Stick, &c. for their Support) nor other Ornaments.

Maſters to clothe their Slaves, but not ſuffer them to wear Silk, Lace, &c.

Anno 1690, 1691. Vol. I. pa. 12.

An ACT for trying Negroes and Slaves.

Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.

E IT ENACTED by the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly, and hereby it is Enacted by the hority of the ſame, That if any Negroes, Mulattoes, Indians, Muſtees, Quarteroons, or other es whatſoever, ſhall at any Time or Times hereafter be accuſed to have committed any Mur- Burglary, Felony, or other Capital Crime, that then ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be apprehed and brought before One or more Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace, who are hereby auzed to take his or their Examination, with the Evidence, and the ſeveral Circumſtances relating e Fact; and if the Juſtices ſhall, in his or their Diſcretion, think the Matter bailable, that then r they ſhall and may admit the Accuſed to Bail.

it alſo further Enacted, That the Offender or Offenders ſhall be proſecuted by Bill of Innent, and be brought on their Trial, and tried by a Judge and Jury, unleſs the Governor and cil for the Time being ſhall think fit to try ſuch Offender or Offenders by a more ſpeedy proper Way, and that in Caſes of this Nature and Kind, Be it Enacted, That the Oath of White Perſon of Diſcretion ſhall be ſufficient Proof to convict any ſuch Offender, and in no ſuch White Perſon can ſwear to the Fact poſitively againſt him or them, yet with good mſtances relating to the Fact, given upon Oath by One or more White Perſon or Perſons, e Teſtimony of One Black agreeing therewith, ſhall be ſufficient Proof to convict ſuch Ofor Offenders; but if any leſſer Fact ſhall thereafter be committed by any Negro, or other as aforeſaid, which may amount to the Puniſhment of Stocking, Whipping, or Impriſonthat then and in ſuch Caſe it ſhall be ſufficient for any other Black to give Teſtimony againſt ffender, and ſuch Teſtimony ſhall be held lawful and ſufficient Proof to convict ſuch Of, who ſhall be puniſhed in ſuch Manner as One or more Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace his or their Diſcretion think fit.

further be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave or Slaves as aforeſaid apprehended and impriſoned for any Crime, which may not be bailable, that a Court be convenient Speed called and held to try ſuch Offender.

Anno 1730. Vol. II. pa. 94.

AND WHEREAS many heinous and grievous Crimes, as of that ſecret and s Way of murdering by Poiſon, and other Murders, Burglaries, robbing on the s, Thefts, Rapes, Burning of Houſes, &c. may be many Times committed by

Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.

Negroes and other Slaves, and many Times maliciouſly attempted by them to be committed, in which, though by divers Accidents have been prevented, yet are their Crim nevertheleſs heinous, and therefore deſerve the like Puniſhment; and alſo do many Tim ſteal, wilfully kill, maim, or deſtroy Horſes, Mares, Geldings, Cattle, Sheep, or other Thi of the like Nature, &c. and of the Value of Twelve Pence Sterling or above; and ma Times, by attempting to ſteal from the Inhabitants of theſe Iſlands Stock and other Goods b fore mentioned, of above or under the Value aforeſaid, do put ſuch Inhabitants, or ſome their Families, in Terror, Dread, and Jeopardy of their Lives; which ſaid Offenders, for Dang or Fear of Eſcape, are not long to be in Priſon, and (being Brutiſh Slaves) deſerve not, for Baſeneſs of their Condition, to be tried by the legal Trial of Twelve Men (which neither tr can be rightly done as the Subjects of England are) nor is Execution to be delayed towa them in caſe of ſuch horrid Crimes committed; It is therefore Enacted and Ordained by t Authority aforeſaid, That when and as often as any ſuch Crime as aforeſaid ſhall be committ or attempted to be committed, by any Negro Slave or Slaves, and the ſaid Criminals app hended and brought before any of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace within theſe Iſland the Juſtice before whom ſuch Criminals are brought ſhall take Security for their forth-comi or ſend them to Priſon, and with all convenient Speed ſhall join with him Two neareſt Juſtic whereof One ſhall be of the Quorum; and theſe Juſtices ſhall by their Warrant or Precept c to their Aſſiſtance Four able and good Freeholders, to be nominated and choſen at the Diſc tion of the ſaid Juſtices; and theſe Seven Perſons, to wit, the Three Juſtices and Four Fr holders as aforeſaid, ſhall hear and examine all Evidences, Proofs, and Teſtimonies, or by pl Circumſtances, ſuch as the ſaid Juſtices and Freeholders, or the Majority of them, ſhall or m think ſufficient and reaſonable Proof to convict ſuch Negro or other Slave, in order to puni them either with Death or otherwiſe, according to the Nature of their Crime, and as the Juſtices and Freeholders ſhall think fit (the ſaid Freeholders being firſt ſworn before the T Juſtices) who are hereby empowered to adminiſter the ſame, and forthwith, by their Warr cauſe Execution to be done upon ſuch Negro or Negro Slaves, by ſome Negro, to be pre for that Purpoſe by ſome Conſtable, to be appointed by Warrant from the ſaid Juſtices.

How Negroes ſhall be tried who are guilty of Murder, &c.

Any Freeholder neglecting to appear upon a Summons, ſhall forfeit Five Pounds.

VIII. And it is further Enacted, That if any of the Freeholders aforeſaid ſhall make De to appear upon ſuch Summons before the Juſtices, as is before mentioned, or appearing re to join in ſitting with them, as is above appointed, and do ſhew no ſufficient Cauſe for Default, to be approved of by the ſaid Juſtices, then the aforeſaid Juſtices ſhall, and are he obliged to impoſe a Fine of Five Pounds on ſuch Refuſer, which Fine or Forfeiture ſhal immediately levied by the ſaid Juſtice's Warrant, directed to the next or neareſt Conſtabl what Conſtable they ſhall think fit, to levy the ſame as aforeſaid (upon Refuſal of Payment their Goods and Chattels; to be One Half towards defraying the public Charges of theſe Iſl and the other Half to him or them that will ſue for the ſame, to be recovered as aforeſaid.

Juſtice delaying to convene Four Freeholders, &c. forfeit Five Pounds.

IX. Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Juſtice or Juſtices o Peace whatſoever ſhall refuſe, delay, or neglect meeting together in Form as aforeſaid, o delay convening together Four Freeholders as aforeſaid, ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices ſo negl his or their Duty ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Pounds Current Money, to be rec and to be to the Uſe aforeſaid.

Allowance to be made Juſtices and Freeholders for hearing Trials.

XI. And alſo, that for each and every Day the ſaid Juſtices and Freeholders ſhall hav nizance, hearing, or determining of any Criminal Matters whatſoever, purſuant to the ſa that they be allowed out of the Public Treaſury of theſe Iſlands the Sum of Forty Shilli their Entertainment.

And the Charges of trying them to be paid out of the public Treaſury.

XIII. And that all Charges whatſoever, accruing by any Manner of Trials or Hearin ſuant to this Act, be taxed by the ſaid Juſtices and Freeholders, and that the ſame be pai the public Treaſury of theſe Iſlands, or by the Owner or Poſſeſſor of ſuch Slave or Slaves, ſaid Juſtices and Freeholders in their Diſcretion ſhall think fit to order.

How often this Act is to be read in every Pariſh Church.

XIV. And laſtly, to the Intent this Act, and every Clauſe and Branch thereof, may full Execution, and no Perſon plead Ignorance therein, it is Enacted and Ordained by thority aforeſaid, That this Act be read and publiſhed in theſe Iſlands, in the Pariſh C on the Lord's Day, where the Sermon or other Divine Service ſhall happen, the Firſt S October and the Firſt Sunday in April, in every Year enſuing; and that this Act ſhall remain in full Force for and during the Term of Three Years, and from thence to Seſſions of Aſſembly.]

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

The Law of theſe Iſlands, with reſpect to Slaves, is contained in the following Acts, paſſed

7 July 1784.
25 Feb. 1788.

Slaves conſidered as Property.

Value of Slaves killed in Service.—Selling Spirituous Liquors, &c.—Planting.

7 July, 1784.

XXVII. AND be it further Enacted, That if any Negro or other Slave, at any Time of Invaſion or Appearance of an Enemy, ſhall happen to be killed in the Service of the Country, the Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall be paid out of the public Treaſury the full Value of ſuch Slave, to be aſcertained by any Two Juſtices of the Peace.

Value of Slaves killed in Service.

Slaves; for their Regulation, &c.

7 July, 1784.

VII. AND be it further Enacted, That no Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian ſhall, on any Pretence, ſell, bargain, or carry about for Sale or Barter any Spirituous Liquors, Dry Goods, Wares, or Merchandize of any Kind whatſoever; and it ſhall and may be lawful or any White Perſon to take and ſeize all ſuch Spirituous Liquors, Dry Goods, Wares, and Merchandize that ſhall be found expoſed to Sale or Barter, in the Poſſeſſion of any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, and they ſhall be lodged in the Hands of the Provoſt Marſhal, r his Deputy, who ſhall forthwith ſell the ſame at public Vendue, and pay One Half the roceeds to the Perſon who ſeized ſuch Spirituous Liquors, Dry Goods, Wares, or Mer- handize, and the other Half ſhall be paid to the Churchwarden of Chriſt Church Pariſh r the Uſe of the Poor.

Selling Spirituous Liquors, &c.

VIII. And any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian ſo offending ſhall receive Twenty ashes on the bare Back, by the Order of any Magiſtrate.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negro, Mulatto, Muſ- , or Indian ſhall engroſs or foreſtal any Kind of Butcher's Meat, Fiſh, Plantains, Eggs, uit, Vegetables, or other Plantation Proviſions, to carry about for Sale at Second-hand, ſhall forfeit all ſuch Articles, which ſhall be ſold or diſpoſed of as aforeſaid, and alſo ſhall ceive Twenty Laſhes on the bare Back, by Order of any Magiſtrate.

XI. And, in regard to Slaves that have been ſuffered to make Plantations in the remote ts of theſe Iſlands, on Lands not the Property of their Owners, It is hereby Enacted,

Planting.

That within One Month after Notice ſhall have been given them to remove their Houſes, and gather in their Crops, and break up their Plantations, it ſhall and may be lawful for any Conſtable or Conſtables, by an Order from a Magiſtrate, to take with him or them ſuch Aſſiſtance as may be neceſſary, then to repair to the Plantations above deſcribed, to burn their Houſes or Huts, to deſtroy their Crops, and all Improvements made thereon, contrary to this Act, unleſs there ſhould be found any Thing valuable that will bear the Expence of Removal, which, in ſuch Caſe, they ſhall cauſe to be brought to the Town of Naſſau, and there publicly ſold towards defraying the Expence of this Service; and for every Day the Conſtable and others ſhall be employed in ſuch Service, they ſhall receive out of the public Treaſury Twelve Shillings per Day, allowing a reaſonable Time in performing the Duty above-mentioned,

Selling Spirituous Liquors.

XXV. And be it further Enacted, That no Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, ſhall vend or retail any Spirituous Liquors whatſoever; and if any Slave ſhall, contrary to the Intent and Meaning of this Act, and without the Knowledge of his or her Owner or Employer, ſell or vend any Spirituous Liquors, ſuch Slave for every ſuch Offence ſhall be publicly whipped, by Order of any Magiſtrate before whom Proof thereof ſhall be made; but if it ſhall appear to have been done with the Knowledge of his or her Owner or Employer, then and in that Caſe the ſaid Owner or Employer ſhall pay a Fine of Twenty Pounds, One Half whereof ſhall be to the Informer who ſhall ſue for the ſame; and if any free Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian ſhall ſell any ſuch Spirituous Liquors, he or ſhe ſhall pay the like Fine of Twenty Pounds, One Half whereof ſhall be to the Informer who ſhall ſue for the ſame, and for Want of Diſtreſs, ſuch free Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian ſhall forfeit his or her Freedom to the Public, and the Informer ſhall be paid the Sum of Ten Pounds out of the Treaſury.

Carrying Arms and aſſembling.

V. AND be it further hereby Enacted, That no Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian Slave ſhall carry dangerous Weapons, or aſſemble together in any noiſy, riotous, or tumultuou Manner; and it ſhall and may be lawful for any Perſon or Perſons to diſarm and take up any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian Slave ſo offending, and carry him or her before the nex Juſtice of the Peace, who is hereby empowered and directed to cauſe him or her to b whipped, as he ſhall think proper, for every ſuch Offence.

VI. And it is further Enacted, That no Perſon or Perſons whatever ſhall permit or ſuffe any ſuch noiſy, riotous, and tumultuous Aſſemblies at or near their Houſes or Cabins, unde the Penalty of Forty Shillings for every ſuch Offence, to be recovered before any Juſtic of the Peace, to whom Complaint ſhall be made thereof, by One or more Evidences, th One Half to the Uſe of the Pariſh, and the other Half to the Informer, which Fine ſhall b levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods, and if no ſuch Goods are to be foun then ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall be committed to the Common Goal, there to remain Te Days.

XII. AND be it further Enacted, That if any Slave be found ſtrolling about, or ramblin out of the Limits of his Maſter's or Owner's Lands, or carrying a Firelock, Cutlaſs, Swor Bayonet, or Macheet, without a Ticket from his Maſter or Employer, unleſs attending fo White Perſon of honeſt Repute, or within the Limits of his Maſter's or Owner's Lan which Ticket ſhall ſpecify the Name of the Slave, the Day of the Month and Week it w intended for, and the Hour of the Day, and ſhall not exceed Twelve Hours; and any Ma or Owner offending contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof ſhall for every ſ Offence forfeit the Sum of Three Pounds, to be recovered before any Magiſtrate; Negro taken with Arms, contrary to the Act, ſhall for every ſuch Offence forfeit ſuch A ſo taken upon him, and on Conviction before any Magiſtrate ſhall be whipped at Diſcreti not exceeding One hundred Laſhes; and if any Negro ſhall refuſe to deliver ſuch Arms, to produce his Ticket to any White Perſon, on Demand thereof, and ſhall reſiſt ſuch W Perſon in diſarming him or them, it ſhall and may be lawful for any White Perſon to kill ſuch Offender, any Law to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

XIII. AND be it hereby further Enacted, That if any Slave ſhall be killed by any Pe or Perſons in the Execution of this Act, or under the Authority of the ſame, the Perſo Perſons by whom ſuch Slave may be killed ſhall, as ſpeedily as may be, give Informa thereof to ſome Juſtice of the Peace, who is hereby required to receive ſuch Information the Oath of the Perſon who might have ſo killed any Slave as aforeſaid, and alſo the dence or Information of any credible Perſon reſpecting the ſame; and if any Perſon ſo ki any Slave ſhall neglect forthwith to give the Information hereby required, he ſhall forfeit pay the Sum of Sixty Pounds lawful Money of theſe Iſlands.

XXIV. AND be it alſo Enacted, That from and after the Publication hereof, every Slave who ſhall be found out of his or her Owner's Houſe or Cabin, where ſuch Slave is known and allowed to reſide, at any Time between the Hour of Nine in the Evening and Day-break, without a Ticket from his or her Owner or Employer, ſhall be taken up by any Conſtable who ſhall be informed thereof, or diſcover any Slave ſo offending, and conveyed to Gaol, in order to be puniſhed the next Day at the public whipping Poſt, at the Diſcretion of any Magiſtrate before whom ſuch Slave ſhall be convicted.

Of Runaway Slaves.

IX. AND whereas it is notorious that runaway Negroes have been often harboured, employed, and provided for in ſome Inſtances for a great Length of Time, by Slaves inhabiting and planting on the South Side and other remote Parts of this Iſland, to the great Detriment of their Maſters or Owners, and to the Prejudice of the Public;

X. Be it Enacted, from and after the Publication hereof, that any Maſter or Owner who ſhall ſuffer his or her Slave or Slaves to plant and remain on any Lands at a great Diſtance from his or her Reſidence, without cauſing ſome White Perſon to dwell thereon, in order to inſpect and be a Check upon the Conduct of ſuch Slave or Slaves; and in caſe of Neglect or Refuſal to comply herewith within the Space of Two Months, he or ſhe ſhall be liable to forfeit ſuch Plantation or Plantations to the Uſe of the Public.

XVII. Be it further Enacted, That whoſoever ſhall apprehend any Slave that ſhall, after the Publication hereof, run away and be abſent from his or her Owner above Fourteen Days and under Three Months, ſuch Perſon ſhall be entitled to, as a Reward, the Sum of Three Pounds from the Owner of ſuch Runaway, and ſhall bring or cauſe to be brought the ſaid Runaway before ſome Magiſtrate, under the Penalty of Six Pounds, and the Magiſtrate ſhall order ſuch Puniſhment to be inflicted on the ſaid Runaway as he ſhall think proper, and alſo order the Owner of ſuch Runaway to pay the Reward above-mentioned, which if the ſaid Owner ſhall refuſe to do, the ſaid Magiſtrate ſhall order the ſaid Runaway to be delivered to the Provoſt Marſhal, who is hereby required to pay the ſaid Award; and it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Provoſt Marſhal to detain and keep in Cuſtody the Body of ſuch Runaway, until his or her Owner ſhall pay unto him what he ſhall ſo pay unto the Perſon who ſhall have apprehended the ſaid Runaway, with Two Shillings per Pound for advancing the Money, and alſo One Shilling and Six Pence for every Twenty-four Hours the ſaid Slave ſhall remain in Cuſtody, as an Allowance for the Maintenance of ſuch Slave, or until the end of Six Months; and if the Owner of ſuch Slave ſhall not within Six Months from the Day ſuch Slave was committed, pay to the Provoſt Marſhal the Money by him advanced, and reſpective Allowance before mentioned, it ſhall and may be lawful for him to diſpoſe of ſuch Slave at public Sale, after giving Three Days Notice, and after detaining the before-mentioned Advance Money, and Allowances and Commiſſions on ſuch Sale, he ſhall return the Overplus to the former Owner of the ſaid Slave.

XVIII. And be it further Enacted, That any Slave who may be now run away, and ſhall not within One Month after the Publication of this Act return to his or her Owner, or any Slave that ſhall after the Publication hereof abſent him or herſelf from his or her Owner for the Space of Three Months ſucceſſively, ſuch Slave ſhall be deemed an Out-law, and as an Encouragement to apprehend and bring to Juſtice ſuch Runaways, any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall apprehend any ſuch Runaway, either dead or alive, ſhall be paid out of the public Treaſury Twenty Pounds for every Slave ſo apprehended and taken, and any ſuch Slave taken alive ſhall be delivered by the Perſon apprehending him or her into the Hands of the Provoſt Marſhal of theſe Iſlands, who is hereby ordered and directed to put every ſuch runaway Slave into Irons, and forthwith to make his Report thereof to ſome Juſtice of the Peace, who, with the Aſſiſtance of another Magiſtrate and Three Freeholders, ſhall proceed to Trial, and on Conviction ſhall order Execution of every ſuch runaway Slave, unleſs it ſhall appear to them that ſuch Slave has received ſuch cruel Uſage from his or her Owner or Owners, as to have been the Cauſe of his or her running away, then and in ſuch Caſe the ſaid Magiſtrates and Freeholders or Houſekeepers ſhall ſentence ſuch Offender to be tranſported off theſe Iſlands: Provided always, and it is hereby further Enacted, That every Owner ſhall, within Fourteen Days after the running away of his or her Slave, give Notice thereof, by Advertiſements to be affixed at the uſual public Places, which ſhall be proved by Oath of one credible Witneſs, wherein ſhall be inſerted the Name and Deſcription of ſuch Runaway, by Means of which he or ſhe may be the more eaſily apprehended; and in caſe the Owner as aforeſaid ſhall neglect ſo to do, he or ſhe ſhall not receive any Satisfaction from the public Treaſury for ſuch Slave as ſhall be ſo killed or executed.

XIX. And it is further Enacted, That if any White Perſon ſhall hereafter be guilty of employing, concealing, enticing, entertaining, or ſending off theſe Iſlands any runaway Negro or

Of Runaway Slaves.—Various Offences.

other Slave, who ſhall be ſuſpected of having committed any capital Offence, every ſuch White Perſon guilty of any ſuch Offence ſhall forfeit the Sum of Six Pounds, One Half to the Perſon who ſhall inform and ſue for the ſame, and for Want of Diſtreſs, ſuch Offender ſhall receive Sixty Stripes at the public Whipping Poſt, by Order of the Court in which ſuch Fine ſhall be ſued for, and the Informer ſhall receive Thirty Pounds from the public Treaſury, upon producing a Certificate from the Court who ſhall order ſuch Puniſhment to be inflicted, and ſuch Offender ſhall alſo be liable to the Owner's Action at Law for the Value of ſuch Slave; and if any Free Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, ſhall be found guilty of any ſuch Offence, he or ſhe ſhall forfeit his or her Freedom, and be ſold and tranſported off theſe Iſlands, by Order of Three Juſtices of the Peace, who are hereby empowered to take Cognizance of every ſuch Offence, and to make ſuch Orders, and to direct the due Execution thereof; and any Perſon who ſhall inform againſt any ſuch Free Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, ſhall, on Conviction and Sale of ſuch Offender, be entitled to and receive One Half of the Money ariſing from ſuch Sale; and if any Slave ſhall be guilty of ſuch Offence, he or ſhe ſhall be publicly whipped, at the Diſcretion of any Juſtice of the Peace, to whom Complaint and Proof thereof ſhall be made; and any Perſon ſo informing ſhall on Conviction be entitled to and receive out of the public Treaſury a Reward of Six Pounds, on producing a Certificate under the Hands of the Magiſtrates before whom ſuch Offender ſhall be convicted.

XX. Be it alſo Enacted, That it ſhall not be lawful for the Owner of any runaway Slave to ſell ſuch Runaway, during his or her Abſence, to any Perſon whatſoever; and if the Sale of any ſuch Slave ſhall be diſcovered, the Buyer and Seller thereof ſhall reſpectively forfeit the Sum of Thirty Pounds, One Half of which ſhall be to the Informer, or to any Perſon who ſhall ſue for the ſame, and ſuch Runaway ſhall be tried in Manner hereinbefore directed, and the Owner or Purchaſer ſhall not be entitled to any Reward therefore out of the public Treaſury.

XXXVII. Be it Enacted, That if the Owner of any Slave who ſhall run away and be abſent from his ſaid Owner for the Space of Three Months after the Publication hereof, ſhall thereafter receive the ſaid Runaway, and ſhall not forthwith deliver him or her to the Provoſt Marſhal, in order to be tried in Manner as is directed by the ſaid Act, ſuch Owner ſhall be deemed a Concealer and Harbourer of ſuch Runaway, and be liable to the Penalties therein mentioned.

Various Offences.

II. And be it further Enacted, That if any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian ſhall aſſault a White Perſon with a dangerous Weapon, whereby the Life of the Perſon ſo aſſaulted may be greatly endangered, or make any Aſſault of a violent Nature, except a Slave and in Defence of his or her Owner or Employer's Perſon or Property, he or ſhe ſhall ſuffer Death; and in caſe ſuch Aſſault ſhall be committed by the Direction of the Owner or Employer of ſuch Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, ſuch Owner or Employer ſhall be liable to anſwer as by Law they ought; and if any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian be otherwiſe abuſive to any White Perſon, he or ſhe ſhall be puniſhed by the Direction of One Juſtice of the Peace, or by Fine not exceeding Fifteen Pounds, or by corporal Puniſhment.

XXVI. And be it hereby Enacted, That every Slave who ſhall be ſeen playing at Dice, Cards, or be guilty of any other Kind of Gaming, ſhall be publicly whipped by Order of any Juſtice of the Peace to whom Complaint ſhall be made, and that every Free Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian who ſhall be found guilty of any Kind of Gaming, ſhall forfeit and pay a Fine of Six Pounds, One Half whereof ſhall be to the Informer, who ſhall ſue for the ſame, or ſhall ſuffer Thirty Days Impriſonment by Order of ſuch Magiſtrate; and if any Keeper of a Tavern or Punch Houſe ſhall ſuffer any Slaves to tipple or intoxicate themſelves with Rum or any other Liquor, or ſuffer any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian to game in or about his or her Houſe or Yard, or ſhall entertain or ſuffer to remain in his or her Houſe or Lot, after the Hour of Nine of the Clock at Night, any Slave, ſuch Keeper of Tavern or Punch Houſe ſhall pay a Fine of Three Pounds, to be recovered by the Informer by a Warrant from the Juſtice before whom ſuch Information ſhall be lodged.

7 July, 1784.

An ACT for governing Negroes, Mulattoes, Muſtees, and Indians, and for ſuſpending ſeveral Acts therein mentioned.

Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.

WHEREAS many heinous and grievous Crimes, ſuch as Murder, Poiſoning, Burglaries, Robberies, Rapes, Burning and Breaking open Houſes, and other Felonies, are many Times committed by Negro, Mulatto, Muſtees, or Indian Slaves, or are many Times maliciouſly attempted by them to be committed, in which, though by divers Accidents they are prevented, yet are their Crimes nevertheleſs heinous, and therefore deſerve Puniſhment: And whereas Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, and Indian Slaves do many Times ſteal, wilfully maim, kill, and deſtroy Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, or other Things, of the Value of Six Shillings or above, or are acceſſary to the committing of ſuch Crimes as are before mentioned, which ſeveral Offenders, for Danger of Eſcape, ought not to be long impriſoned, and deſerve not, for the Baſeneſs of their Condition, to be tried by the eſtabliſhed Laws of England, nor is Execution to be delayed in caſe of their committing ſuch horrid Crimes; Be it Enacted by the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly, That if after the Publication hereof any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian Slave ſhall be accuſed of having committed, or having attempted to commit any of the Crimes before-mentioned, upon Complaint thereof being made to any Juſtice of the Peace, the ſaid Juſtice ſhall iſſue out his Warrant for the apprehending the Offender, and for all Perſons to come before him that can give Evidence (and the Evidence of One Slave againſt another in this and all other Caſes ſhall be deemed good and ſufficient Proof); and if upon Examination it probably appears that the apprehended is guilty, he ſhall commit him or her to Priſon, and certify to any other Juſtice the Cauſe, and require him, by virtue of this Act, to aſſociate himſelf to him, which ſuch Juſtice is hereby required to do; and they ſo aſſociated ſhall iſſue out their Warrant to ſummon Three Freeholders or Houſekeepers, ſetting forth to them the Matter, and requiring them to be at a certain Day and Hour, and at ſuch Place as the ſaid Juſtices ſhall appoint for ſuch Trial, at which Time and Place the ſaid Juſtices and Freeholders or Houſekeepers ſhall cauſe the ſaid Offender and Evidence to come before them, and if they on hearing of the Matter (the ſaid Freeholders and Houſekeepers being by the Juſtices firſt ſworn to judge uprightly and according to Evidence, which Oath the ſaid Juſtices are hereby empowered and required to adminiſter) ſhall judge the Criminal guilty of the Offence complained of, they or the major Part of them, of whom One to be a Juſtice, ſhall give Sentence of Death, or order ſuch other Puniſhment as they in their Judgment ſhall think meet, and forthwith, by their Warrant directed to the Provoſt Marſhal or his Deputy, or any Conſtable, cauſe immediate Execution to be done upon ſuch Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian Slave, in ſome public Place; and the ſaid Magiſtrates ſhall ſeverally be entitled to the Sum of Fifteen Shillings, and the ſaid Freeholders or Houſekeepers ſhall ſeverally be entitled to the Sum of Seven Shillings and Six Pence for the whole Proceſs againſt ſuch Offender, and the Conſtable, for Service of every Warrant or Summons, ſhall be entitled to the Sum of Three Shillings, and for cauſing Execution to be done the Sum of Fifteen Shillings; all which Sums are to be paid out of the public Treaſury of theſe Iſlands. CLAUSE I.

III. And be it further Enacted, That if any Freeholder or Houſekeeper ſhall, upon Summons, refuſe or neglect to appear and act with the ſaid Juſtices, and do not ſhew Cauſe for ſuch Neglect or Refuſal, to be approved of by the ſaid Juſtices, he ſhall forfeit Three Pounds, to be forthwith levied on his Goods and Chattels by Warrant from the ſaid Juſtices to a Conſtable.

IV. And be it further Enacted, That all ſuch Negroes, Mulattoes, Muſtees, and Indians as have been Slaves and are now free ſhall, for all Offences capital or criminal, be tried and adjudged after the Manner and Method as before directed for the Trial and adjudging of Slaves, and the Evidence of a Slave againſt them ſhall be good and valid to all Intents and Purpoſes, any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XXII. And be it further Enacted, that the Oath of Negroes, Mulattoes, Muſtees, or Indians ſhall not be good or valid in Law againſt any White Perſon, excepting in Matters of Debt; and then any Free Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian Chriſtian ſhall be allowed to prove his or her Account, and ſue for the ſame in any Court in theſe Iſlands where the ſame ſhall be cognizable.

Of Slaves impriſoned.

XXVIII. AND whereas it is cuſtomary for Owners to commit their Slaves to the Common Gaol for ſlight Offences, which do not extend to a Breach of this Act, and as no Proviſion has hitherto been made for the Provoſt Marſhal for his Trouble in receiving them;

XXIX. Be it therefore Enacted, If after the Publication hereof any Owner ſhall ſend his or her Slave, who ſhall not have been guilty of any of the capital Crimes hereinbefore recited, to Gaol, the Provoſt Marſhal or his lawful Deputy ſhall forthwith take the ſaid Slave into Cuſtody, and him or her ſafely keep until releaſed by the Owner, and ſhall receive for his Trouble from the ſaid Owner, Three Shillings, together with Nine Pence for every Day ſuch Slave ſhall have remained in the Gaol; provided ſuch Slave ſhall have been maintained by the Provoſt Marſhal.

XXX. And be it alſo Enacted, That the Provoſt Marſhal ſhall be allowed and receive out of the public Treaſury Nine Pence per Day for the Maintenance of every Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, who ſhall be committed to the Gaol for any capital Crime beforementioned.

XXXI. And be it alſo Enacted, That for all Warrants and Executions which ſhall be granted by any Magiſtrate, and ſerved by any Conſtable, for any Fines and Forfeitures impoſed by this Act, ſuch Magiſtrate and Conſtable ſhall reſpectively be entitled to and receive the ſame Fees from the Perſon who may have offended as are directed to be paid for like Services by an Act, entitled, An Act to prevent vexatious, tedious, and troubleſome Law Suits, &c.; and for all Warrants granted for apprehending and puniſhing of Slaves for ſuch Crimes as are not deemed capital by this Act, the like Fees ſhall be paid by the Owners of ſuch Slave as for the laſt-mentioned Services.

XXXII. And be it alſo Enacted, That any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, who ſhall for any Offence againſt this Act forfeit his or her Freedom to the Public, ſhall on ſuch Forfeiture be committed to the Common Gaol until diſpoſed of, and the Provoſt Marſhal is hereby empowered and directed to diſpoſe of ſuch Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, at public Outcry, within Ten Days from his or her Commitment, and after deducting thereout the Charges of maintaining ſuch Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, together with Commiſſions at and after the Rate of Five Pounds per Cent. to pay the Surplus Money ariſing from ſuch Sale into the public Treaſury; and any Perſon who ſhall purchaſe ſuch Offender ſhall, within Three Months from the Day of ſuch Sale, tranſport the ſaid Offender from theſe Iſlands, and the ſaid Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian ſhall remain in the Cuſtody of the Provoſt Marſhal, at the Charge of the Purchaſer, until tranſported; and if any ſuch Offender, who ſhall be tranſported, ſhall hereafter return to theſe Iſlands, upon Complaint made to any Juſtice of the Peace, he, upon View of the Record, is hereby empowered and required immediately to iſſue a Warrant under his Hand and Seal, directed to ſome Conſtable, for the Execution of ſuch Offenders in ſuch Manner as is before directed for capital Crimes.

Slaves; for their Protection, &c.

7 July, 1784.

Killing a Slave.

XXI. And it is further Enacted, That if any Perſon ſhall by Accident kill any Negro o other Slave, he or ſhe ſhall not be liable to any Puniſhment therefore but the Owner's Actio at Law for the Value of the Negro or other Slave ſo killed; and if any Perſon ſhall wilfull kill any Negro or other Slave, he or ſhe ſhall be tried, and if found guilty ſhall ſuffer for th ſame, according to the Laws of England, Forfeiture of Goods and Chattels, Lands an Tenements, only excepted.

XXIII. And be it alſo Enacted, That when any Slave ſhall ſuffer Death, Two Juſtices an Three Freeholders or Houſekeepers ſhall forthwith enquire what Treatment ſuch Slave had r ceived from his or her Owner, and if it ſhall appear to them, or the major Part of them, that th Owner of ſuch Slave had inhumanly uſed him or her, and that Neceſſity or cruel Uſage mig have compelled ſuch Slave to run away, or to the Commiſſion of the Offence for which he ſhe ſhall have ſuffered, the Owner ſhall not be entitled to or receive any Allowance for ſu Slave; but if it ſhall otherwiſe appear to the ſaid Juſtices and Freeholders or Houſekeepe they ſhall then and in that Caſe value the ſaid Slave at a certain Sum not to exceed Six Pounds, and certify the ſame to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time bein

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who is hereby deſired to iſſue his Warrant to the Treaſurer to pay the Value of ſuch Slave to the Owner thereof.

Manu-miſſion.

XXXVI. And it is hereby further Enacted, That from and after the Publication hereof, if the Owner of any Slave ſhall manumit or make free ſuch Slave, ſo as to entitle him or her to the Liberties or Indulgencies which any Free Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian may enjoy or receive by virtue of the before-mentioned Act, he or ſhe ſhall pay unto the Receiver General and Treaſurer the Sum of Ninety Pounds lawful Money of theſe Iſlands, towards defraying the contingent Charges of this Government.

Free Negroes.

XIV. AND whereas many Inconveniencies have ariſen from the Method of trying Negroes, Mulattos, Muſtees, and Indians Claims of Freedom at the Courts of Quarter Seſſions only; Be it hereby Enacted, That from and after the Publication of this Act it may at any Time be lawful for the Receiver General and any Two Magiſtrates to examine the Manumiſſions or Paſſes of any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian pretending to be free, and if they ſhould be forged, or otherwiſe inſufficient, or producing no ſatisfactory Proof of their being free, then he, ſhe, or they are to be forthwith committed to the Common Gaol; and ſuch Negroes, Mulattos, Muſtees, or Indians ſhall remain there not longer than One Month, when the Provoſt Marſhal is required, after giving Three Days public Notice, to cauſe the ſaid Negroes, Mulattos, Muſtees, or Indians, to be ſold by public Auction, and the Money ariſing from the Sale (lawful Charges and a Commiſſion of Five per Cent. being firſt deducted) ſhall be paid into the Treaſury of theſe Iſlands, and there ſhall be lodged for the Term of Twelve Months, in order that the Owner, on due Proof of his Property, may receive the ſame; but if after the Time above-mentioned no Owner ſhall appear, or ſhall fail in ſupporting his Claim, then the Money ſhall be applied towards defraying the contingent Charges of this Government; and the Provoſt Marſhal, on the Commitment of ſuch Negro, is hereby ordered to put up an Advertiſement, without Delay, deſcribing as particularly as may be the Negroes, Mulattos, or Indians ſo committed, that the Owner or Owners may receive Notice thereof; but if any ſuch Claimant of Freedom as is above deſcribed ſhall appear to be bona fide free, and his or her Manumiſſion or Paſs ſhall be judged good and valid, he or ſhe ſhall be warned and ordered by the Magiſtrates to depart this Government in Three Months, under the Penalty of loſing his or her Freedom, unleſs he or ſhe gives Security to pay Ninety Pounds into the Treaſury at the End of Three Months; and if any Freeman of Colour ſhall by Indenture, or other Contract of Servitude, attempt to evade this Law, and it ſhall appear to the Receiver General and Two other Magiſtrates that ſuch Indenture or Contract has been antedated, or is otherwiſe fraudulent, the ſame is hereby declared to be void and of no Effect, and the White Perſon to whom ſuch Indenture or Contract ſhall be made ſhall, on Conviction for every ſuch Offence, forfeit the Sum of Thirty Pounds, to be paid into the public Treaſury of theſe Iſlands.

XV. And the Governor or Commander in Chief is hereby empowered and requeſted to iſſue his Proclamation, commanding all free Negroes, Mulattos, Muſtees, or Indians, or that call themſelves free, to be and appear before the Receiver General in the Space of One Calendar Month after the Publication of this Act, and if they do not make their Appearance in the Time above-mentioned, the Governor or Commander in Chief is further deſired to iſſue a Second Proclamation for the ſame Purpoſe, offering a Reward of Six Pounds, to be paid out of the public Treaſury to any Perſon or Perſons (White or Black) that may apprehend the ſame, and deliver him or her unto the Cuſtody of the Provoſt Marſhal, that the Validity of his or her Claim of Freedom may be legally tried.

XVI. And be it further Enacted, That if any free Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian be found out of his Houſe bearing Fire Arms, Cutlaſs, Sword, Bayonet, or Macheet, without a Ticket from a Magiſtrate, any White Perſon may, and every Conſtable is required as Part of his Duty, to diſarm the ſaid Free Man, and bring him before a Magiſtrate, and the Conſtable ſhall produce the Arms ſo taken to the Magiſtrate, who may order him to retain them to his own Uſe, as a Reward for bringing ſuch Offenders before him, and the Magiſtrate may commit the Offender to the Common Gaol, at Diſcretion, if the Nature of his Offence ſo require, not exceeding One Month; and as all People of the above Deſcription (except Men of Property) ſhould get their Livelihood by Labour, if any ſuch be obſerved from Day to Day living in an idle, vagrant Manner, without viſible Means of Subſiſtence, it ſhall be lawful for any Perſon, and every Conſtable is hereby required to inform a Magiſtrate, that he may be committed to the Common Gaol, there to remain until he ſhall be tranſported, not to return under Penalty of forfeiting his Freedom to the Uſe of the Public.

XXXV. And be it further Enacted, That if after the Publication hereof any Free Negro,

Free Negroes.

Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian ſhall come into theſe Iſlands to reſide, he or ſhe ſhall pay into the public Treaſury, for the defraying the contingent Charges of this Government, the Sum of Ninety Pounds, or depart thereout in Three Months, under Penalty of forfeiting his or her Freedom to the Public.

25 February, 1788.

An ACT for explaining and amending an Act, paſſed in the Twenty-fourth of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for governing "Negroes, Mulattoes, Muſtees, and Indians, and for ſuſpending ſeveral "Acts therein mentioned."

Preamble.

WHEREAS ſome Inconveniencies have ariſen and may ariſe from the Mode of determining the Claims or Applications of Negroes, Mulattoes, Muſtees, and Indians for Freedom, under the Powers given in and by an Act paſſed in the Twenty-fourth Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for governing Negroes, Mulattoes, "Muſtees, and Indians, and for ſuſpending ſeveral Acts therein mentioned;" in order to provide againſt any ſuch Inconveniencies, and to explain and amend the ſaid Act; Be it Enacted and Declared by his Excellency the Right Honourable John Earl of Dunmore, His Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General, the Council, and the General Aſſembly of theſe Iſlands, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the Publication of this Act it ſhall and may be lawful for the Receiver General of theſe Iſlands for the Time being, and any Two or more Juſtices of the Peace, and they are hereby authorized Monthly, and on the Firſt Monday in every Month in every Year, to meet and aſſemble in the Court Houſe at Naſſau, between the Hours of Nine in the Morning and Three in the Afternoon, and to adjourn ſuch Meeting from Time to Time to any other Day or Days as they ſhall think fit, for the Purpoſe of hearing and determining the Claims and Applications of Negroes, Mulattoes, Muſtees, or Indians, who ſhall or may claim to be entitled to his or their Freedom, and for the Purpoſe of carrying this Act into Execution.

The Receiver General and Two or more Juſtices of the Peace impowered to hear and determine the Applications of Negroes, &c.

Receiver General and Juſtices to be ſworn.

II. Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That no ſuch Receiver General, Juſtice or Juſtices, ſhall preſume to act in the Execution of this Act, except in the adminiſtering the Oath herein mentioned in the Firſt Inſtance (which Oath the ſaid Receiver General and Juſtices, or any of them, are hereby impowered to adminiſter) until he and they ſhall have taken an Oath to the following Effect:

The Oath.

> "I A. B. do ſwear, That according to the beſt of my Judgment, Skill, and Knowledge, "I will faithfully, impartially, and truly execute all and every of the Powers and "Authorities repoſed in me, in purſuance of an Act made in the Twenty-eighth Year "of the Reign of King George the Third, for explaining an Act paſſed in the Twenty-"fourth Year of his ſaid Majeſty's Reign, intituled, An Act for governing Negroes, "Mulattoes, Muſtees, and Indians, and for ſuſpending ſeveral Acts therein men-"tioned.
>
> "So help me GOD."

Penalty on Perſons acting before taking the Oath.

III. And be it further Enacted, That if any Perſon ſhall preſume to act in the Execution of this Act, or any of the Powers herein contained, before he ſhall have taken the aforeſaid Oath, he ſhall forfeit and pay for ſuch Offence the Sum of Thirty Pounds of lawful Money of theſe Iſlands, to be recovered in any Court of Record, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, wherein no Eſſoign, Protection, or Wager of Law, nor more than One Imparlance ſhall be allowed; and that the Forfeitures and Penalties ſo to be incurred (all neceſſary Charges for Recovery thereof being firſt deducted) ſhall go and be diſtributed, One Moiety thereof to the public Treaſury of theſe Iſlands, and the other Moiety thereof to him or her who ſhall inform or ſue for the ſame.

Diſtribution of the Penalties incurred.

Receiver General, &c. to examine Manumiſſions, &c.

and Perſons on Oath.

IV. And be it further Enacted, That the Receiver General for the Time being, and any Two Juſtices of the Peace, preſent at any Meeting or Meetings under the Authority of this or the before-recited Act, ſhall be, and they are hereby authorized and required, from Time to Time, to examine the Manumiſſions, Paſſes, Certificates, Bills of Sale, and other Deeds and Writings, to be produced at any ſuch Meeting, and to examine any Perſon or Perſons upon Oath, which Oath the ſaid Receiver General and Juſtices, or any of them, is and are hereby authorized to adminiſter, and to hear and determine the Claims and Applications of all Negroes, Mulattoes, Muſtees, or Indians, who pretend to be free, and to adjudge and determine any ſuch Claimant or Claimants to be free, or to be Slaves, as to them

Free Negroes.

them ſhall ſeem right; and in caſe they adjudge any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian to be free, they are hereby required to report their Determination, under their Hands and Seals, to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being.

Determination in Favour of Negroes, &c. claiming Freedom, to be reported to the Commander in Chief.

V. And be it further Enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Governor or Commander in Chief of theſe Iſlands for the Time being, to give a Certificate under his Hand and Seal, from Time to Time, to any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian adjudged to be free under the Powers and Authorities of this or the before-recited Act; but no ſuch Certificate ſhall be delivered into the Cuſtody or Poſſeſſion of ſuch Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, until the Time hereinafter limited for appealing againſt the Determination of the Receiver General and Juſtices ſhall be expired, or in caſe of Appeal, the ſame be heard and determined purſuant to the Powers hereinafter given; which Certificate and Certificates ſhall be regiſtered by the public Secretary of theſe Iſlands, who ſhall be entitled to demand and receive for ſuch Certificate and Regiſtry, from the Party to whom the ſame is granted, the Sum of Twelve Shillings of lawful Money of theſe Iſlands; and ſuch Certificate and Regiſtry, or either of them, ſhall be deemed and conſidered as a full Proof of the Freedom of the Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, to whom the ſame ſhall be ſo given; and where he or ſhe ſhall be adjudged to be free in Conſequence of any Proclamation iſſued by any of His Majeſty's Officers or Commanders, during the late Diſturbances in America, ſuch Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, ſhall be entitled to all the Rights, Privileges, and Immunities that any manumitted Slave is now, or heretofore has been deemed to be entitled to, who has paid Ninety Pounds into the public Treaſury of theſe Iſlands, by virtue of any Act or Acts of Aſſembly now in Force, and ſuch Certificate and Regiſtry ſhall and may be produced and read in Evidence in all Courts whatſoever.

The Governor or Commander in Chief impowered to give Certificates to Negroes, &c. adjudged to be free.

Certificates to be regiſtered by the public Secretary.

Secretary's Fee.

Such Certificate or Regiſtry to be full Proof of Freedom;

and the Negro, &c. to whom granted, in conſequence of the King's Officers Proclamations, during the American Diſturbances, to enjoy all the Privileges of manumitted Slaves.

VI. Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That no ſuch Certificate as aforeſaid ſhall extend, or be deemed or conſtrued to extend to authorize any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, except he, ſhe, or they be deemed free in Conſequence of any ſuch Proclamation as is before mentioned, to be and remain upon theſe Iſlands beyond the Time limited, or contrary to any Law of this Colony now in Force, or to exempt him, her, or them from the Payment of any Sum or Sums of Money due or to become due from, or the Duty to be performed by any Free Negro, Mulatto, or Indian; but that the Departure of any Negroes, Mulattoes, Muſtees, or Indians (except as aforeſaid) ſhall be required; and all Monies, Fines, Forfeitures, and Duties, ſhall and may be ſued for, recovered, had, levied, and performed, as if ſuch Certificate or Certificates had not been given, and this Act had never been made.

Proviſo.

VII. And be it further Enacted, That in caſe any Manumiſſion, Paſs, Certificate, Bill of Sale, or other Deed or Writing produced by or on Behalf of any Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, at any ſuch Meeting, ſhall appear to the ſaid Receiver General and Juſtices to be forged, antedated, or otherwiſe fraudulent, or that the Application of ſuch Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian is not well founded, or that he or ſhe hath attempted to impoſe on the ſaid Receiver General and Juſtices, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Receiver General and Juſtices, and they are hereby authorized to commit ſuch Negro, Mulatto, or Indian to the Common Gaol of theſe Iſlands, for any Time not exceeding Three Days, and to cauſe him or her to be publicly whipped within that Time, not exceeding Fifty Laſhes, at ſuch Place as they ſhall think proper.

Penalty on Negroes, &c. producing fraudulent Certificates, Paſſes, &c.

VIII. And be it further Enacted, That in caſe any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall or may claim to be the Owner, Maſter, or Miſtreſs of any ſuch Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, ſhall produce at any ſuch Meeting any Bill of Sale, Contract, or other Deed or Writing, which ſhall appear to the ſaid Receiver General and Juſtices to be forged, antedated, or otherwiſe fraudulent, every ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit and pay the Sum of Thirty Pounds of lawful Money of theſe Iſlands, to be recovered in any Court of Record, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, wherein no Eſſoign, Protection, or Wager of Law, nor more than one Imparlance ſhall be allowed, and that the Forfeiture and Penalty ſo to be incurred ſhall go and be diſtributed, one Moiety thereof to the public Treaſury of theſe Iſlands, and the other Moiety to him or her who ſhall inform or ſue for the ſame.

Perſons claiming Property in Negroes, &c. producing fraudulent Writings, to forfeit 30l.

IX. And be it further Enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Receiver General and Juſtices, or any one of them, to ſummon any Perſon or Perſons to appear and give Evidence at any Meeting or Meetings to be held under the Authority of this or the before-recited Act; and if any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall be ſo ſummoned as aforeſaid ſhall neglect or refuſe to appear on ſuch Summons (and if Proof ſhall be made on Oath of ſuch Summons having been duly ſerved upon him, her, or them for that Purpoſe) or if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall appear, and neglect or refuſe to anſwer ſuch lawful Queſtions as ſhall

Receiver General, &c. impowered to ſummon Perſons to give Evidence.

Penalty on Perſons refuſing or neglecting to obey ſuch Summons, or to give Teſtimony.

be propoſed to him, her, or them by ſuch Receiver General and Juſtices, or any of them, he, ſhe, or they ſo offending ſhall for every ſuch Offence forfeit and pay the Sum of Ten Pounds, which Penalty or Forfeiture ſhall be paid into the public Treaſury of theſe Iſlands, and ſhall be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods and Chattels, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of the ſaid Receiver General and Juſtices; and for Want of ſufficient Diſtreſs, the Offender or Offenders ſhall and may be committed to the Common Gaol of theſe Iſlands, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of the ſaid Receiver General and Juſtices, there to remain, without Bail or Mainprize, for a Term not exceeding One Calendar Month.

Perſons guilty of Perjury to incur the Penalties preſcribed by Law.

X. And be it further Enacted, That in caſe any Perſon or Perſons taking an Oath at any ſuch Meeting ſhall be guilty of wilful and corrupt Perjury, and be thereof convicted by due Courſe of Law, he, ſhe, or they ſhall incur and ſuffer the Pains, Penalties, and Puniſhments which by Law are enacted or inflicted in Caſes of wilful and corrupt Perjury.

Regiſter of Proceeding to be kept.

XI. And be it further Enacted, That all Acts, Orders, and Proceedings of the ſaid Receiver General and Juſtices ſhall be entered in a Book or Books, to be provided or kept by the Receiver General for that Purpoſe, and ſhall be ſigned by the ſaid Receiver General at each Meeting, or at the next enſuing Monthly Meeting; and ſuch Orders ſhall be then deemed and taken to be original Orders, and ſuch Book or Books ſhall and may be produced and read in Evidence in all Courts, and at any Meeting of the Governor and Council of theſe Iſlands.

Perſons thinking themſelves aggrieved by the Determinations may appeal to the Governor and Council.

XII. And be it further Enacted, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall think himſelf, herſelf, or themſelves aggrieved by the Determination of the ſaid Receiver General and Juſtices, or by the Determination of any Perſon or Perſons to be named in a Special Commiſſion, purſuant to the Power hereinafter given to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, in Council, or by any Thing done in purſuance of this or the before-recited Act, ſuch Perſon or Perſons may, within Two Months after the Cauſe of Appeal ſhall have ariſen, appeal to the Governor and Council of theſe Iſlands for the Time being, ſuch Appellant or Appellants firſt giving or cauſing to be given Eight Days Notice at leaſt, in Writing, of his, her, or their Intention to bring ſuch Appeal, and of the Matter thereof, to the Clerk of the Council for the Time being, and within Two Days after ſuch Notice enter into Recognizance before the ſaid Clerk of the Council, with ſufficient Sureties conditioned to try ſuch Appeal, and to abide the Order of the Governor or Commander in Chief and Council, and to pay ſuch Coſts and Charges as ſhall be awarded by the ſaid Governor or Commander in Chief and Council; and the ſaid Governor or Commander in Chief and Council, upon due Proof of ſuch Notice being given, and of the entering into ſuch Recognizance as aforeſaid, ſhall hear and finally determine the Cauſe and Matter of ſuch Appeal in a ſummary Way, and award ſuch Coſts to the Party or Parties appealing or appealed againſt as they the ſaid Governor or Commander in Chief and Council ſhall think proper; and the Determination of ſuch Governor or Commander in Chief and Council ſhall be binding, final, and concluſive, to all Intents and Purpoſes.

Determination of the Governor and Council final and concluſive.

In caſe Appellants neglect to proſecute Appeal within One Month, the Adjudication of the Receiver General, &c. to be confirmed.

XIII. And be it further Enacted, That if after Notice given by any Perſon or Perſons of his or their Intention to appeal, as is hereinbefore directed, ſuch Appellant or Appellants ſhall neglect to proſecute and try ſuch Appeal for the Space of One Month, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor or Commander in Chief and Council to confirm the Adjudication of the Receiver General and Juſtices, and all Acts, Matters, and Things done by and under the Powers and Authorities hereby given, which Determination ſhall be binding, final, and concluſive to all Intents and Purpoſes.

Proceedings to be ſent to the Clerk of the Council.

XIV. And be it further Enacted, That all Acts, Orders, and Proceedings of the ſaid Receiver General and Juſtices, and all Books in which any Entry or Entries ſhall be made under the Authority of this Act, ſhall, from Time to Time, be delivered and ſent to the Clerk of the Council for the Time being, in order that the ſame may be produced to the Governor and Council upon the hearing and determining Appeals.

Perſons thinking themſelves aggrieved by the Determination of the Receiver General, &c. heretofore made, to appeal within Six Months after the Publication of this Act.

XV. And, to prevent vexatious Suits, and to remove any Doubts and Differences which may have ariſen with reſpect to any former Determination or Determinations of the Receiver General and Juſtices of theſe Iſlands, under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for any Perſon or Perſons who may think himſelf, herſelf, or themſelves aggrieved by any Determination or Determinations of the Receiver General and Juſtices heretofore made, at any Time within the Space of Six Months next after the Publication of this Act, to appeal to the Governor or Commander in Chief and Council of theſe Iſlands, ſuch Appellant or Appellants

Free Negroes.

firſt giving, or cauſing to be given, Eight Days Notice at leaſt in Writing of his, her, or their Intention to bring ſuch Appeal, and of the Matter thereof, to the Clerk of the Council, and within Two Days after ſuch Notice, entering into a Recognizance before the ſaid Clerk, with ſufficient Sureties, conditioned to try ſuch Appeal, and to abide the Order of the Governor or Commander in Chief and Council, and to pay ſuch Coſts and Charges as ſhall be awarded by the ſaid Governor or Commander in Chief and Council; and the ſaid Governor or Commander in Chief and Council, upon due Proof of ſuch Notice being given, and of the entering into ſuch Recognizance as aforeſaid, or the Appellant or Appellants neglecting to proſecute ſuch Appeal, for the Space of One Month next after ſuch Notice given, ſhall and may hear and finally determine the Cauſe and Matter of ſuch Appeal in a ſummary Way, and award ſuch Coſts to the Party or Parties appealing, or appealed againſt, as they the ſaid Governor or Commander in Chief and Council ſhall think proper.

Proceedings of the Receiver General, &c. in purſuance of the Act of 24th Geo. III. not quaſhed, altered, or declared void; on Appeal, to be good and valid.

XVI. And be it further Enacted, That all and every Acts, Orders, Adjudications, Determinations, and Proceedings of the Receiver General and Juſtices of theſe Iſlands, had, made, and done, under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act, or hereafter to be had, made, and done in purſuance of the Authorities given by this Act, and which ſhall not be quaſhed, altered, or declared void upon any Appeal to the Governor or Commander in Chief and Council, purſuant to the Powers herein given, ſhall and are hereby declared to be good and valid, and ſhall and are hereby declared to be binding, final, and concluſive to all Intents and Purpoſes.

Fees of the Receiver General and Juſtices.

XVII. And be it further Enacted, That the Receiver General for the Time being ſhall, upon every Determination of the Freedom or Slavery of any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, under the Authority of this or the before-recited Act, receive out of the public Treaſury of theſe Iſlands the Sum of One Pound Twelve Shillings of lawful Money of theſe Iſlands for his Trouble and Attendance, and alſo ſuch further Sum and Sums of Money for Books, Paper, Ink, and other contingent Expences, as the Governor or Commander in Chief and Council ſhall from Time to Time think proper; and that each Juſtice ſhall receive, upon every ſuch Determination as aforeſaid, for his Trouble and Attendance, the Sum of Sixteen Shillings of like Money; and his Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief for the Time being, by and with the Advice and Conſent of His Majeſty's Honourable Council, is hereby authorized and requeſted to iſſue his Warrant, from Time to Time, for the Payment of the ſame.

In caſe of the Abſence or Sickneſs of the Receiver General, the Governor or Commander in Chief empowered to appoint a Perſon to act in his Stead.

XVIII. And to prevent any Delay or Omiſſion in the Execution of this Act, which can or may happen by reaſon of the Abſence or Sickneſs of the Receiver General, and to provide againſt any ſuch Inconvenience; Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, in Council, in caſe of the Abſence or Sickneſs of the Receiver General, to iſſue a ſpecial Commiſſion, directed to ſuch Perſon as he ſhall think proper, thereby empowering him to execute the Powers and Authorities given to the Receiver General in and by this Act, which Commiſſion ſhall remain in force during the Pleaſure of the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, who may from Time to Time iſſue a like Commiſſion as often as may be neceſſary, and the Perſon to be named in any ſuch Commiſſion and Commiſſions ſhall and is hereby authorized and required, during the Pleaſure of ſuch Governor or Commander in Chief, to meet and aſſemble, from Time to Time, with any Two or more Juſtices, for the Purpoſe of carrying this Act into Execution, in the Room and Stead of the Receiver General; and every Perſon to whom any ſuch Commiſſion ſhall be directed, ſhall have the ſame Powers veſted in him and them for putting this Act in Execution, as the Receiver General for the Time being might or could have, if he was perſonally preſent and acted at ſuch Meeting, and as if he and they had been named in or by virtue of this Act, and ſhall be entitled to all Fees given to the Receiver General in and by this Act.

Proviſo.

XIX. Provided always, That no Perſon or Perſons to be named in any ſuch Commiſſion ſhall preſume to act in the Execution of this Act until he and they ſhall have taken the Oath preſcribed by this Act; and that if any ſuch Perſon ſhall preſume to act herein without having taken the aforeſaid Oath, he ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch Offence the Sum of Thirty Pounds of lawful Money of theſe Iſlands, to be recovered in any Court of Record; and the Forfeitures and Penalties ſo to be incurred ſhall go and be diſtributed, One Moiety to the public Treaſury of theſe Iſlands, and the other Moiety thereof to him or her who ſhall inform or ſue for the ſame.

No Proceeding had in purſuance of this Act, to be quaſhed or vacated for Want of Form, or removed into any Court of Record.

XX. And be it further Enacted, That no Proceeding to be had or taken in purſuance of this Act ſhall be quaſhed or vacated for Want of Form, or removed by Certiorari, or other Writ or Proceſs whatſoever, into any Court of Record of theſe Iſlands, ſave and except the Right and Power of Appeal as is hereinbefore given, any Law or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Diſtreſs made in purſuance of this Act, not to be deemed unlawful.

XXI. And be it further Enacted, That where any Diſtreſs ſhall be made for any Sum or Sums of Money to be levied by virtue of this Act, the Diſtreſs itſelf ſhall not be deemed unlawful, nor the Party or Parties making the ſame to be deemed a Treſpaſſer or Treſpaſſers, on Account of any Default or Want of Form in any Proceedings relating thereto.

Perſons ſued for any Thing done in purſuance of this Act, to plead the General Iſſue.

XXII. And be it further Enacted, That if any Action or Suit ſhall be brought or commenced againſt any Perſon or Perſons, for any Thing done in purſuance of this Act, or in Relation to the Matters herein contained, ſuch Action or Suit ſhall be brought within Six Months next after the Fact committed, and not afterwards, and the Defendant and Defendants in every ſuch Action or Suit ſhall and may plead the General Iſſue, and give this Act and the Special Matter in Evidence at any Trial to be had thereupon, and that the ſame was done in purſuance of and by the Authority of this Act; and if the ſame ſhall appear to be ſo done, or if ſuch Action or Suit ſhall be brought after the Time before limited for bringing the ſame, then the Jury ſhall find for the Defendant or Defendants, and upon ſuch Verdict, or if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs ſhall be nonſuited, or diſcontinue his or their Action or Suit, after the Defendant or Defendants ſhall have appeared, or if upon Demurrer Judgment ſhall be given againſt the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, then the Defendant or Defendants ſhall recover Treble Coſts, and have ſuch Remedy for recovering the ſame as any Defendant or Defendants have or hath in other Caſes by Law.

Penalty on Perſons conveying away any Negro, &c. whilſt the Trial of ſuch Negro, &c. is pending.

XXIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons claiming a Right to any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, either in his, her, or their own Right, or by virtue of any Power of Attorney, or other Deed or Deeds, ſhall preſume to inveigle, tranſport, or convey away, or ſhall cauſe it to be done, any ſuch Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, after they or any of them ſhall have exhibited his, her, or their Claim or Pretenſions to Freedom, or whilſt the Trial of the ſaid Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian ſhall be held and pending, or after any Adjudication of the Receiver General (or other Perſon lawfully acting in his Stead) and the Magiſtrates appointed by this Act to determine upon ſuch Claims and Pretenſions, or upon the Determination of the Governor or Commander in Chief and Council, on Appeal, declaring ſuch Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian to be free, every ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo offending ſhall, upon due Conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for the Firſt Offence Three hundred Pounds lawful Money for each Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian ſo inveigled, tranſported, or conveyed away, and for the Second and every ſucceeding Offence Six hundred Pounds lawful Money as aforeſaid, to be recovered and applied as is hereinbefore directed.

Continuance of this Act.

XXIV. And be it further Enacted, That this Act ſhall be and continue in Force for and during the Continuance of the before-recited Act.

IV.

The ſeveral Accounts which have been called for, in order to ſhew the Extent of the Trade in all its Branches, and the Number of the White People and Slaves in each of the Iſlands in the *Weſt Indies*, according to the Plan which is mentioned in Paper B. in the Appendix, as far as the Accounts could be procured.

Diſtreſs made in purſuance of this Act, not to be deemed unlawful.

XXI. And be it further Enacted, That where any Diſtreſs ſhall be made for any Sum or Sums of Money to be levied by virtue of this Act, the Diſtreſs itſelf ſhall not be deemed unlawful, nor the Party or Parties making the ſame to be deemed a Treſpaſſer or Treſpaſſers, on Account of any Default or Want of Form in any Proceedings relating thereto.

Perſons ſued for any Thing done in purſuance of this Act, to plead the General Iſſue.

XXII. And be it further Enacted, That if any Action or Suit ſhall be brought or commenced againſt any Perſon or Perſons, for any Thing done in purſuance of this Act, or in Relation to the Matters herein contained, ſuch Action or Suit ſhall be brought within Six Months next after the Fact committed, and not afterwards, and the Defendant and Defendants in every ſuch Action or Suit ſhall and may plead the General Iſſue, and give this Act and the Special Matter in Evidence at any Trial to be had thereupon, and that the ſame was done in purſuance of and by the Authority of this Act; and if the ſame ſhall appear to be ſo done, or if ſuch Action or Suit ſhall be brought after the Time before limited for bringing the ſame, then the Jury ſhall find for the Defendant or Defendants, and upon ſuch Verdict, or if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs ſhall be nonſuited, or diſcontinue his or their Action or Suit, after the Defendant or Defendants ſhall have appeared, or if upon Demurrer Judgment ſhall be given againſt the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, then the Defendant or Defendants ſhall recover Treble Coſts, and have ſuch Remedy for recovering the ſame as any Defendant or Defendants have or hath in other Caſes by Law.

Penalty on Perſons conveying away any Negro, &c. whilſt the Trial of ſuch Negro, &c. is pending.

XXIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons claiming a Right to any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, either in his, her, or their own Right, or by virtue of any Power of Attorney, or other Deed or Deeds, ſhall preſume to inveigle, tranſport, or convey away, or ſhall cauſe it to be done, any ſuch Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, after they or any of them ſhall have exhibited his, her, or their Claim or Pretenſions to Freedom, or whilſt the Trial of the ſaid Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian ſhall be held and pending, or after any Adjudication of the Receiver General (or other Perſon lawfully acting in his Stead) and the Magiſtrates appointed by this Act to determine upon ſuch Claims and Pretenſions, or upon the Determination of the Governor or Commander in Chief and Council, on Appeal, declaring ſuch Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian to be free, every ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo offending ſhall, upon due Conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for the Firſt Offence Three hundred Pounds lawful Money for each Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian ſo inveigled, tranſported, or conveyed away, and for the Second and every ſucceeding Offence Six hundred Pounds lawful Money as aforeſaid, to be recovered and applied as is hereinbefore directed.

Continuance of this Act.

XXIV. And be it further Enacted, That this Act ſhall be and continue in Force for and during the Continuance of the before-recited Act.

IV.

The ſeveral Accounts which have been called for, in order to ſhew the Extent of the Trade in all its Branches, and the Number of the White People and Slaves in each of the Iſlands in the *Weſt Indies*, according to the Plan which is mentioned in Paper B. in the Appendix, as far as the Accounts could be procured.

PART IV. *The Export Trade to Africa.*

No. I. An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which cleared from Great Britain to Africa in each Year, from 1700, together with the Total Exports to Africa in each Year during the ſame Period; diſtinguiſhing the Value of the Britiſh, India, and Foreign Goods; to which are added the Quantity and Value of each Article from the Year 1782.——[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furniſhed by the Inſpector General of the Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain.]

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Britiſh Manufacture.	India Goods.	Foreign Merchandize.	TOTAL.
1701	104	—	83,280 14 6	—	50,673 7 5	133,954 1 11
1702	72	—	54,733 11 5	—	41,318 14 4	96,052 5 9
1703	56	—	64,155 19 5	—	40,023 14 2	104,179 13 7
1704	50	—	47,646 14 3	—	39,019 3 7	86,665 17 10
1705	45	—	31,883 7 2	—	33,221 8 11	65,104 16 1
1706	42	—	37,003 16 —	—	19,682 11 4	56,686 7 4
1707	31	—	58,531 8 6	—	33,596 7 10	92,127 16 4
1708	—	—	40,507 18 7	—	15,485 18 —	55,993 16 7
1709	38	4,430	33,539 9 1	—	25,864 3 4	59,403 12 5
1710	—	—	45,595 19 7	—	23,391 9 10	68,987 9 5
1711	—	—	37,518 7 11	—	26,758 7 3	64,276 15 2
1712	—	—	24,791 6 6	—	12,716 11 8	37,507 18 2
1713	—	—	87,934 8 3	—	23,871 — 1	111,805 8 4
1714	—	—	34,848 15 2	—	28,568 12 —	63,417 7 2
1715	24	2,866	24,549 1 1	—	27,363 5 1	51,912 6 2
1716	32	3,532	54,337 — 10	—	43,548 11 8	97,885 12 6
1717	43	4,845	59,186 4 —	—	53,263 8 2	112,449 12 2
1718	60	6,958	46,231 5 9	—	47,082 10 9	93,313 16 6
1719	39	3,900	29,382 9 2	—	37,059 5 9	66,441 14 11
1720	65	5,764	60,928 5 7	—	69,422 9 4	130,350 14 11
1721	54	5,140	48,908 3 1	—	77,148 — 4	126,056 3 5
1722	59	6,135	70,217 7 3	—	116,338 17 2	186,556 4 5
1723	55	4,200	62,242 16 —	—	76,264 17 3	138,507 13 3
1724	74	7,450	95,266 — 11	—	121,102 1 8	216,368 2 7
1725	—	—	121,273 3 10	—	162,751 12 —	284,024 15 10
1726	—	—	65,180 — 6	—	153,524 11 9	218,704 12 3
1727	—	—	64,225 18 3	—	74,381 16 3	138,607 14 6
1728	—	—	75,400 13 1	—	112,003 2 6	187,403 15 7
1729	—	—	96,895 4 11	—	156,484 17 6	253,380 2 5
1730	111	10,416	109,688 7 4	—	151,001 15 3	260,690 2 7
1731	—	—	101,076 3 2	—	105,027 1 2	206,103 4 4
1732	—	—	87,746 2 4	—	116,254 — 1	204,000 2 5
1733	—	—	50,005 17 4	—	78,781 17 5	128,787 14 9
1734	—	—	52,144 7 11	—	76,539 17 4	128,684 5 3
1735	—	—	30,721 — 1	—	99,698 4 9	130,419 4 10
1736	—	—	87,619 14 3	—	105,534 5 7	193,153 19 10
1737	109	10,560	107,872 4 3	—	126,227 19 4	234,100 3 7
1738	—	—	120,884 5 9	—	156,363 19 5	277,248 5 2
1739	—	—	87,630 6 8	—	132,243 8 4	219,873 15 —
1740	—	—	40,563 19 2	—	69,979 15 10	110,543 15 —
1741	—	—	65,708 6 10	—	66,983 2 1	132,691 8 11
1742	—	—	52,608 3 2	—	77,776 19 1	130,385 2 3
1743	—	—	98,497 6 9	—	120,551 — 4	219,048 7 1
1744	53	4,326	37,303 18 1	—	57,789 5 —	95,093 3 1
1745	—	—	26,665 4 9	—	44,734 6 3	71,399 11 —
1746	—	—	50,289 7 3	—	67,185 — 5	117,474 7 8
1747	—	—	78,846 17 9	—	107,553 4 —	186,400 1 9
1748	—	—	107,136 13 4	—	126,534 10 3	233,671 3 7
1749	—	—	109,819 12 8	—	88,619 11 8	198,439 4 4

N° 1. *continued.*

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Britiſh Manufacture.	India Goods.	Foreign Merchandize.	TOTAL
1750	—	—	77,561 13 6	—	83,230 — 6	160,791 14 —
1751	94	9,843	100,378 17 7	—	114,261 6 6	214,640 4 1
1752	106	11,327	147,012 10 2	—	89,050 3 2	236,026 13 4
1753	126	12,053	207,324 17 10	—	68,035 11 —	275,360 8 10
1754	124	10,352	152,922 5 11	—	82,135 7 7	235,057 13 6
1755	86	7,617	111,688 10 4	—	61,981 9 8	173,670 — —
1756	100	8,932	127,672 10 9	—	60,910 8 9	188,582 19 6
1757	74	7,856	111,725 19 4	—	42,772 3 4	154,498 2 8
1758	103	12,217	114,193 11 11	—	53,706 4 7	167,899 16 6
1759	120	13,212	127,315 3 —	—	101,145 7 —	228,460 10 —
1760	138	15,647	243,542 18 9	—	102,005 1 4	345,548 — 1
1761	138	15,689	246,720 1 5	—	78,587 — 6	325,307 1 11
1762	123	14,469	209,677 9 4	—	63,450 9 3	273,127 18 7
1763	163	18,939	346,242 8 3	—	117,576 1 1	463,818 9 4
1764	163	17,802	324,820 18 3	—	140,057 15 11	464,878 14 2
1765	163	18,754	333,647 9 6	—	135,387 4 10	469,034 14 4
1766	134	15,665	364,180 6 9	—	132,609 5 3	496,789 12 —
1767	158	16,799	398,066 3 1	—	159,996 2 7	558,062 5 8
1768	134	13,471	416,297 9 11	—	196,094 19 9	612,392 9 8
1769	146	14,743	387,177 15 2	—	218,002 10 9	605,180 5 11
1770	156	16,211	347,252 14 8	—	223,750 12 1	571,003 6 9
1771	192	20,296	449,487 8 —	168,340 11 9	94,710 7 7	712,538 7 4
1772	175	19,021	564,013 14 —	187,727 15 10	114,653 1 5	866,394 11 3
1773	151	15,696	419,926 9 8	140,403 8 1	127,780 13 2	688,110 10 11
1774	167	17,218	528,333 5 —	183,095 17 8	135,096 9 9	846,525 12 5
1775	152	16,787	474,053 19 3	188,731 3 7	123,382 19 10	786,168 2 8
1776	101	12,083	300,623 16 4	96,329 13 1	73,825 11 8	470,779 1 1
1777	58	7,196	139,975 19 —	56,647 14 3	42,594 9 9	239,218 3 —
1778	41	5,316	95,690 19 8	34,154 8 8	24,240 13 6	154,086 1 10
1779	28	3,475	99,183 13 11	46,012 12 3	14,021 13 5	159,217 19 7
1780	53	7,355	121,288 1 5	56,627 17 —	17,991 15 7	195,907 14 —
1781	77	9,730	208,055 16 9	73,591 9 8	31,175 1 5	312,822 7 10
1782	69	9,311	253,250 11 8	71,254 18 —	27,229 8 9	351,734 18 5
1783	130	20,077	573,245 15 2	153,619 — 3	60,698 12 7	787,563 8 —
1784	99	14,383	360,012 12 5	122,624 7 2	41,348 16 7	523,985 16 2
1785	116	16,064	412,656 15 —	116,433 7 6	58,106 7 8	587,196 10 2
1786	146	21,483	583,052 12 7	176,076 8 5	129,609 1 10	888,738 2 10
1787	137	22,263	401,593 15 8	186,258 16 9	80,403 1 11	668,255 14 4

Memo^{s}.

1ſt. It appears from the Account furniſhed by the proper Officers, that there is no Trade carried on from North Britain or Ireland to Africa.

2d. That the Shipping, with their Tonnage, in the foregoing Account, from 1701 to 1708 are inſerted from a Statement of the Board of Trade.

3d. That the Shipping, with their Tonnage, for the Years 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719 1720, 1721, 1722, and 1724, are entered from a Cuſtom Houſe Account among th Papers of the Board of Trade.

4th. The Account containing the Particulars of the Quantity and Value of each Article o the Britiſh, India, and Foreign Goods, is hereunto annexed.

N. B. The Lords of the Committee having aſked the following Queſtions;—namely, Are th Ships which bring Negroes to the Britiſh Iſlands employed in carrying back the Produce thoſe Iſlands to Europe? What Proportion do theſe Ships make of the Number freight from thoſe Iſlands?—received for Anſwer, from the Aſſemblies and Agents, That the Shi bringing Negroes from Africa are not generally employed in tranſporting the Produce of t Weſt India Iſlands; and that the Number of ſuch Veſſels, which are employed in tranſporti Produce, bear little or no Proportion to the Whole.

AnACCOUNT of the Quantity and Value of each Article of Britiſh Manufacture exported from Great Britain to Africa ſince the Year 1782.

SPECIES OF GOODS.	1783.		1784.		1785.		1786.		1787.	
	Quantity.	V.lue.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Allum	Cwt. qr lb. 1514 2 17	1590 7 7	722 2 24	758 17 —	209 — 6	219 10 1	859 1 —	902 4 3	790 3 12	830 7 11
Apothecary Ware	—	—	19 — —	38 — —	8 — —	16 — —	24 — —	48 — —	95 — —	190 — —
Apparel, Garments	N° 4682	1170 10 —	348	87 — —	2,228	557 — —	2,931	732 15 —	2,426	606 10 —
Beer	Tons Hds. Gals 48 — 48	240 19 —	75 1 —	376 5 —	53 2 3	267 11 2	84 2 30	393 6 4	82 1 9	393 8 6
Books, Printed	—	—	—	—	10 — —	40 — —				
Braſs, Wrought	Cwt. qr lb. 3861 — —	17,374 10 —	2,737 — —	12,316 10 —	3,628 — —	16,326 — —	4,623 — —	20,803 10 —	3,897 — —	17,986 10 —
Bricks	N° 33,000	16 10 —	94,000	47 — —	10,000	5 — —	50,000	12 10 —	69,000	34 10 —
Cabinet Ware	—	60 — —	—	50 — —	—	8 — —	—	60 — —	—	121 — —
Candles, Tallow	Doz. N° 533 3	119 19 7	—	—	667 6	150 1 6	740 4 —	166 11 6	864 —	194 8 —
—— Wax	400	50 — —	400	34 — —	400	43 — —	400	40 — —		
Cards, Playing	7 — —	7 17 6	—	—	—	—	7 — —	7 17 6		
—— New	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	338 6	160 15 9
—— Old	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	967 —	290 2 —
Cattle, Live Horſes										
Coals, Newcaſtle Meaſure	Cha. 1¼	3 — —	13	31 4 —	7½	18 — —	16 42	40 8 —	19½	46 8 —
Colours for Painters	—	83 — —	—	22 — —	—	218 — —	—	67 10 —	—	4 — —
Copperas	Cwt. qr lb. 1423 3 5	377 17 —	911 — —	250 8 6	—	—	—	—	765 2 18	179 5 —
Copper, Wrought	1866 — —	9889 16 —	1,389 — 8	7,362 1 6	1,861 — —	9,863 6 —	1,592 — —	8,437 12 —	2,315 — —	12,269 10 —
Cordage, Old	200 1 21	230 10 —	5 — —	5 15 —	160 — —	184 — —	298 3 16	343 14 6	319 — 20	367 1 —
——. New										
Corn, Barley	—	—	5 —	3 5 —	26 3	17 2 10				
—— Beans	Qrs. Bushs 1042 4	677 12 6	540 4	351 6 6	295 2	191 18 3	87 3 —	56 15 10	305 2	198 8 3
—— Oatmeal										
—— Oats	—	—	5 —	2 12 6	—	—	—	—	6 2	3 5 7
—— Peaſe	Qrs. Bushs 31 2	37 10 —	148 4	178 4 —						
—— Wheat										
—— D° Flour	C. 90 —	180 — —	45 6	91 10 —	70 —	140 — —	78 5	157 5 —	139 3	278 15 —
Cottons, and Linens Check'd	Ps. 123,985	151,647 11 —	104,768	124,721 12 —	98,858	118,629 12 —	206,234	247,480 16 —	75,732	31,997 2 —
—— Printed	95,403	8,198 17 —	115,715	9,049 17 —	111,480	7,821 — —	234,779	17,608 8 6	143,054	10,729 1 —
—— 6 a 18d. before ſtained	19,236	2,885 8 —	14,530	1,809 15 —	Yds. 18,833 & 6,455 Ps	2,511 1 4	42,270	5,988 5 —	12,561	1,669 — —
—— D° before dyed	—	—	—	—	33,720	10,116 — —	27,920	8,376 — —	115,851	7,241 3 9
—— Fuſtians	Ps 2	2 — —	12	12 — —	1,141	1,141 — —	411	411 — —		
—— Mancheſter	—	—	—	6,141 — —	—	1,652 — —				
Cyder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2 —	20 — —
Fiſh, Cod	42 —	42 — —								
—— Herrings, Red	Barrels. 32	44 — —	2	2 15 —	24	33 — —	20	27 10 —	50	68 15 —
—— White	16	25 12 —	20	32 — —	3	4 16 —				
—— Salmon Salted										
Glaſs and Earthen Ware	259,390	648 9 6	73,800	184 10 —	64,640	161 12 —	191,561	478 18 —	316,670	791 13 6
—— Green	Cwt. qr lb. Ps 1,508 3 — & 1,453 —	899 13 6	627 2 — & 1,303	445 2 —	865 — — & 1,270⅓	559 10 8	2,323 1 —	1,161 12 6	2,563 2 27	1,281 17 4
—— White Flint	63 — —	63 — —	24 — —	24 — —	361 — —	361 — —	421 — —	421 — —	325 — —	325 — —
—— for Windows	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 — —	26 — —		
Gloves, Plain Leather	—	—	—	—	20 —	6 — —				
Grindle Stones	—	—	½ Chaln	— 15 —						
Gunpowder	C. qr lb. 10,354 2 21	35,081 13 7	10,233 1 26	28,191 9 9	13,958 3 20	47,227 14 2	12,609 3 8	42,676 16 5	11,182 — 16	37,923 10 10
Haberdaſhery	112 — —	224 — —	16 — —	30 8 —	124 2 —	249 — —	46 — —	92 — —	104 2 —	209 — —
Hats, Beaver	Doz. N° 170 —	722 10 —	9 — —	38 5 —	10 — —	42 10 —	312 — —	1,326 — —	196 —	833 — —
—— Carolina	—									
—— Felt	Doz. N° 5,297 6	6,621 17 6	3,660 —	4,575 — —	3,629 —	4,536 5 —	3,946 — —	4,932 10 —	5,419 —	6,673 15 —
Hoops for Barrels	—	—	—	—	12,000	15 — —				

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Value of each Article of British Manufacture exported from Great-Britain to Africa since the Year 1782.

SPECIES OF GOODS.	1783.		1784.		1785.		1786.		1787.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cottons, Stuffs	—	—	—	—	40,137	6,020 11 —				
Iron, Cast	Cwt qu. lb. 295 — —	176 7 6	428 — —	246 11 —	559 — —	364 7 6	784 — —	489 17 6	462 — —	299 — —
—— Nails	40 — —	70 — —	—	—	35 — —	61 5 —	10 — —	17 10 —	25 — —	43 15 —
—— Wrought	11,926 2 7	32,798 — 11	9,303 — 8	25,583 8 11	10,263 — —	28,223 5 —	14,71 — —	40,463 10 —	15,699 — —	43,172 5 —
Lace, Gold										
—— Silver										
Lead and Bird Shot	Ton 188 8 — 24	1,978 6 2	119 9 1 27	1,254 9 7	208 15 3 7	2,192 5 11	190 10 — 2	2,000 5 4	134 2 1 19	1,408 5 6
—— D° Ore										
Leather, Tanned	Cwt 20 — 14	70 8 9	55 3 7	195 6 10						
—— Wrought	280 lb.	31 10 —		—	—	—	300 lbs.	33 15 —	100	11 5 —
Lime			—							
Linens, Plain, not Br	963 Yds	1,685 5 —	170	297 10 —	1,923	3,365 5 —	18	31 10 —	309	540 15 —
—— British, 5ds to 6ds	—	—								
—— British, 6ds to 18ds	Yd 140,416	7,020 16 —	115,526	5,776 6 —	102,834	5,141 14 —	46,098	2,304 18 —	25,215	1,260 15 —
—— Checked, 7ds to 18ds	Yd 511,206	26,625 6 3	176,895	9,213 5 7	389,050	20,263 — 5	382,995	19,947 13 1	296,415	14,893 1 2
—— —— 4ds to 16ds										
—— —— under 7ds										
—— Sheeting, 6ds to 18ds										
—— Sail Cloth	21,371 Yds	1,068 11 —	16,360	818 — —	30,204	1,510 4 —	30,990	1,549 10 —	30,221	1,506 1 —
—— Irish, 6ds to 18ds	186,972	9,348 12 —	72,165	3,558 5 —	204,243	10,212 3 —				
—— Diaper, 6ds to 18	—	—	—							
Pewter	Cwt 1,587 2 —	5,556 5 —	878 2 —	3,074 15 —	881 3 12	3,086 10 —	2,495 — —	8,732 10 —	1,789 — —	6,261 10 —
Plate, Wrought Silver	—	—	200	80 — —	442 —	286 — —				
Provisions, Bacon and Ham	—	—	2 Cwt	3 4 —	—	—	1 2 18 & 20	21 — —	34	27 4 —
—— Beef and Pork	183 Barrels	503 5 —	40	110 — —	20	55 — —	17	46 15 —	75	206 5 —
—— D° Tripes	90 Bls.	157 10 —	60	105 — —	20	35 — —	40	70 — —	180	315 — —
—— Bread and Biscuit	Cwt qu. lb. 80 — —	60 — —	230 2 —	172 17 6	106 2 18	80 — —	78 — —	67 5 —	203 1 —	152 10 —
—— Butter	40	39 — —	—	—	—	—	24	23 8 —	6	5 17 —
—— Cheese	lb. 20	24 — —	4 — —	4 16 —	—	—	30 — —	36 — —	46 — —	55 4 —
—— Potatoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	15 — —	600	45 — —
Salt, White	Bushels 19,629	508 18 2	16,453	351 14 1	25,038	539 3 —	38,701	689 14 1	42,189	1,229 3 10
—— Rock	—	—	—							
Silk, in Pieces	lb. oz. 755 12	1,322 11 3	912,14	1,597 10 7	1,656 8	2,898 17 6	1,473 12	2,579 1 3	1,704 15	2,983 12 9
—— Sewing	lb. 24 —	42 — —	—	—	—	—	29 4	51 3 9		
—— Wrought										
Soap, hard	Cwt qu. lb. 35 — —	105 — —	70 1 —	210 15 —	61 1 7	183 18 9	100 — 3	300 1 7	45 3 18	137 14 7
Spirits, British	Gallons 392,380	33,624 3 6	283,118	24,296 17 6	297,243	21,337 16 6	205,450	15,626 14 6	290,542	20,417 2 6
Stationary	—	20 — —	—	148 — —	—	230 — —	—	140 — —		
Stained Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,480	61 — —		
Starch	Cwt qu. lb. 3 2 3	3 10 6	3 2 16	3 12 10	3 3 14	3 17 6	3 2 —	3 10 —		
Stones, Slate										
Stockings, Thread	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 —	35 — —
Sugar, fully refined	Cwt qu. lb. 520 1 17	1,431 2 —	339 1 14	933 5 7	361 — 18	993 3 9	529 3 16	1,457 3 11	446 1 17	1,227 11 9
Tin	Ton 116 — —	423 8 —	53 — —	193 9 —	8 — —	29 4 —	107 — —	390 11 —	86 — —	313 18 —
D° Plates	—	—	—	100 — —	—	—	—	100 — —	—	35 — —
Tobacco Pipes	Gross 8436	421 16 —	2613	130 13 —	3,602	180 2 —	8,229	411 9 —	71 810	359 1 —
Toys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 — —
Vinegar	Tons H. G. 1 — —	8 — —	—	—	— 2 —	4 — —	— 2 —	4 — —	— 1 57	3 16 1
Watches, Silver	—	—	—	—	1	3 15 —				

Appendix to Account No 1. *continued.*

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Value of each Article of Britiſh Manufacture exported from Great Britain to Africa, ſince the Year 1782.

	SPECIES OF GOODS.	1783.		1784.		1785.		1786.		1787.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Woollen Goods.	Bays, Double — —	Ps. 400	1,400 — —	2,330	8,155 — —	—	—	794	2,779 — —	1,372	4,802 — —
	—— Single — —	Ps. 406	801 17 —	2,490	4,917 15 —	230	454 5 —	1,900	3,752 10 —	2,330	4,601 5 —
	Caps, Woollen —										
	—— Worſted —	8,606	2,151 10 —	8,245	2,145 12 —	9,325	2,330 — —	8,697	2,395 17 —	7,789	1,947 10 —
	—— Plain Monmouth —										
	Carpets, Northern —										
	Cloths, Long — —	Ps. 7,408	81,488 — —	2,443	26,873 — —	2,991 ½	32,906 10 —	4,346	47,806 — —	6,103	67,133 — —
	—— Remnants —										
	—— Short — —	Ps. 7,703	80,881 10 —	2,405	25,252 10 —	2,885	30,292 10 —	4,494	47,187 — —	4,279	44,929 10 —
	—— Spaniſh —	—	—	Ps. 6	37 10 —	—	—	30	187 10 —		
	—— White — —	Ps. 1	10 5 —								
	Cottons, Kendal —	Goads. 95,260	5,159 18 4	49,550	2,683 19 2	36,500	1,977 1 8	58,140	3,149 5 —	99,076	5,366 12 4
	—— Welch Plains —	Goads. 1,500	67 10 —	2,000	110 — —	2,000	110 — —	4,300	236 10 —	1,000	55 — —
	Flannel — —	3,000	225 — —	3,240	243 — —	760	57 — —				
	Northern, Dozens Single —	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	45 — —	48	90 — —
	Perpets and Serges —	—	—	—	—	800	85 — —	—	—	1,500	159 7 6
	Says — —										
	Stockings, Worſted —	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dozn 50	85 — —		
	Stuffs — —	lbs. 102,800	16,705 — —	54,327	8,828 2 9	18,420	2,993 5 —	22,390	3,638 7 6	46,570	7,567 12 6
	Do, Silk and Incle —	lbs. 2,584 8	549 4 1	6,010 12	1,277 5 10	10,686	2,270 15 —	4,503 4	956 18 9	7,899 12	1,678 13 9
	—— Grogram —										
	Miſcellaneous Articles —	—	19,265 16 6	—	3,728 — —	—	8,548 8 —	—	9,892 2 —	—	32,380 8 —
	Total —	—	573,245 15 2	—	360,012 12 5	—	412,656 15 —	—	583,052 12 7	—	401,593 15 8

Appendix to N° 1. *continued.*

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Value of each Article of Foreign Merchandize exported from Great Britain to Africa, ſince the Year 1782.

SPECIES OF GOODS.	1783.		1784.		1785.		1786.		1787.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beads, Coral — —	23½ lbs.	8 — 4	24	7 16 —	42	14 13 —	108	35 19 5	151	52 10 3
Brimſtone — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C. qu. lb. 82 3 13	76 12 6
Bugle, Great — —	lbs. 90,920	6,895 7 6	89,694	7,939 18 —	108,174	9,980 19 8	140,698½	12,238 9 6	143,002	12,916 11 6
China Ware — —	135 Ps.	3 7 6								
Corn, Beans — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	qurs. 24	36 — —	20	30 — —
—— Oatmeal — —										
—— Peaſe — —	—	—	—	—	Qu. Buſhl. 11 2	22 10 —				
—— Wheat — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Qus. Buſh. 29 1	39 6 4
—— Do Flour — —	—	—	C. qu. lbs. 16 3 8	8 8 2	16 — 21	8 10 —	75 2 8	37 15 8	79 — —	158 — —
Cowries — —	C. qu. lbs. 1,357 — 20	6,371 10 6	178 — 10	1,075 14 —	994 3 12	6,099 9 10	854 2 9	5,289 5 4	805 1 24	4,873 — 8
Drugs.										
Aloes Cicotrina —										
Arſnic — —	lbs. 7,107	888 7 6	—	—	1,316	27 8 4	—	—	5,487	114 6 3
Cantharides — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	lbs. 19¾	5 18 6		
Caſſia Lignia — —	lbs. 132	17 12 —	—	—	—	—	327	43 12 —	311	41 9 4
Cortex Peru — —	—	—	—	—	lb. 50	7 10 —	714½	107 3 6		
Gum Tragagant —	546 lb.	27 6 —	—	—	610	30 10 —	255	12 5 —		
Jallop — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	lbs. 53	9 14 7		
Opium — —	lb. 16	4 — —	—	—	—	—	17¾	6 13 2		
Quickſilver — —	lb. 286	85 16 —	150	45 — —	—	—	34¼	10 5 6		
Radix Ipecacuenna —	—	—	lb. 1	— 5 —	—	—	34	8 10 —		
Rhubarb — —	—	—	lb. 4	5 4 —						
Sarſaparilla — —	—	—	lb. 326	21 14 8	—	—	36	2 8 —	498	33 4 —
Senna — —	—	—	lb. 2	— 5 —						
Verdigreaſe — —	—	—	360	34 10 —						
Other Drugs — —	—	256 5 10	—	56 12 4	—	—	—	285 11 3		

Appendix to N° I. *continued.*

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Value of Foreign Merchandize exported from Great Britain to Africa. *Continued.*

	SPECIES OF GOODS.	1783.		1784.		1785.		1786.		1787.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Dye Stuffs.	Argol — —	—	—	—	—	C. qr. lb. 19 1 13	21 6 —	—	—	15 2 —	17 1 —
	Braziel — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tons. 1 — — —	75 — —
	Cochineal — —	lb. 100	112 10 —								
	Logwood — —	—	—	Ton. 1 — — —	14 — —	—	—	2 — — —	28 — —		
	Smalts — —	—	—	lb. 10	— 4 2	lb. 10	— 4 2	10	— 4 2		
	Fiſh, Stock Fiſh — —	C. qu. N°. 33 2 —	25 2 6	83 — 5	149 15 3	188 1 7	282 9 3	263 3 8	197 17 3	150 1 2	150 5 4
Groceries.	Cinnamon — —	lb. 157	39 5 —	3	— 15 —	3	— 15 —	62½	15 12 6	1	— 5 —
	Cloves — —	lb. 414	155 5 —	404	151 10 —	683	256 2 6	937	351 7 6	2,696⅓	1,011 1 10
	Coffee — —	C. qu. lb. 92 — 7	1,337 9 5	63 3 8	925 8 2	55 3 17	813 11 1	78 1 25	1,137 17 1	61 1 17	890 — 8
	Currants — —	1 — —	1 17 —	4 1 24	8 5 1	3 3 13	7 2 11	5 1 17	9 19 10	6 3 12	12 13 7
	Figs — —	—	—	—	—	C. qu. lb. 6 3 2	4 11 4	1 1 5	— 18 9		
	Ginger — —	C. qu. lb. 155 2 8	338 8 9	67 — —	145 14 6	41 3 3	90 17 3	179 — 6	389 8 9	112 1 13	244 7 10
	Mace — —	—	—	lb. 1	— 19 —	lb. 1	— 19 —	lb. 2	1 18 —	lb. 1	— 19 —
	Nutmegs — —	107	35 15 6	10	3 5 —	5	1 12 6	5½	1 15 9	2½	— 16 3
	Pepper — —	7,560	409 10 —	1,360	79 3 —	800	43 6 8	5,520	299 — —	2,914	185 4 2
	Pimento — —	1,079	31 9 5	—	—	345	10 1 3	336	9 16 —	103	3 — 1
	Prunes — —										
	Raiſins, Denia — —	1 — 11	1 1 11	2 — 16	2 2 10	—	—	—	—	— 1 24	— 9 3
	——— Lipra —	6 1 16	6 10 4	—	—	—	—	17 1 —	17 4 11	1 — 21	1 4 3
	——— Malaga —	C. qu. lb. — 3 24	— 16 10	1 — —	— 17 6	4 — 23	4 4 —	2 — 17	1 17 7	— 2 —	— 8 9
	——— Smirna — —	—	—	—	—	C. 1 — —	— 17 —	85 — 4	72 5 6	4 3 11	4 2 5
	——— Solis — —	4 1 25	5 — 6	9 3 21	11 3 7	10 2 10	11 18 1	2 2 23	3 — 9	20 1 9	22 17 4
	Rice — —	454 3 2	454 15 4	2,458 — 14	2,458 2 6	2,718 2 17	2,718 12 11	3,276 1 1	3,276 5 2	2,232 1 12	2,232 7 2
	Sago — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 — —	4 18 —		
	Sugar, Brown — —	C. qu. lb. 288 — 13	720 10 2	180 3 27	452 9 5	164 3 19	412 5 10	267 — 9	667 14 —	191 3 18	479 15 5
	Tea — —	lbs. 136	45 6 8	—	—	—	—	938½	205 15 4	769	256 6 8
	Hides, Indian, in Hair —	288	129 12 —	749	337 1 —	600	270 — —	200	90 — —		
	Iron, Bar — —	T. C. qu. lb. 755 8 3 18	9,824 11 1	650 1 3 2	8,451 11 8	756 18 2 1	9,845 14 7	939 17 2 3	12,218 7 9	842 1 3 4	10,947 3 2
	Lemons and Oranges —	—	—	—	—	11,000 N°	30 5 —				
Linens.	Cambricks — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19½ Pˢ.	26 16 3
	Canvas, Heſſians —	—	—	—	—	C. qu. Ells. — — 15	— 8 9	—	—	— — 27	— 15 9
	——— Spruce —	—	—	C. qu. Ells. 7 3 15	27 11 3	—	—	—	—	7 2 10	17 1 3
	Diaper Napkins —										
	French Linen — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	660 Yds.	107 5 —
	Germany, under 36 —										
	——— above 36 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C. qu. Ells. 6 2 20	56 13 4
	——— Narrow —	C. qu. N°. 479 3 25	2,639 15 5	192 2 25	1,059 17 11	49 2 23	273 19 7	342 2 —	1,883 15 —	425 2 26	2,341 8 10
	Iriſh Diaper — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	302 Yds.	15 2 —
	—— Plain — —	—	—	—	—	26 Yds.	1 6 —	324,652	16,232 12 —	206,690	10,334 10 —
	Dye Stuffs, Sticklack —	lbs. 6,416	213 17 4	14,524	484 2 8	12,373	412 8 8	42,060	1,402 — —	37,996	1,266 10 8

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Value of Foreign Merchandize exported from Great Britain to Africa.—*Continued.*

	SPECIES OF GOODS.	1783.		1784.		1785.		1786.		1787.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Linen.	Lawn Sil^a Hol^d whitened	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	P^s 152	60 16 —
	——— not ditto	P^s 120	48 — —	—	—	— — 69	27 12 —	262	104 16 —		
	Ruſsia Broad, 22$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	C^t qu. Ells. 10 — —	55 — —	6 1 —	34 7 6
	—— above 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C^t qu. Ells. 6 — 18	49 4 —
	Piece Goods, Bengal, rated	P^s 15,712$\frac{2}{10}$	9,427 14 7	17,702$\frac{8}{10}$	10,625 7 6	—	—	50,929$\frac{3}{10}$	30,557 15 1	66,358$\frac{3}{10}$	39,818 15 —
	——— unrated	P^s 138,963	143,783 15 2	105,142$\frac{5}{10}$	111,919 16 8	128,265$\frac{1}{2}$	116,390 — 10	132,524	145,219 13 4	111,009	147,046 10 6
	Pitch and Tar	—	—	Laſt. Bar^l 4 —	52 — —	—	—	Bar^s 2	2 4 2		
Proviſions.	Beef	Bar^l 204	380 16 —	172$\frac{1}{4}$	302 7 6	285	532 — —	365	630 — —	115	179 16 8
	Butter	Cw^t qu. lbs. 64 — —	88 — —	50 — —	68 15 —	110	151 5 —	90	105 — —	90 — —	101 5 —
	Pork	67 Bar^{ls}	125 1 4	6	9 — —	100	186 13 4	204$\frac{1}{2}$	342 10 —	60	93 13 4
	Salt Petre	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cw^t qu. lb. 3 — —	9 15 —		
	Spirits, Brandy	Ton. hhds. Galⁿ — 2 8	33 10 —	—	—	—	—	— 2 1	31 15 —		
	——— Rum	Gallons 59,153	17,745 18 —	21,440	6,432 — —	48,865	14,659 10 —	179,895	53,968 10 —	64,584	19,406 8 —
	Tallow	Cw^t qu. lbs. 882 3 18	1,531 7 4	392 3 8	690 11 8	226 2 24	387 1 1	269 — —	472 2 6	151 3 18	271 16 9
	Tobacco	lbs. 165,867	3,110 — 1	171,717	3,219 13 10	310,245	5,817 1 10	630,359	11,819 4 6	372,412	6,982 14 6
	Wax, Bees										
Wine.	Canary	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tun. hhd. Gal. 1 3 47	79 7 10		
	French	Ton. hhd. Galⁿ — — 48	10 — —	4 1 58	347 4 2	— 1 49	34 8 10	— — 58	17 17 3		
	Madeira	—	—	Ton. hhd. Gal. 2 1 9	91 8 6	2 3 52	118 5 —	— — 10	1 11 8	1 3 55	79 14 4
	Port	20 3 22	710 2 3	14 1 4	485 — 9	13 2 24	462 15 7	24 — 46	822 4 —	14 2 39	298 5 1
	Rheniſh										
	Spaniſh	— 1 3	11 18 10	1 — 14	36 18 10	1 3 17	63 12 2	2 1 3	79 3 4	— 1 53	16 2 2
	Other Wines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 13 8		
	Wood, Deals, Ordinary	C^{ts} qu^e N^o 24 2 10	49 8 4	17 2 25	35 8 4	2 1 4	4 11 4	13 — 12	26 4 —	6 2 20	13 6 8
	Wool, Cotton	—	—	1,977 lbs.	74 2 9	—	—	—	—	2,092	78 9 —
	Miſcellaneous Articles	—	6,009 11 5	—	5,624 1 7	—	3,998 16 2	—	2,943 2 5	—	3,094 1 1
	Total	—	214,317 12 10	—	163,973 3 9	—	174,539 15 2	—	305,685 10 3	—	266,661 18 8

PART IV. *The Import Trade from Africa.*

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which entered in the Ports of Great Britain from Africa, in each Year, from 1700, together with the Total Value of Imports to Great Britain in each Year during the ſame Period, with the Amount of the Duties of Cuſtoms and Exciſe; to which are added the Quantity and Value of each Article from the Year 1782. ——[*N. B.* This Account was made up from Accounts furniſhed by the Inſpector General of the Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain.]

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Value of Imports.			Duties of Cuſtoms and Exciſe.
1701	—	—	21,074	19	7	
1702	—	—	31,295	—	4	
1703	—	—	17,565	2	1	
1704	—	—	15,441	—	11	
1705	—	—	8,679	1	1	
1706	—	—	7,280	15	5	
1707	—	—	9,384	5	2	
1708	—	—	7,661	14	4	
1709	1	50	5,087	9	3	
1710	—	—	14,436	2	4	
1711	—	—	7,919	17	1	
1712	—	—	10,794	—	10	
1713	—	—	11,515	18	8	
1714	—	—	25,380	6	11	
1715	—	—	30,096	12	6	
1716	5	310	32,330	11	7	
1717	—	—	19,282	14	2	
1718	—	—	25,783	14	9	
1719	—	—	18,060	9	2	
1720	—	—	25,307	1	8	
1721	—	—	21,949	16	2	
1722	—	—	33,671	1	10	
1723	2	83	29,877	12	5	
1724	—	—	47,181	18	1	
1725	—	—	67,514	4	—	
1726	—	—	36,189	—	6	
1727	—	—	38,690	11	1	
1728	—	—	22,443	13	1	
1729	—	—	49,355	11	5	
1730	23	1,150	57,081	18	10	
1731	—	—	29,339	11	—	
1732	—	—	50,423	13	4	
1733	—	—	57,635	6	3	
1734	—	—	69,416	11	5	
1735	—	—	41,663	14	5	
1736	—	—	53,691	11	10	
1737	16	997	55,779	14	11	
1738	—	—	61,911	8	2	
1739	—	—	43,035	19	2	
1740	—	—	62,787	11	7	
1741	—	—	43,815	18	1	
1742	—	—	35,259	18	9	
1743	—	—	26,297	12	7	
1744	1	60	13,889	8	5	
1745	—	—	11,031	—	11	

N° 2. *continued.*

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Value of Imports.			Duties of Custo and Exciſe.		
1746	—	—	25,301	17	1			
1747	—	—	1,603	2	9			
1748	—	—	17,640	9	—			
1749	—	—	15,724	9	11			
1750	—	—	29,007	2	10			
1751	10	1,166	56,292	2	11			
1752	8	750	42,642	7	1			
1753	19	1,860	34,011	13	5			
1754	12	890	22,024	8	1			
1755	22	2,455	40,254	16	8			
1756	15	1,670	39,166	3	11			
1757	9	1,350	30,453	4	7			
1758	11	1,720	43,952	1	10			
1759	16	1,640	24,382	6	2			
1760	20	2,183	39,410	14	—			
1761	11	1,191	12,201	3	2			
1762	16	1,600	30,540	16	3			
1763	20	2,355	18,128	2	8			
1764	20	1,975	35,738	9	2			
1765	19	1,840	51,692	2	11			
1766	31	3,195	52,217	3	11			
1767	33	3,465	55,981	8	6			
1768	50	4,775	67,249	1	4			
1769	51	5,038	58,955	12	6			
1770	39	3,570	68,449	13	7			
1771	50	4,602	97,486	19	3			
1772	69	5,732	92,338	12	—			
1773	65	6,349	68,424	19	9			
1774	53	5,267	56,503	8	7			
1775	71	8,037	67,328	6	3			
1776	61	6,094	99,674	13	11			
1777	41	4,857	62,740	1	4			
1778	20	2,465	81,951	16	4			
1779	9	1,185	33,960	16	9			
1780	6	860	21,689	—	7			
1781	11	1,750	36,386	8	10			
1782	8	1,180	68,475	16	5			
1783	15	1,917	47,860	12	9			
1784	31	5,697	119,152	—	1			
1785	40	7,245	48,535	12	—	7,863	8	$5\frac{1}{2}$
1786	42	5,998	117,683	1	1	9,032	2	8
1787	46	6,630	117,817	16	10	12,453	4	$10\frac{3}{4}$

Memo.—It appears by the Report of the proper Officer, that there are n Exciſe Duties collected on any Articles imported directly from th Coaſt of Africa; and the Account containing the Quantity and Valu of the Articles imported from the Year 1782 is hereunto annexed.

Appendix to Account N° 2.

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Value of each Article imported into *Great Britain* from *Africa*, ſince the Year 1782.

	SPECIES OF GOODS.	1783.		1784.		1785.		1786.		1787.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Bugle, Great	—	—	lbs. 4,820	180 15 —	—	—	—	—	2,792	104 14 —
	Bottles, Glaſs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dozn 1 8	— 7 6
	Cattle, Live Horſes	—	—	—	—	—	—	No 1	15 — —		
	Corn, Beans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Qrs. Buſh. 7 5	5 6 9
	—— Peaſe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Qrs. Buſh. 29 3	30 16 10
Drugs.	Almonds, Bitter	Cwt. qrs. lb. 486 2 6	1,277 4 —	2,076 1 11	5,450 8 2	1,713 3 11	4,498 16 11	1,438 2 14	3,776 7 8	3,092 — 8	8,116 13 8
	Caſſia Lignia	—	—	lbs. 410	30 15 —						
	Gum Arabic	Cwt. qrs. lb. 805 — 11	1,710 16 7	4,804 2 18	10,209 17 11	1,225 3 9	2,604 17 6	2,007 1 22	4,265 16 5	3,006 — 14	6,388 — 2
	Gum Senegal	2,136 — 16	4,539 6 —	62 2 4	132 17 9	5 3 —	12 4 1	1,289 — 6	2,739 4 9	2,439 3 9	5,184 12 9
	Oil, Palm	1,091 2 10	1,091 11 9	990 1 14	990 7 6	1,135 3 3	1,135 15 5	937 — 2	937 — 3	770 2 16	770 12 10
	Other Drugs	—	172 12 2	—	382 16 2	—	506 — 9	—	1,019 2 9	—	1,053 7 3
Dye Stuffs.	Orchellia	120 3 —	105 13 1	16 2 4	14 1 4	—	—	—	—	1 3 14	1 12 9
	Boxwood	—	—	—	—	Tons 50 — —	400 — —	—	—	71 — —	568 — —
	Camwood	Tons Ct. qrs. lb. 64 15 — —	518 — —	160 7 — 6	1,282 16 5	120 4 2 —	961 16 —	100 9 1 15	803 15 —	248 11 — 19	1,988 9 3
	Ebony	—	—	Ton — 9 1 3	7 13 1	—	—	101 3 1 22	1,669 6 9	88 12 — 17	1,462 — 5
	Mahogany	—	—	—	—	Cwt. — 18 2 4	7 8 3				
	Redwood	Tons 588 2 3 16	23,525 15 8	2,098 7 1 21	83,934 17 6	376 12 2 14	15,065 5 —	1,979 8 2 12	79,177 4 2	1,562 — — 5	62,480 1 9
	Elephants' Teeth	Cwt. — 1,940 1 8	11,641 18 6	1,923 1 15	11,540 6 —	— 2,481 3 —	14,890 10 —	1,928 — 3 19	11,573 10 3	2,555 3 — 26	15,335 17 9
	Feathers, Oſtrich, undreſſed	—	—	lbs. 738	414 13 —	535 ½	321 4 —	474 ½	284 14 —	669 ½	401 14 —
Groceries.	Almonds, Sweet	Qrs. lb. — 1 24	1 — 10	123 2 12	278 2 3	597 3 —	1,344 18 9	598 1 16	1,346 7 8	1,839 — 6	4,137 17 4
	Coffee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cwt. qrs. lb. 4 2 20	32 15 —
	Pepper										
	Raiſins, Malaga	—	—	—	—	Cwt. qrs. lb. 5 3 —	4 9 4	—	—	— 3 15	— 13 8
	Rice	Cwt. 53 2 18	40 4 10	24 — 14	18 1 10	65 — 11	48 16 5	30 3 10	23 2 6	55 1 12	41 10 4
	Sugar, Brown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cwt. qrs. lb. 8 2 12	11 16 8
	Turmerick										
	Hides, Ox or Cow	—	—	—	—	—	—	No 81	28 7 —		
	Iron, Bar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ton. Cwt. qrs. lb. 6 9 3 6	63 5 6
	—— Caſt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Qrs. 3	— 1 10
	Linen Sails, Foreign made	Ells 604	10 1 6	—	—	270	16 17 6	953 ½	10 9 4	643	16 1 6
	Linſeed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Oil, Ordinary	Tons hhd. gal. 44 2 58	1,252 8 10	58 2 53	1,643 17 9	185 2 40	5,198 8 8	234 1 19	6,561 1 11	194 3 43	5,457 15 6
	—— Train	—	—	Ton hhd. 9 2	123 10 —						
	Seeds for Gardens	—	—	—	—	lb. 9	— 6 9				
	Skins, Deer, in Hair	—	—	—	—	—	—	No 79	9 17 6	4	— 10 —
	—— Goat, Ordinary	—	—	—	—	Dozn No 92 — 6	92 10 —	— 81 10	81 16 8	8 4	8 4 —
	—— Tanned	—	—	—	—	2 — 1	— 14 7	—	—	88 6	30 19 6
	—— at Value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 8 6
	Tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	lb. 94	— 17 7
	Tortoiſeſhell	—	—	lb. 27	6 1 6	—	—	—	—	4	— 18 —
	Wax, Bees	Cwt. qrs. lb. 362 1 14	1,721 5 6	468 1 22	2,225 2 4	290 2 1	1,379 18 1	630 2 19	2,995 13 5	804 — 23	3,819 19 5
	Wine, French	—	—	—	—	Galn 49	4 7 6	—	—	46	4 2 1
	—— Madeira	—	—	Ton 3 — 25	65 1 8	—	—	5 1 12	111 5 —	1 2 44	35 3 4
	—— Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 19	45 12 7
	—— Spaniſh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Galn 7	— 12 2
	Wool, Cotton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	lb. 40	1 3 4
	—— Sheep's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	lb. 592	14 16 —
	Dye Stuffs, Lignum Vitæ	—	—	Ton 12 — —	57 — —						
	Miſcellaneous Articles	—	252 13 6	—	162 17 11	—	40 6 6	—	253 8 1	—	193 5 4
			47,860 12 9	—	119,152 — 1	—	48,535 12 —	—	117,683 1 1	—	117,817 16 10

PART IV.

Nº 3. ACCOUNTS of the Shipping and Trade of the particular Towns in Great Britain, concerned in the Trade to the Coaſt of Africa, as the ſame were given in to the Committee by the Delegates of the ſaid Towns.

Nº 1. Mr. TARLETON's CALCULATION of the Trade of Liverpool to Africa and the Weſt Indies, and of the Ships employed therein; as given in by him.

EXPORTS, &c. from Liverpool to the Weſt Indies and Africa, 1787.

PLACES.	Nº of Ships.	Tonnage.	Seamen.	Value of Ships and Outfits.	GOODS.			Value per Cuſtom Houſe Books.	Real Value.
					India.	Britiſh.	Foreign.		
To the Weſt Indies — —	87	23,284	1,740	217,500	6,230	265,970	30,802	303,002	387,097
To Africa — — —	80	14,028	2,524	223,287	99,428	295,389	41,967	390,222	436,784
Total —	167	37,312	4,264	440,787	105,658	561,359	72,769	693,224	823,881

IMPORTS, &c. from the Weſt Indies and Africa to Liverpool, 1787.

PLACES.	Nº of Ships.	Tonnage.	Seamen.	PRODUCE.					Value by Cuſtom Houſe Books.	Real Value.	Cuſtoms.	Exciſe.	Total Duties.
				Cwt of Sugar.	Galls of Rum.	Cwt of Coffee.	lbs. of Cotton.	Value Sundries.					
From the Weſt Indies —	143	36,771	2,860	180,583	482,336	7,919	1,909,204	54,773	466,824	775,788	127,455	113,231	240,686
From Africa — —	8	1,161	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	120,000	{ Do not appear in the Accounts delivered to Parliament.		
Total —	151	37,932	3,020	180,583	482,336	7,919	1,909,204	54,773	466,824	895,788	127,455	113,231	240,686

Nº 3. *continued.*

MR. NORRIS'S SUPPLEMENTS to the Account of the Trade of Liverpool; being, First, An Account of the Number of Britiſh and Foreign Ships, including their repeated Voyages, their Tonnage, and Number of Seamen, that have traded to or from the Port of Liverpool, in the Years 1785, 1786, and 1787: And Secondly, An Account of the Inland Navigations to and from Liverpool.

To or from what Country.	Inward 1785.						Outward 1785.						Inward 1786.						Outward 1786.						Inward 1787.						Outward 1787.					
	Britiſh.			Foreign.			Britiſh.			Foreign.			Britiſh.			Foreign.			Britiſh.			Foreign.			Britiſh.			Foreign.			Britiſh.			Foreign.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Africa — —	15	3,640	362	—	—	—	73	10,982	1,900	—	—	—	16	2,520	374	—	—	—	92	13,971	2,240	—	—	—	12	1,935	310	—	—	—	81	14,012	2,300			
America, Britiſh Colonies in —	6	650	59	—	—	—	16	2,298	186	—	—	—	2	280	35	—	—	—	9	1,585	120	—	—	—	7	509	80	—	—	—	11	2,153	126			
America, United States of —	56	8,655	616	29	5,045	352	83	13,215	800	30	5,078	340	41	7,265	437	36	6,150	384	54	8,869	548	36	5,668	310	55	10,385	645	33	4,810	310	56	11,499	680	37	5,934	340
Denmark — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1,360	114	34	6,068	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	5,280	210	20	2,981	119	—	—	—	5	852	54	22	9,042	245	26	4,798	305
Flanders — —	4	355	24	12	1,566	92	53	7,832	360	11	1,855	114	4	300	23	3	360	27	44	7,380	300	10	1,772	70	2	205	17	8	890	60	52	10,048	340	11	1,304	85
France — —	16	1,715	127	2	310	18	15	1,014	94	1	103	10	31	3,428	249	8	835	65	22	1,543	176	4	519	34	50	5,553	360	6	342	35	54	4,750	380	10	796	60
Germany — —	5	485	52	13	1,580	94	22	3,957	175	13	2,200	100	1	75	6	7	1,020	61	24	3,980	170	13	1,910	80	2	247	23	7	819	72	20	4,649	150	16	2,276	120
Greenland — —	10	3,318	508	—	—	—	10	3,318	508	—	—	—	14	4,635	714	—	—	—	14	4,635	714	—	—	—	20	6,375	940	—	—	—	22	6,229	900			
Guernſey — —	3	190	18	—	—	—	10	485	48	—	—	—	1	130	8	2	270	11	4	200	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	120	23			
Holland — —	13	895	68	5	320	35	18	1,558	95	2	130	13	23	1,940	113	4	450	39	15	1,209	70	3	240	25	13	1,280	62	3	285	20	10	907	55	1	125	7
Honduras Bay — —	2	390	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	200	15	—	—	—	2	230	28	—	—	—	3	455	44	—	—	—	2	232	21			
Ireland — —	934	49,850	4,864	11	1,090	129	855	43,357	4,408	—	—	—	839	47,449	4,510	21	2,751	270	754	39,351	3,900	—	—	—	712	45,087	3,760	12	1,555	105	816	50,339	4,460	1	140	6
Iſle of Man — —	90	2,663	390	2	180	13	99	2,779	384	—	—	—	91	2,862	405	—	—	—	102	3,361	420	—	—	—	121	4,594	470	—	—	—	135	4,998	504			
Italy — —	12	1,270	99	—	—	—	20	2,130	140	—	—	—	15	1,305	112	—	—	—	14	1,407	100	—	—	—	26	3,274	220	—	—	—	13	1,375	120			
Norway — —	10	2,130	120	12	2,320	140	2	130	17	6	1,049	56	9	2,380	117	14	2,815	157	3	698	38	11	2,433	140	9	2,305	104	6	1,099	80	—	—	—	9	1,694	100
Portugal — —	11	1,110	143	5	495	47	14	1,118	160	5	353	47	28	2,350	319	5	370	37	19	1,805	140	3	172	26	31	3,165	306	4	338	28	20	2,482	160	5	454	35
Pruſſia — —	39	12,632	674	31	7,760	369	22	7,370	384	20	4,334	196	51	16,723	821	44	11,860	491	22	7,255	400	44	11,670	470	42	13,484	680	66	14,793	820	17	6,549	280	55	13,298	800
Ruſſia — —	23	6,135	405	1	240	13	12	5,050	216	2	230	23	55	15,900	1,075	—	—	—	24	8,555	480	—	—	—	77	25,233	1,320	—	—	—	30	11,358	500			
South Fiſhery — —	1	150	15	—	—	—	1	150	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	150	16	—	—	—	1	150	16	—	—	—	1	171	16			
Spain — —	21	1,685	116	2	130	11	18	1,383	103	—	—	—	18	1,607	94	—	—	—	20	1,742	110	—	—	—	15	1,478	100	2	130	15	24	1,990	155	3	174	25
Sweden — —	2	620	27	4	540	36	1	200	13	5	590	48	5	490	44	6	730	37	3	235	21	6	829	30	5	522	46	7	990	60	—	—	—	6	720	50
Weſt Indies — —	154	28,840	2,760	—	—	—	86	13,409	1,521	—	—	—	136	28,385	2,181	—	—	—	76	15,325	1,261	—	—	—	143	27,578	2,230	—	—	—	87	17,463	1,380			
Turkey — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3[illegible]0	37	—	—	—	1	93	8															
North Fiſhery — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	266	42									
Coaſting Trade — —	1,386	54,700	4,010	—	—	—	1,418	55,100	4,108	—	—	—	1,410	55,000	4,100	—	—	—	1,371	54,800	4,008															
Total —	2,813	182,078	15,485	129	21,576	1,349	2,864	178,195	15,749	129	21,990	1,257	2,795	195,594	15,789	150	27,611	1,579	2,709	183,659	15,502	150	28,194	1,304	1,351	154,080	11,775	159	26,903	1,659	1,476	160,366	12,795	180	31,713	1,933

Nº 3. *continued.*

An ACCOUNT of the Inland Navigations to and from Liverpool, for the Years 1786, 1787, and 1788.

On the Lancaſhire End of the Leeds Canal there are employed between Liverpool and Wigan Eighty-nine Boats, of Thirty-five to Forty Tons Burthen each; which brought to Liverpool in the Years — — —

		1786.	1787.	1788.
viz. Coals — —	Tons.	91,249	98,248	109,202
Flags, Slates, and Millſtones	Dº.	3,944	2,561	3,613
Merchandize — —	Dº.	347	393	405
Oak Timber — —	Feet.	17,403	17,986	13,589
Took from thence, Merchandize — —	Tons.	3,836	4,610	4,257
Limeſtone and Bricks —	Dº.	2,245	2,064	1,429
Lime and Manure —	Dº.	10,213	11,129	12,224
Pine Timber — —	Feet.	160,766	193,706	153,006
Between Liverpool and the River Douglas 36 Boats are employed, which brought Coals — —	Tons.	16,724	22,592	20,706
And took back Limeſtone — —	Dº.	4,589	6,164	5,921
The Tonnage of the Veſſels employed on the Sankey Canal, the Buſineſs of which is divided between Liverpool, Northwich, and Warrington, amounted to — —	Tons.	74,289	98,356	115,828

Between Liverpool on the River Merſey, and Northwich and Winsford on the Weaver, One hundred and Ten Veſſels are employed in carrying Timber, Salt, Coals, and Merchandize, to the Amount of 164,000 Tons Annually.

Between Liverpool and Mancheſter there are employed, on the Old Navigation Twenty-five Boats of 55 Tons each, which make generally Three Trips every Two Spring Tides; or, upon an Average, allowing for Delays from bad Weather, 36 Trips each in a Year.

There are alſo on the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, which communicates with the Staffordſhire Canal, Forty-two Boats employed, of 50 Tons each, which make on an Average 3 Trips to Liverpool every 14 Days: Ten Boats will be added to this Part of the Navigation in the Summer.

N° 3. *continued.*

N° 2. An ACCOUNT of the Trade of Manchester to Africa, as given in by Mr. Samuel Taylor, the 8th March, 1788.

THE Value of Goods Annually ſupplied from Mancheſter, and the Neighbourhood, for Africa, is about £. 200,000, of which about £. 180,000 are for the Purpoſe of Negroes only.

This Manufacture employs immediately about 18,000 Men, Women, and Children.

This Manufacture employs a Capital of at leaſt £. 300,000, including that Part of the Capital which belongs to the Dealers in the Materials who ſell them to the Manufacturer.

Beſides the Manufactures which are directly furniſhed by the Manufacturers of Mancheſter for the African Trade, they equally furniſh for the Weſt India Trade upwards of £. 300,000 a Year worth of Manufactures, in the making of which a ſtill greater Number of Hands are employed.

Nº 3. *continued.*

Nº 3. An ACCOUNT of the Shipping and Trade of Briſtol in the Year 1787, as given in by the Delegates of that Town to the Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade.

	Ships.	Tonnage.
African	30	4,195
Weſt Indies	72	17,391
Honduras	7	1,571
	109	23,157
American	12	2,298
Baltic	6	1,466
French	20	1,852
Holland	5	561
Italian	7	728
Newfoundland	32	2,984
Portugal	12	1,485
Pruſſia	3	613
Quebec	2	361
Ruſſia	2	690
St. John's	1	251
South Whale Fiſhery	2	387
Spaniſh	15	1,788
	119	15,464

RECAPITULATION.

African, Weſt Indies, and Honduras	109	23,157
All other Countries	119	15,464
	228	38,621

Commercial Value of all the Imports from the Weſt Indies	£. 774,000
Dº Honduras	15,000
Dº Africa	15,000
	£. 804,000
Commercial Value of all the Ships and Exports to Africa, &c.	240,000
Dº to the Weſt Indies	459,000
Total	£. 1,503,000
Commercial Value of Ships employed in all Foreign Trades (except the African and Weſt India Trades) including their Outfits and Inſurance, their Outward and Homeward Cargoes, and alſo the Duty, eſtimated at above	£. 900,000

Nº 4. An ACCOUNT of the Number of Perſons who are Yearly employed a Birmingham, in making Guns for the African Trade, as given in by John Whateley, t the Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade.

THE Gun Trade, in which I am conſiderably engaged, affords Subſiſtence to between Fou and Five thouſand Perſons, who in Time of Peace are almoſt entirely ſupported by th African Trade; a Buſineſs ſo very different to any other, that their whole Exiſtence may be fa to depend on it.

No. 4.—An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which have entered Annually in the ſeveral Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands from Africa; with the Number of Negroes which were imported on Board the ſame in each Year, and alſo the Negroes imported from other Countries; together with the Number of Negroes which were exported; diſtinguiſhing each Iſland.——[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furniſhed by the Inſpector General of the Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain.]

Arrivals from Africa.			Negroes Imported.				Negroes Exported.				N° of Negroes retained Annually in the Britiſh W. Indies.
N° of Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	From Africa.	From Foreign W. Indies.	Total N° from Foreign Parts.	Names of the Iſlands.	To Foreign W. Indies in Foreign Bottoms.	To Foreign W. Indies in Britiſh Bottoms.	To the States of America.	Total Number exported to Foreign Parts.	
4	630	111	1,581	—	1,581	Antigua	—	141	200	341	
21	3,070	778	9,644	—	9,644	Jamaica	—	64	—	64	
13	1,755	359	4,983	—	4,983	Tortola	—	404	—	404	
38	5,455	1,248	16,208	—	16,208	Total 1783	—	609	200	809	15,399
8	995	163	1,750	—	1,750	Antigua	—	68	39	107	
18	2,205	466	5,200	—	5,200	Dominica	—	13	—	13	
9	1,170	184	1,881	—	1,881	Grenada	—	15	16	31	
39	6,466	1,438	15,468	—	15,468	Jamaica	4,014	451	—	4,465	
5	410	48	785	—	785	St. Kitt's	—	99	148	247	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Montſerrat					
10	1,425	204	2,103	23	2,126	Nevis					
4	630	80	1,340	—	1,340	St. Vincent's	—	400	—	400	
93	13,301	2,583	28,527	23	28,550	Total 1784	4,014	1,046	203	5,263	23,287
1	150	29	300	—	300	Antigua	—	58	5	63	
2	145	23	149	—	149	Barbadoes					
25	2,895	559	6,254	—	6,254	Dominica	—	117	—	117	
9	1,630	213	2,531	—	2,531	Grenada	—	90	—	90	
30	5,330	854	11,046	—	11,046	Jamaica	3,436	758	395	4,589	
—	—	—	—	78	78	St. Kitt's	—	—	68	68	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Montſerrat					
—	—	—	—	—	—	Nevis					
6	580	107	1,240	—	1,240	St. Vincent's	—	91	—	91	
73	10,730	1,785	21,520	78	21,598	Total 1785	3,436	1,114	468	5,018	16,580
3	200	47	462	—	462	Antigua	—	116	10	126	
5	483	74	606	—	606	Barbadoes	—	163	18	181	
29	3,445	751	8,407	—	8,407	Dominica	—	189	—	189	
7	782	137	2,005	—	2,005	Grenada					
16	2,170	429	5,645	—	5,645	Jamaica	3,143	191	309	3,643	
3	300	59	660	15	675	St. Kitt's	—	128	—	128	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Montſerrat					
—	—	—	—	—	—	Nevis					
4	690	133	1,360	—	1,360	St. Vincent's	—	50	—	50	
67	8,070	1,630	19,145	15	19,160	Total 1786	3,143	837	337	4,317	14,843
5	388	80	562	—	562	Antigua	—	77	25	102	
7	831	102	713	—	713	Barbadoes	—	85	—	85	
25	3,640	548	5,709	—	5,709	Dominica	1,655	233	130	2,018	
13	1,943	312	3,713	—	3,713	Grenada	257	279	—	536	
16	2,696	493	5,682	—	5,682	Jamaica	1,659	92	29	1,780	
5	645	109	1,095	—	1,095	St. Kitt's	—	185	—	185	
—	—	—	—	45	45	Nevis					
12	1,767	252	3,361	—	3,361	St. Vincent's	—	660	—	660	
2	273	55	143	—	143	Tortola					
85	12,183	1,951	20,978	45	21,023	Total 1787	3,571	1,611	184	5,366	15,657

N° 5.—An ACCOUNT of the Trade carried on by the African Company, from 1679 to 1689; diſtinguiſhing each Year (from the Books of the Board of Trade) and from a Statement given in by the Company itſelf.

YEARS.	Number of Ships.	EXPORTS.	Negroes ſhipped.	Negroes delivered.	Loſs. per Cent.
1680 — —	24	46,347 13 8	5,190	3,751	$27\frac{2}{3}$
1681 — —	22	75,188 15 11	6,327	4,989	$21\frac{1}{7}$
1682 — —	31	89,616 18 9	6,330	4,494	29
1683 — —	35	78,028 18 —	9,081	6,488	$28\frac{1}{2}$
1684 — —	22	54,932 11 7	5,384	3,845	$28\frac{1}{2}$
1685 — —	35	82,346 — 1	8,658	6,304	$27\frac{1}{4}$
1686 — —	31	66,128 12 3	8,355	6,812	$18\frac{3}{8}$
1687 — —	24	77,695 11 3	5,606	4,777	$14\frac{4}{5}$
1688 — —	25	65,171 2 5	5,852	4,936	$15\frac{2}{3}$

N° 6. An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which cleared Outwards from Great Britain to the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands in each Year, from 1700, together with the Total Value of Exports from Great Britain to the Britiſh Weſt Indies; diſtinguiſhing the Amount of the Britiſh, India, and Foreign Goods: To which are added the Quantity and Value of each Article, from the Year 1782.——[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furniſhed by the Inſpector General of the Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain.]

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Britiſh Manufacture.		India Goods.		Foreign Merchandize.		Total Value of Exports.		
1701	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	339,249	9	10½
1702	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255,694	10	11¼
1703	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	284,834	18	2½
1704											
1705											
1706											
1707											
1708											
1709											
1710											
1711											
1712											
1713											
1714											
1715	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	409,043	5	—
1716	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	505,686	18	4
1717	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	425,372	10	8

N° 6. *continued.*

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Britiſh Manufacture.		India Goods.		Foreign Merchandize.		Total Value of Exports.		
1718											
1719											
1720											
1721											
1722											
1723											
1724											
1725	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	603,362	16	–
1726	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	393,622	9	4
1727	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	373,984	4	8
1728											
1729											
1730											
1731											
1732											
1733											
1734											
1735	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	434,692	12	5
1736	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	493,313	9	2
1737	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	456,747	—	–
1738											
1739											
1740											
1741											
1742											
1743											
1744											
1745											
1746											
1747											
1748											
1749											
1750											
1751	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	632,088	19	–
1752	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	703,920	5	7

N° 6. *continued.*

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	British Manufacture.			India Goods.			Foreign Merchandize.			Total Value of Exports.		
1753	315	43,125	—		—	—		—	—		—	832,378	8	6
1754	301	43,718	—		—	—		—	—		—	685,675	3	—
1755	255	34,394	—		—	—		—	—		—	694,667	13	3
1756	361	47,007	—		—	—		—	—		—	733,458	16	3
1757	376	53,886	—		—	—		—	—		—	776,272	4	11
1758	397	59,704	—		—	—		—	—		—	878,319	1	8
1759	342	52,894	—		—	—		—	—		—	978,079	10	4
1760	403	57,089	—		—	—		—	—		—	1,374,097	19	5
1761	332	53,594	—		—	—		—	—		—	1,079,767	8	5
1762	419	72,853	—		—	—		—	—		—	1,397,879	3	—
1763	451	74,479	1,018,041	16	11	—		—	169,392	5	3	1,187,434	2	2
1764	372	64,862	834,053	10	1	—		—	135,965	12	9	970,019	2	10
1765	371	62,573	924,685	9	5	—		—	125,853	17	1	1,050,539	6	6
1766	373	64,334	939,273	19	10	—		—	130,992	3	11	1,070,266	3	9
1767	480	84,301	976,218	8	11	—		—	111,518	2	9	1,087,736	11	8
1768	464	78,995	1,052,933	1	6	—		—	205,951	4	9	1,258,884	6	3
1769	474	80,986	1,167,215	7	7	—		—	179,031	16	9	1,346,247	4	4
1770	398	69,153	1,153,814	8	6	—		—	159,862	11	1	1,313,676	19	7
1771	430	77,335	1,062,888	3	—	30,494	6	10	116,439	18	1	1,209,822	7	11
1772	433	78,942	1,253,629	13	4	28,470	2	8	150,928	7	8	1,433,028	3	8
773	464	86,257	1,179,780	8	5	21,292	3	1	137,630	10	10	1,338,703	2	4
774	472	87,694	1,265,262	4	8	25,060	16	7	130,201	6	11	1,420,524	8	2
775	498	93,717	1,554,462	10	8	21,131	2	—	130,707	17	5	1,706,301	10	1
776	490	85,753	1,405,711	4	9	19,658	2	2	177,344	8	9	1,602,713	15	8
777	420	76,861	1,069,540	18	4	17,713	15	8	160,516	13	7	1,247,771	7	7
778	504	90,834	988,165	8	7	29,025	7	2	134,403	6	4	1,151,594	2	1
779	522	97,135	970,507	2	6	24,221	—	9	132,737	15	10	1,127,465	19	1
80	535	101,798	1,415,147	8	4	47,743	15	4	212,421	17	—	1,675,313	—	8
1	353	64,851	901,552	1.	7	30,664	15	6	98,811	6	2	1,031,028	3	3
2	452	80,726	1,087,496	1	11	38,268	15	8	163,787	4	2	1,289,552	1	9
3	473	96,751	1,454,877	8	6	28,731	14	4	186,997	5	11	1,670,606	8	9
4	457	93,247	1,098,197	18	6	13,921	13	11	102,866	19	8	1,214,986	12	1
5	532	111,011	1,082,918	16	—	23,083	11	1	91,208	5	—	1,197,210	12	1
6	481	103,772	1,113,393	—	3	16,937	1	11	136,974	5	6	1,267,304	7	8
7	527	124,454	1,441,048	8	4	23,570	8	11	174,084	16	11	1,638,703	13	10

N° 6. *continued.*

Memorandums.

1ſt. That the Shipping from the Port of Liverpool, from the Years 1750 to 1756, are not included in the foregoing Account.

2d. The Shipping with their Tonnage from North Britain is only included in the preceding Account from the Year 1777 to 1788,

3d. The Account containing the Particulars of the Britiſh, India, and Foreign Goods exported from 1782, is hereunto annexed.

N° 6. Appendix.

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Value of Britiſh Manufacture and Produce Annually exported from Great Britain to the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, between the 5th of January 1783 and the 5th of January 1788; diſtinguiſhing each Year, and the Iſlands to which the ſame have been exported.

		Allum.		Apparel Garments.		Apothecary Ware.		Beer.		Books printed.		Bottles, Glaſs.		Braſs wrought.		Bricks.		Candles, Tallow.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
				N°	£. s. d.	C. q. lb.	£. s. d.	Tuns. H. G.	£. s. d.	Ct. lb.	£. s. d.			C. lb.	£. s. d.	N°	£. s. d.	Doz. lb.	£. s. d.
Antigua —	—	—	—	422	105 10 —	43 3 —	99 10 —	251 — 6	1,384 6 4	11 — —	44 — —	—	—	4 — —	18 — —	60,000	30 — —	27,497 7	6,186 16 10
Barbadoes —	—	—	—	4,798	1,199 10 —	218 — —	436 — —	425 3 1½	2,438 5 5	5 — —	20 — —	—	—	70 — —	315 — —	59,800	29 16 9	36,415 8	8,193 10 7
Dominica —	—	—	—	2,395	598 15 —	29 3 —	59 10 —	127 1 61	637 9 2	2 — —	8 — —	—	—	30 2 —	137 5 —	25,500	12 15 —	4,350 —	978 15 —
Grenada —	—	—	—	2,596	649 — —	35 1 14	70 15 —	59 3 21	328 15 4	—	—	—	—	2 — —	9 — —	109,000	54 10 —	3,691 2	830 10 3
Jamaica —	—	— 1 14	— 7 10	2,791	697 14 —	1,480 — 16	2,960 5 8	1,499 — 27	7,974 13 2	63 3 —	255 — —	—	—	1,327 1 21	5,973 9 4	660,100	329 2 1	63,789 1	14,352 9 10
Montſerrat —	—	—	—	—	—	18 — —	36 — —	15 1 36	76 19 3	—	—	—	—	100 — —	450 — —	—	—	164 —	36 18 —
Nevis —	—	—	—	—	—	12 — —	24 — —	14 2 54	73 11 4	1 — —	4 — —	—	—						
St Kitt's —	—	—	—	—	—	65 — —	130 — —	96 — 19	486 8 —	5 — —	20 — —	—	—	10 — —	45 — —	15,000	7 10 —	2,517 11	566 10 7
St Vincent's —	—	—	—	—	—	165 2 —	331 — —	55 2 21	277 18 4	—	—	—	—	70 — —	315 — —	66,000	33 — —	735 —	165 7 6
Tortola —	—	—	—	280	70 — —	77 — —	154 — —	143 3 15	832 8 3	8 — —	32 — —	—	—	1 — —	4 10 —	56,000	28 — —	3,997 5	899 8 4
Total 1783	—	— 1 14	— 7 10	13,282	3,320 9 —	2,144 2 2	4,301 — 8	2,689 3 9½	14,510 14 7	95 3 —	383 — —	—	—	1,614 3 21	7,267 4 4	1,051,400	524 13 10	143,157 10	32,210 6 11
Antigua —	—	1 2 —	1 11 6	144	36 — —	46 1 7	92 12 6	134 2 52	883 3 3	9 2 —	38 — —	—	—	59 — —	265 10 —	211,000	105 10 —	8,124 6	1,828 — 2
Barbadoes —	—	— — 4	— — 9	542	135 10 —	147 3 14	295 15 —	135 2 2	796 12 1	10 1 —	41 — —	—	—	74 2 —	335 5 —	155,000	76 — —	23,495 2	5,286 8 3
Dominica —	—	—	—	1,540	385 — —	43 2 —	87 — —	157 3 54	789 16 4	5 — —	20 — —	—	—	46 — —	207 — —	118,000	59 — —	8,713 4	1,960 10 —
Grenada —	—	—	—	282	70 10 —	143 2 —	287 — —	165 1 7	1,001 — 9	6 — —	24 — —	—	—	253 1 14	1,011 18 9	64,100	32 — 3	1,899 11	427 9 7
Jamaica —	—	— — 12	— 2 3	1,561	390 14 —	1,089 1 24	2,178 18 6	855 1 1	4,659 2 5	55 1 —	221 — —	—	—	835 3 14	3,761 8 9	761,960	377 18 8	52,308 5	11,779 7 10
Montſerrat —	—	—	—	—	—	15 3 —	31 10 —	13 1 45	67 2 9	—	—	—	—	12 — —	54 — —	23,000	11 10 —	594 6	133 15 3
Nevis —	—	—	—	—	—	7 — —	14 — —	4 3 —	23 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,000	7 10 —	464 3	104 9 1
St Kitt's —	—	—	—	160	40 — —	53 1 —	106 10 —	118 2 17	629 2 4	2 — —	8 — —	—	—	—	—	60,000	30 — —	8,462 7	1,904 1 7
St Vincent's —	—	—	—	480	120 — —	77 1 —	154 10 —	86 1 61	438 15 9	4 — —	16 — —	—	—	132 — —	594 — —	100,000	50 — —	1,455 1	327 7 10
Tortola —	—	—	—	800	200 — —	37 — —	74 — —	72 1 12	399 9 9	—	—	—	—	1 — —	4 10 —	37,000	18 10 —	2,145 1	482 12 10
Total 1784	—	1 2 16	1 14 6	5,509	1,377 14 —	1,660 3 17	3,321 16 —	1,744 — 62	9,688 — 5	92 — —	368 — —	—	—	1,413 3 —	6,233 12 6	1,545,060	767 18 11	107,662 10	24,234 2 5
Antigua —	—	—	—	180	45 — —	84 3 20	169 17 1	225 2 48	1,212 2 2	7 — —	28 — —	—	—	251 — —	1,129 10 —	369,900	184 13 —	12,726 —	2,863 7 —
Barbadoes —	—	—	—	538	134 10 —	300 3 —	601 10 —	131 3 57	740 6 3	19 — —	76 — —	—	—	75 — —	337 10 —	210,000	105 — —	28,462 10	6,404 2 8
Dominica —	—	—	—	7,710	1,927 10 —	30 2 —	61 — —	198 — 35	1,198 8 6	—	—	—	—	40 — —	180 — —	99,500	49 15 —	17,624 2	3,965 8 9
Grenada —	—	—	—	3,840	960 — —	166 2 —	333 — —	175 3 53	1,274 1 2	17 — —	171 — —	—	—	233 2 4	1,050 18 2	593,900	284 4 11	6,200 5	1,395 1 10
Jamaica —	—	— — 14	— 2 7	1,766	441 10 —	1,030 3 24	2,061 18 6	898 — 23	4,908 2 11	45 2 —	185 — —	—	—	1,095 — 8	4,927 16 5	1,580,000	788 4 —	48,607 9	10,936 14 10
Montſerrat —	—	—	—	—	—	9 — —	18 — —	17 2 —	87 10 —	—	—	—	—	11 — —	49 10 —	—	—	143 —	32 3 6
Nevis —	—	—	—	—	—	4 — —	8 — —	10 3 —	53 15 —	—	—	—	—	3 — —	13 10 —	20,000	10 — —	362 6	81 9 9
St Kitt's —	—	—	—	30	7 10 —	47 1 —	94 10 —	115 — 51	628 11 6	5 — —	20 — —	—	—	43 — —	193 10 —	111,500	54 12 6	10,761 —	2,421 4 5
St Vincent's —	—	—	—	228	57 — —	102 — —	204 — —	181 2 48	908 9 —	—	—	—	—	80 — —	360 — —	160,000	80 — —	3,693 6	831 — 9
Tortola —	—	—	—	538	134 12 —	46 — —	92 — —	72 — 7	426 6 6	—	—	—	—	— 3 24	4 6 9	130,428	64 9 10	2,792 4	628 4 9
Total 1785	—	— — 14	— 2 7	14,830	3,707 12 —	1,821 3 16	3,643 15 7	2,027 — 7	11,437 13 —	93 2 —	480 — —	—	—	1,832 2 8	8,246 11 4	3,275,228	1,620 19 3	131,373 6	29,558 18 3
Antigua —	—	—	—	288	72 — —	126 — —	252 — —	388 3 54	2,047 11 4	11 — —	44 — —	—	—	73 2 —	330 15 —	446,000	223 — —	9,591 9	2,158 2 10
Barbadoes —	—	—	—	819	204 15 —	230 — —	460 — —	133 2 57	852 13 5	10 — —	40 — —	—	—	179 1 —	806 12 6	120,000	59 14 —	35,047 6	7,885 13 8
Dominica —	—	—	—	1,610	402 10 —	46 — —	92 — —	250 3 55	1,300 2 8	—	—	—	—	110 — —	495 — —	78,000	39 — —	8,395 9	1,889 — 11
Grenada —	—	—	—	1,338	334 10 —	258 3 —	517 10 —	187 2 7	1,230 7 9	4 — —	16 — —	—	—	74 — —	333 — —	554,600	271 18 7	10,606 14	2,386 12 2
Jamaica —	—	4 — 14	4 6 7	1,202	300 10 —	1,565 1 15	3,159 13 11	871 — 41	4,766 11 11	33 1 —	133 — —	—	—	655 — —	2,947 10 —	1,271,500	630 2 6	52,238 11	11,753 15 1
Montſerrat —	—	—	—	—	—	48 — —	96 — —	26 — —	130 — —	—	—	—	—	2 — —	9 — —	—	—	100 3	22 11 1
Nevis —	—	—	—	—	—	32 2 —	65 — —	21 2 54	108 11 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,000	11 10 —	246 5	55 8 10
St Kitt's —	—	—	—	500	125 — —	95 — —	190 — —	212 — 31	1,230 — 10	8 2 7	63 — —	—	—	12 — —	54 — —	100,000	50 — —	13,115 5	2,950 19 3
St Vincent's —	—	—	—	—	—	84 1 10	173 10 —	55 2 27	293 10 6	10 — —	40 — —	—	—	100 — —	450 — —	89,000	42 5 —	2,604 9	586 1 4
Tortola —	—	—	—	308	77 — —	51 — —	102 — —	59 3 20	329 13 3	5 — —	20 — —	—	—	15 1 10	73 — —	93,000	46 10 —	1,520 1	342 — 4
Total 1786	—	4 — 14	4 6 7	6,065	1,516 5 —	2,536 3 25	5,107 13 11	2,207 2 31	12,289 3 —	81 3 7	356 — —	—	—	1,221 — 10	5,498 17 6	2,775,100	1,374 — 1	133,468 —	30,030 5 6
Antigua —	—	—	—	808	202 — —	47 3 —	95 10 —	221 — 42	1,298 16 11	3 — —	12 — —	—	—	291 1 —	1,310 12 6	353,050	175 9 —	21,686 1	4,879 7 5
Barbadoes —	—	—	—	1,818	454 10 —	399 — 23	808 — —	299 3 41	1,918 16 7	28 — 4	112 2 10	—	—	229 3 22	1,034 15 2	285,500	142 4 6	20,407 5	4,591 13 4
Dominica —	—	—	—	4,586	1,146 10 —	36 3 —	73 10 —	225 1 33	1,150 6 8	20 — —	80 — —	—	—	477 1 —	2,147 12 6	39,000	19 10 —	7,941 9	1,786 17 10
Grenada —	—	—	—	4,496	1,124 — —	171 3 —	366 — —	173 2 23	1,076 — 3	16 3 4	67 2 10	—	—	473 — 20	2,130 6 —	409,480	203 2 —	8,665 1	1,949 12 10
Jamaica —	—	— — 6	— 1 1	1,005	251 8 —	1,272 2 10	2,614 5 8	593 — 16	3,348 9 7	12 — —	48 — —	—	—	1,156 2 —	5,204 — —	833,000	412 19 6	53,504 1	12,038 8 6
Montſerrat —	—	—	—	—	—	34 3 —	69 10 —	26 — —	130 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	277 8	62 9 5
Nevis —	—	—	—	—	—	25 — —	50 — —	30 1 —	151 5 —	1 — —	4 — —	—	—	15 — —	67 10 —	23,000	11 10 —	1,658 9	373 4 4
St Kitt's —	—	— — 12	— 2 3	746	186 10 —	139 — 1	278 — 4	84 3 32	467 2 10	10 2 —	42 — —	—	—	55 — —	247 10 —	48,000	24 — —	21,547 10	4,848 5 2
St Vincent's —	—	—	—	—	—	89 2 19	181 15 —	69 3 23	351 8 7	7 — —	28 — —	—	—	131 — —	589 10 —	180,250	85 12 1	2,720 10	612 3 9
Tortola —	—	1 1 12	1 8 6	1,222	305 10 —	101 — —	202 — —	249 — 49	1,286 16 7	10 1 —	41 — —	—	—	211 — —	949 10 —	133,000	65 15 —	4,071 2	915 19 10
Total 1787	—	1 2 2	1 11 10	14,681	3,670 8 —	2,317 1 25	4,738 11 —	1,973 1 7	11,179 3 —	108 2 8	434 5 8	—	—	3,040 — 18	13,681 6 2	2,304,280	1,141 2 1	142,480 8	32,058 2 5

N° 6. Appendix.

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the Britiſh Weſt Indies.*

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.——*Continued.*

	Candles, Wax.		Cards, New, Wool.		Cards, Playing.		Chariots and Coaches.		Cattle, Cows, and Oxen.		Horſes.		Mules.		Coals, Small.		Coals, Great.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.		Doz.		C. lb.		N°				N°		N°		Chald. Buſhl			
Antigua	—	—	—	—	10 3 —	12 1 10	—	—	—	—	19	190 — —	153	1,530 — —	356 19	411 6 —		
Barbadoes	240	20 — —	60	28 10 —	8 — —	9 — —	3	65 — —	—	—	87	737 10 —	20	200 — —	802 9	849 19 6		
Dominica	—	—	—	—	2 2 —	2 16 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83 27	100 10 —	Tons. C. qr. lb.	
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	90 — —	10	100 — —	616 34	728 17 11	136 — — —	34 — —
Jamaica	7,465	771 1 —	—	—	135 3 —	154 14 4	9	190 — —	—	—	26	260 — —	132	1,320 — —	4,691 18	5,505 12 —		
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	1 — —	1 2 6	—	—	—	—	2	20 — —	6	60 — —	42 —	50 8 —		
Nevis	—	—	—	—	11 — —	12 7 6	—	—	—	—	2	20 — —	18	180 — —	36 27	44 2 —		
S^t Kitt's	150	15 — —	—	—	26 — —	29 5 —	—	—	—	—	38	380 — —	49	486 — —	91 —	105 16 6		
S^t Vincent's	—	—	—	—	3 — —	3 7 6	—	—	—	—	19	190 — —	41	205 — —	72 18	87 — —		
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	170 — —	10	100 — —	59 —	70 16 —		
Total 1783 —	7,855	806 1 —	60	28 10 —	198 — —	224 14 11	12	255 — —	—	—	219	2,057 10 —	439	4,181 — —	6,852 8	7,954 7 11	136 — — —	34 — —
									N°									
Antigua	480	40 — —	—	—	15 3 —	17 14 4	1	20 — —	—	—	85	850 — —	167	1,250 — —	426 18	410 11 —		
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	6 — —	6 15 —	1	20 — —	—	—	19	170 — —	—	—	306 —	345 19 3		
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115 —	138 — —		
Grenada	648	72 — —	—	—	14 1 —	16 — 7	—	—	1	5 10 —	47	470 — —	50	500 — —	1,104 24	1,193 3 9		
Jamaica	5,941	576 2 —	—	—	47 — —	52 17 6	9	190 — —	—	—	30	300 — —	2	20 — —	3,957 4	4,670 16 10		
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	1 — —	1 2 6	—	—	—	—	1	10 — —	24	240 — —	157 27	189 6 —		
Nevis	—	—	—	—	— 1 —	— 5 7	—	—	—	—	7	70 — —	30	300 — —	86 —	103 4 —		
S^t Kitt's	—	—	—	—	8 2 —	9 11 3	7	150 — —	—	—	80	800 — —	45	450 — —	380 37	417 11 2		
S^t Vincent's	—	—	—	—	1 2 —	1 13 9	—	—	—	—	24	230 — —	108	1,290 — —	26 27	32 2 —		
Tortola	—	—	—	—	— 2 —	— 11 3	—	—	—	—	13	130 — —	80	800 — —				
Total 1784 —	7,069	688 2 —	—	—	94 3 —	106 11 9	18	380 — —	1	5 10 —	306	3,030 — —	506	4,850 — —	6,560 29	7,500 14 —		
Antigua	104	10 — —	—	—	2 — —	2 5 —	—	—	—	—	11	110 — —	43	430 — —	163 18	159 15 —		
Barbadoes	2,226	140 — —	—	—	12 3 —	14 6 10	1	25 — —	—	—	22	212 10 —	—	—	531 12	599 11 6		
Dominica	—	—	—	—	4 2 —	5 1 3	—	—	—	—	4	40 — —	—	—	86 —	93 1 6		
Grenada	250	20 — —	—	—	13 — —	14 12 6	—	—	—	—	17	165 — —	10	100 — —	2,216 6	2,425 4 7		
Jamaica	5,820	424 15 —	—	—	35 3 —	40 4 4	37	781 — —	—	—	84	822 10 —	57	570 — —	3,752 10	4,672 8 5		
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10 — —	20	210 — —	75 —	90 — —		
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	160 — —	4	40 — —	23 —	27 12 —		
S^t Kitt's	—	—	—	—	3 2 —	3 18 9	2	45 — —	—	—	59	590 — —	51	510 — —	836 21	962 10 —		
S^t Vincent's	—	—	—	—	— 2 —	— 11 3	—	—	—	—	5	50 — —	—	—	558 —	669 12 —		
Tortola	—	—	—	—	— 1 —	— 5 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	700 — —	42 —	42 6 —		
Total 1785 —	8,400	594 15 —	—	—	72 1 —	81 5 6	40	851 — —	—	—	219	2,160 — —	255	2,560 — —	8,283 31	9,742 1 —		
Antigua	—	—	—	—	15 — —	16 17 6	2	45 — —	—	—	34	340 — —	128	1,360 — —	258 27	299 14 —		
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	28 — —	31 10 —	3	60 — —	1	5 10 —	14	135 — —	8	100 — —	211 27	235 14 1		
Dominica	—	—	—	—	33 1 —	37 8 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 18	65 8 —		
Grenada	—	—	—	—	6 1 —	7 — 7	—	—	2	11 — —	10	100 — —	142	1,540 — —	2,566 27	2,957 18 6	72 — — —	18 — —
Jamaica	7,349	527 8 4	—	—	17 1 —	19 8 1	20	410 — —	7	38 10 —	58	557 10 —	55	550 — —	2,230 18	2,624 12 6		
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58 —	69 12 —		
Nevis	—	—	—	—	1 — —	1 2 6	—	—	—	—	9	90 — —	6	60 — —	61 —	73 4 —		
S^t Kitt's	—	—	—	—	4 2 —	5 1 3	3	60 — —	—	—	51	490 — —	16	160 — —	494 9	547 4 —		
S^t Vincent's	—	—	120	57 — —	4 — —	4 10 —	—	—	—	—	23	230 — —	36	390 — —	31 27	34 4 4		
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	30 — —	—	—	70 —	70 10 —		
Total 1786 —	7,349	527 8 4	120	57 — —	109 1 —	122 18 —	28	575 — —	10	55 — —	202	1,972 10 —	391	4,160 — —	6,037 9	6,978 1 5	72 — — —	18 — —
Antigua	—	—	—	—	5 2 —	6 3 9	—	—	—	—	27	270 — —	29	290 — —	363 9	427 7 —		
Barbadoes	32	4 — —	144 —	68 8 —	6 — —	6 15 —	4	80 — —	—	—	46	362 10 —	—	—	259 12	286 — —		
Dominica	—	—	—	—	1 2 —	1 13 9	1	25 — —	—	—	2	20 — —	—	—	316 27	409 — 3		
Grenada	—	—	—	—	5 3 —	6 9 4	—	—	5	26 10 —	31	290 — —	8	80 — —	2,048 —	2,220 14 6		
Jamaica	3,190	315 — —	—	—	22 — —	24 15 —	15	360 — —	2	11 — —	18	180 — —	2	20 — —	3,936 27	4,547 16 —	119 15 — —	29 18 9
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	— 2 —	— 11 3	—	—	—	—	2	20 — —	—	—	45 18	54 6 —		
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20 — —	—	—	13	130 — —	53	530 — —	149 18	179 8 —		
S^t Kitt's	—	—	—	—	3 2 —	3 18 9	—	—	—	—	19	190 — —	53	530 — —	686 —	816 9 —		
S^t Vincent's	—	—	—	—	4 1 —	4 15 7	1	20 — —	—	—	14	125 — —	—	—	244 —	292 16 —		
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	40 — —	—	—	1	10 — —	—	—	74 29	12 16 5		
Total 1787 —	3,222	319 — —	144 —	68 8 —	49 — —	55 2 5	24	545 — —	7	37 10 —	173	1,597 10 —	145	1,450 — —	8,153 32	9,246 13 2	119 15 — —	29 18 9

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the Britiſh Weſt Indies.*

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.——*Continued.*

	Copperas.		Copper, Wrought.		Cordage, Old.		Cordage, New.		Corn, Barley.		Ditto, hulled.		Beans.		Oats.		Oatmeal.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			C. qrs. lbs.		C. qr. lb.				Qrs. Buſh.		C. lb.		Qrs. Buſh		Qrs. Buſh.		Qrs. Buſh.	
Antigua	—	—	166 1 20	887 7 6	1,924 3 21	2,213 13 7	—	—	15 2	9 18 3	27 2 4	16 10 5	2,665 5	1,732 13 1	1,606 1	843 4 4	58 7	35 6 6
Barbadoes	—	—	70 1 10	375 18 —	1,745 2 12	2,007 8 11	—	—	—	—	33 — 2	19 16 2	582 2	381 10 9	483 2	258 18 4	57 4	57 10 —
Dominica	—	—	39 — —	206 14 —	314 — —	361 2 —	—	—	— 2	— 3 3	—	—	36 —	23 8 —	160 2	84 2 7	2 2	1 7 —
Grenada	—	—	58 — 7	307 14 7	442 — 7	508 7 5	—	—	50 —	32 10 —	—	—	152 2	103 7 9	319 1	172 6 —		
Jamaica	—	—	2,905 2 2	15,451 14 —	4,620 2 13	5,445 3 4	—	—	2 3	1 10 10	145 2 —	87 6 —	494 2	331 4 9	388 5	204 3 3	92 5	80 14 1
Montſerrat	—	—	374 — —	1,982 4 —	36 — —	41 8 —	—	—	5 —	3 5 —	—	—	446 —	289 18 —	301 —	158 — 6		
Nevis	—	—	8 1 21	44 14 4	48 2 4	55 16 3	—	—	57 —	37 1 —	—	—	559 5	363 15 1	416 —	218 8 —	14 4	8 14 —
St Kitt's	—	—	77 2 20	412 2 6	549 — —	631 7 —	—	—	4 —	2 12 —	12 3 22	7 15 4	1,237 6	804 10 9	1,355 2	711 10 1	2 1	1 5 6
St Vincent's	—	—	100 — —	530 — —	182 — —	209 6 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	421 4	221 5 9	2 —	1 4 —
Tortola	—	—	167 3 12	895 — —	1,862 2 20	2,142 1 7	—	—	—	—	6 2 22	4 — 4	989 4	643 3 6	701 4	372 — 9	23 3	20 3 9
Total 1783	—	—	3,967 1 8	21,093 8 11	11,725 1 21	13,615 14 1	—	—	133 7	87 — 4	225 2 22	135 8 3	7,163 2	4,673 11 8	6,152 5	3,243 19 7	253 2	206 4 10
Antigua	—	—	305 — —	1,616 10 —	1,074 3 24	1,236 4 1	—	—	5 4	3 11 6	10 3 16	6 10 8	3,377 4	2,195 7 6	1,777 5	933 5 —	11 —	6 12 —
Barbadoes	—	—	189 3 24	1,007 8 —	1,152 — —	1,324 16 —	—	—	—	—	12 1 3	7 7 4	32 —	20 16 —	394 6	218 16 7		
Dominica	—	—	264 — —	1,399 4 —	388 2 7	446 16 11	—	—	11 —	7 3 —	—	—	110 —	71 10 —	1,266 3	674 15 7	21 4	12 18 —
Grenada	—	—	344 — 13	1,827 12 4	310 2 14	357 4 4	—	—	3 —	1 19 —	353 3 1	212 5 1	486 —	315 18 —	1,200 1	630 1 3		
Jamaica	—	—	2,353 2 6	12,499 4 7	3,155 1 20	3,628 14 —	—	—	54 4	35 8 6	218 — 13	130 17 4	357 3	236 — 1	930 7	502 11 8	92 4	90 10 —
Montſerrat	—	—	27 — —	143 2 —	2 — —	2 8 —	—	—	16 —	10 8 —	—	—	772 6	502 5 9	711 —	373 5 6	19 4	11 14 —
Nevis	—	—	24 — —	127 4 —	33 2 —	38 10 6	—	—	57 4	37 7 6	—	—	650 —	422 10 —	379 2	199 2 1	335 4	201 6 —
St Kitt's	—	—	122 3 4	650 18 6	775 3 —	892 2 3	—	—	4 —	2 12 —	8 3 20	5 7 1	1,200 2	785 12 3	2,220 3	1,174 17 7	46 —	44 6 —
St Vincent's	—	—	245 3 12	1,308 8 —	367 — —	422 1 —	—	—	4 —	2 12 —	11 1 24	6 17 7	51 —	33 3 —	456 6	230 9 7	6 7	5 5 6
Tortola	—	—	131 — —	694 6 —	125 — —	143 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	194 —	126 2 —	498 4	261 14 3		
Total 1784	—	—	4,007 1 3	21,273 17 5	7,384 3 9	8,492 12 1	—	—	155 4	101 1 6	615 1 21	369 5 1	7,230 7	4,709 4 7	9,835 5	5,198 19 1	532 7	372 11 6
Antigua	—	—	311 — —	1,648 6 —	1,309 3 4	1,506 5 10	—	—	— 2	— 3 3	8 3 20	5 7 2	1,599 3	1,039 11 10	1,574 6	826 14 10	112 4	67 10 —
Barbadoes	—	—	195 1 16	1,035 17 —	2,168 — 8	2,493 5 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	92 4	60 2 6	729 1	400 18 9		
Dominica	—	—	309 1 24	1,641 10 —	470 — —	540 10 —	—	—	—	—	29 — 20	17 10 2	87 —	56 11 —	417 4	219 3 9	1 —	— 12 —
Grenada	—	—	594 2 8	2,960 6 7	1,974 2 6	2,270 14 7	—	—	5 —	3 5 —	48 — 24	28 18 7	671 —	452 16 —	1,422 —	779 — 6	20 —	12 — —
Jamaica	—	—	2,418 1 25	12,844 6 10	3,767 2 20	4,327 16 7	—	—	20 5	13 8 1	174 — 7	104 8 9	1,357 —	886 6 6	1,479 7	776 18 7	80 —	66 — —
Montſerrat	—	—	32 — —	169 12 —	5 — —	5 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	502 6	326 15 9	340 4	178 15 3	14 —	8 8 —
Nevis	—	—	3 — —	15 18 —	27 — —	31 1 —	—	—	16 —	10 8 —	—	—	469 —	304 17 —	167 —	87 13 6		
St Kitt's	—	—	86 3 20	463 8 —	49 — —	56 7 —	—	—	30 5	19 18 1	10 2 20	6 8 1	887 2	583 8 11	1,389 2	739 8 10	47 3	45 11 6
St Vincent's	—	—	650 — —	3,445 — —	552 — —	334 16 —	—	—	22 —	14 6 —	—	—	140 —	91 — —	399 —	209 9 6		
Tortola	—	—	121 3 20	649 8 7	70 — —	80 10 —	—	—	1 —	— 13 —	19 2 16	11 15 9	109 5	76 4 10	284 4	157 4 9		
Total 1785	—	—	4,722 3 1	24,873 13 —	10,393 — 10	11,947 1 10	—	—	95 4	62 1 5	290 2 23	174 8 6	5,915 4	3,877 14 4	8,203 4	4,375 8 3	274 7	200 1 6
	C. lb.																	
Antigua	—	—	144 — —	763 4 —	731 — —	840 13 —	—	—	19 —	12 7 —	25 3 —	15 9 —	4,270 7	2,776 1 4	2,435 5	1,281 3 6	130 6	80 9 —
Barbadoes	—	—	263 — —	1,393 18 —	1,326 1 23	1,525 8 4	196 — 9	225 9 10	—	—	20 1 2	12 3 2	202 4	140 15 6	687 3	430 3 1	26 1	15 13 6
Dominica	—	—	111 — —	588 6 —	390 1 16	448 18 11	245 1 18	282 4 4	4 —	2 12 —	—	—	135 —	87 15 —	687 2	360 16 1		
Grenada	—	—	1,154 — —	6,116 4 —	941 3 19	1,083 4 1	218 2 15	251 8 7	54 2	35 5 3	211 3 6	127 1 8	1,541 4	1,012 18 6	3,261 5	1,804 11 2	46 4	42 10 —
Jamaica	53 — —	10 12 —	2,474 2 15	13,120 15 10	4,920 3 11	5,658 19 5	267 1 20	307 10 10	28 6	18 13 9	160 1 9	96 3 11	700 7	465 3 4	878 5	514 19 —	849 4	648 10 —
Montſerrat	—	—	270 — —	1,431 — —	250 — —	287 10 —	—	—	1 —	— 13 —	—	—	774 —	503 2 —	640 —	336 — —	17 —	10 4 —
Nevis	—	—	271 — —	1,436 6 —	235 — —	270 5 —			25 —	16 5 —	—	—	314 —	204 2 —	366 4	192 8 3	2 —	1 4 —
St Kitt's	—	—	695 1 2	3,685 — —	496 3 26	571 10 7	—	—	14 6	9 11 9	9 2 20	5 16 1	1,747 2	1,160 16 9	2,727 1	1,457 13 4	591 7	544 6 6
St Vincent's	—	—	237 2 20	1,262 — —	57 3 22	66 12 9	88 3 16	102 4 6	— 4	— 6 6	19 3 15	11 18 7	117 4	76 7 6	684 5	360 15 6	18 4	17 18 —
Tortola	—	—	188 — —	996 8 —	135 — —	155 5 —	—	—	7 4	4 17 6	4 1 24	2 13 7	432 4	357 9 6	367 2	200 9 10		
Total 1786	53 — —	10 12 —	5,808 2 9	30,793 1 10	9,485 2 5	10,908 7 1	1,016 1 22	1,168 18 1	154 2	100 11 9	452 — 20	271 6 —	10,236 —	6,784 11 5	12,736 —	6,938 19 9	1,682 2	1,360 15 —
Antigua	—	—	407 3 —	2,161 1 6	766 2 —	881 9 6	370 3 10	426 9 3	100 3	65 4 10	33 — 18	19 17 11	3,898 —	2,548 8 —	2,329 3	1,225 — 5	241 4	167 4 —
Barbadoes	—	—	241 3 22	1,282 6 3	1,284 3 14	1,477 10 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	196 7	137 19 4	679 4	371 5 9		
Dominica	—	—	375 1 —	1,988 16 6	334 1 15	384 10 9	60 1 19	69 9 7	15 6	10 4 9	—	—	395 —	256 15 —	542 5	284 17 6	2 —	1 4 —
Grenada	—	—	239 1 10	1,281 1 —	658 1 12	757 2 2	132 3 8	152 14 11	43 2	28 2 3	120 1 24	72 5 7	621 4	470 14 —	1,625 3	907 7 —	105 —	103 — —
Jamaica	—	—	3,305 2 2	17,569 9 1	3,259 2 24	3,748 13 4	1,201 — 9	1,381 4 10	71 2	48 6 3	410 3 27	246 12 —	829 2	556 19 6	567 7	298 11 8	841 4	722 16 —
Montſerrat	—	—	22 2 —	119 5 —	1 1 26	1 14 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	935 4	608 1 6	596 7	313 7 2	15 1	9 1 6
Nevis	—	—	45 — —	238 10 —	456 — 3	524 8 6	—	—	28 6	18 13 9	—	—	535 —	347 15 —	616 5	323 14 6	10 2	6 3 —
St Kitt's	—	—	308 3 27	1,637 17 6	512 3 15	589 16 4	228 3 18	263 4 10	16 —	10 18 —	7 — —	4 4 —	1,899 6	1,247 2 9	2,961 2	1,580 9 1	49 —	40 6 3
St Vincent's	—	—	177 — 3	938 5 —	48 2 9	55 17 4	269 1 25	309 17 10	70 2	45 13 3	44 2 16	26 16 1	452 —	293 16 —	851 3	455 17 6	— 4	— 6 —
Tortola	—	—	640 — 20	3,393 15 —	445 2 8	512 8 1	241 1 —	277 8 9	1 2	— 16 3	7 2 —	4 10 —	385 —	260 15 —	608 7	333 3 2	4 —	4 — —
Total 1787	—	—	5,763 2 —	30,610 6 10	7,768 1 14	8,933 10 1	2,504 3 5	2,880 10 —	346 7	227 19 4	623 3 1	374 5 7	10,147 7	6,728 6 1	11,379 6	6,093 13 9	1,268 7	1,054 — 9

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.——*Continued.*

	Peaſe.		Rye.		Wheat.		Ditto Flour.		Colours for Painters.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Value.
	Qrs Buſhls		Qrs Buſhls		Qrs. Buſh.		Qrs. Buſh			
Antigua	161 —	193 4 —	43 —	39 15 6	—	—	670 3	1,240 6 10	—	428 16 —
Barbadoes	250 —	300 — —	—	—	—	—	375 1	707 12 9	—	1,048 2 —
Dominica	21 2	25 10 —	—	—	—	—	6 2	12 10 —	—	120 — —
Grenada	15 —	18 — —	—	—	—	—	102 —	204 — —	—	240 — —
Jamaica	218 5	262 7 —	—	—	—	—	2,772 3	5,094 17 3	—	1,031 8 —
Montſerrat	10 —	12 — —	—	—	—	—	8 —	16 — —	—	—
Nevis	28 1	33 15 —	71 —	65 13 6	—	—	39 2	78 10 —	—	220 — —
St Kitt's	14 —	16 6 —	—	—	—	—	288 4	570 13 5	—	108 — —
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	195 2	390 10 —	—	—
Tortola	34 7	38 5 9	—	—	8 —	10 16 —	611 5	1,032 2 9	—	149 10 —
Total 1783	752 7	899 7 9	114 —	105 9 —	8 —	10 16 —	5,068 6	9,347 3 —	—	3,345 16 —
Antigua	40 —	48 — —	—	—	—	—	70 —	140 — —	—	659 10 —
Barbadoes	25 6	30 18 —	—	—	—	—	602 1	1,187 8 2	—	848 6 —
Dominica	16 7	20 5 —	—	—	160 —	216 — —	361 6	723 10 —	—	76 10 —
Grenada	34 6	34 10 —	—	—	—	—	21 4	43 — —	—	2,568 5 —
Jamaica	206 6	245 7 —	—	—	74 6	100 18 3	2,539 2	4,681 10 4	—	1,727 15 —
Montſerrat	103 —	123 12 —	—	—	—	—	190 —	380 — —	—	10 — —
Nevis	124 7	149 17 —	35 —	32 7 6	81 2	109 13 9	133 6	267 10 —	—	91 — —
St Kitt's	18 —	17 1 8	46 2	42 15 7	19 5	26 9 10	624 5	1,249 5 5	—	108 10 —
St Vincent's	— 2	— 6 —	—	—	—	—	35 —	70 — —	—	1 5 —
Tortola	59 2	71 2 —	—	—	—	—	45 —	90 — —	—	25 15 —
Total 1784	629 4	740 18 8	81 2	75 3 1	335 5	453 1 10	4,623 —	8,832 3 6	—	6,116 16 —
Antigua	63 5	76 7 —	77 4	71 13 9	—	—	261 7	523 15 —	—	292 — —
Barbadoes	269 2	323 2 —	25 —	23 2 6	150 —	202 10 —	1,667 3	1,680 4 7	—	321 — —
Dominica	55 —	66 — —	—	—	—	—	395 3	790 15 —	—	291 10 —
Grenada	67 6	81 6 —	—	—	—	—	208 6	417 10 —	—	599 10 —
Jamaica	1,389 4	1,668 — —	—	—	1,261 2	1,702 13 9	5,195 5	10,311 5 6	—	1,270 4 —
Montſerrat	3 4	4 4 —	—	—	—	—	23 2	46 10 —		
Nevis	303 —	308 8 —	—	—	—	—	58 6	117 10 —	—	103 — —
St Kitt's	10 —	12 — —	—	—	520 —	715 — —	1,945 2	3,872 13 11	—	246 — —
St Vincent's	31 4	37 16 —	—	—	—	—	102 4	205 — —	—	37 10 —
Tortola	32 2	34 10 10	—	—	—	—	8 6	17 10 —	—	109 — —
Total 1785	2,225 3	2,611 13 10	102 4	94 16 3	1,931 2	2,620 3 9	9,867 4	17,982 14 —	—	3,269 14 —
Antigua	218 —	261 12 —	45 5	42 4 —	12 5	17 — 10	694 7	1,389 15 —	—	363 — —
Barbadoes	439 6	527 14 —	—	—	—	—	1,321 7	2,643 15 —	—	287 — —
Dominica	3 7	4 13 —	—	—	—	—	79 3	141 17 6	—	70 — —
Grenada	383 1	556 16 6	—	—	1,001 4	1,352 — 6	208 4	417 — —	—	333 3 —
Jamaica	736 4	888 6 —	—	—	265 —	357 15 —	2,442 7	4,761 14 4	—	1,451 10 —
Montſerrat	45 —	54 — —	—	—	—	—	64 5	129 5 —	—	—
Nevis	40 —	48 — —	185 —	171 2 6	—	—	448 3	896 15 —	—	33 — —
St Kitt's	314 7	377 17 —	11 2	10 8 1	37 4	50 12 6	1,743 2	3,418 18 5	—	387 — —
St Vincent's	35 4	42 12 —	—	—	—	—	39 —	78 — —	—	133 5 —
Tortola	13 —	15 12 —	—	—	—	—	50 —	100 — —	—	—
Total 1786	2,229 5	2,777 2 6	241 7	223 14 7	1,316 5	1,778 8 10	7,092 6	13,977 — 3	—	3,057 18 —
Antigua	128 2	153 18 —	138 4	128 2 3	200 —	270 — —	179 2	358 10 —	—	582 4 —
Barbadoes	219 5	263 11 —	—	—	—	—	1,127 4	2,255 — —	—	326 15 —
Dominica	5 —	6 — —	—	—	—	—	171 7	343 15 —	—	144 5 —
Grenada	437 —	524 8 —	13 —	12 — 6	—	—	1,485 7	2,897 15 1	—	510 10 —
Jamaica	741 —	889 4 —	—	—	313 4	423 4 6	3,466 2	6,844 1 6	—	1,686 10 —
Montſerrat	100 —	120 — —	—	—	—	—	58 2	116 10 —	—	—
Nevis	—	—	134 6	124 12 10	—	—	490 —	980 — —	—	65 — —
St Kitt's	85 5	100 10 —	—	—	—	—	2,277 —	4,515 18 —	—	382 16 —
St Vincent's	106 3	127 13 —	—	—	—	—	354 5	709 5 —	—	139 — —
Tortola	106 2	118 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180 15 —
Total 1787	1,929 1	2,303 19 —	286 2	264 15 7	513 4	693 4 6	9,610 5	19,020 14 7	—	4,017 15 —

	Cabinet Ware.		Cottons not for Bounty.		Cottons and Linens, checked, not Bounty.		Cottons and Linens, 6*d.* 18*d.* before printed.	
		Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Yds.		Yds.		Yds.	
Antigua	—	713 — —	53,085	4,621 3 9	130	161 — —	22,343	3,351 8
Barbadoes	—	878 — —	60,786	5,538 8 9	—	—	13,264	1,989 12
Dominica	—	50 — —	8,356	748 19 —	535	642 — —	3,869	580 7
Grenada	—	148 — —	8,049	653 — 9	410	508 9 —	658	98 14
Jamaica	—	1,430 16 8	380,239	36,726 5 6	2,311	2,874 13 —	252,712	37,906 14
Montſerrat	—	150 — —	310	35 18 6	20	24 — —	1,051	157 13
Nevis	—	—	534	80 2 —	—	—	658	98 14
St Kitt's	—	586 — —	6,590¾	622 — 3	300	360 — —	7,725	1,158 15
St Vincent's	—	80 — —						
Tortola	—	121 6 —	6,212	635 14 9	335	418 15 —	792	54 16
Total 1783	—	4,157 2 8	524,161¾	49,661 13 3	4,041	4,988 17 —	303,072	45,396 13
Antigua	—	425 — —	14,344	2,153 7 6	4	4 16 —	20,051	1,725 3
Barbadoes	—	680 — —	21,203	1,817 13 3	422	506 12 —	18,864	2,096 1
Dominica	—	100 — —	9 532	770 16 —	297	356 8 —	4,788	477 10
Grenada	—	258 — —	10,254	990 19 —	1,490	1,788 — —	17,613	1,147 16
Jamaica	—	3,148 12 8	128,365	13,345 15 6	305	366 — —	273,899	27,329 5
Montſerrat	—	60 — —	144	22 — —	—	—	156	17 15
Nevis	—	130 — —	271	20 10 —	—	—	1,072	122 17
St Kitt's	—	1,220 — —	10,715	1,302 7 9	—	—	37,026	4,270 5
St Vincent's	—	304 16 8	4,814	361 1 —	24	28 16 —	232	86 4
Tortola	—	160 — —	3,857	273 5 —	368	441 12 —	4,039	201 19
Total 1784	—	6,486 9 4	203,499	21,057 15 —	2,910	3,492 4 —	377,740	37,474 15
Antigua	—	255 — —	19,275	1,678 — 9	114	142 10 —	10,341	1,121 9
Barbadoes	—	1,040 — —	38,903	3,409 2 6	324	378 16 —	46,488	5,072 5
Dominica	—	1,598 6 8	10,240	373 14 —	510	424 2 6	1,217	163 —
Grenada	—	747 6 8	29,646	1,995 13 3	1,830	2,196 — —	13,046	785 18
Jamaica	—	1,713 — —	85,163	7,791 4 6	82	98 8 —	163,172	18,951 11
Montſerrat								
Nevis	—	70 — —						
St Kitt's	—	730 12 —	23,750	3,553 16 3	—	—	14,521½	1,411 11
St Vincent's	—	80 — —	6,272	470 8 —	180	216 — —	1,974	263 —
Tortola	—	225 — —	1,408	193 12 —	305	366 — —	1,077	53 17
Total 1785	—	6,459 5 4	214,657	19,465 11 3	3,345	3,821 16 6	251,836½	27,822 11
Antigua	—	186 — —	7,104	602 18 —	80	96 — —	8,332	1,110 —
Barbadoes	—	1,126 — —	110,861	9,118 6 9	411	507 3 —	63,970	7,155 6
Dominica	—	336 — —	19,484	1,461 6 —	50	60 — —	2,592	345 12
Grenada	—	1,037 11 6	32,865	2,781 1 9	494	590 16 —	4,252	212 12
Jamaica	—	927 10 —	40,144	3,646 7 3	838	1,018 17 —	132,239	16,264 19
Montſerrat	—	9 — —	—	—	—	—	3,713	500 —
Nevis	—	30 — —	—	—	—	—	482	50 —
St Kitt's	—	814 — —	17,154	1,705 4 6	—	—	13,007	976 9
St Vincent's	—	768 5 —	14,512	1,142 6 9	300	361 4 —	2,249	267 2
Tortola	—	80 — —	3,800	367 17 6	460	552 — —	1,345	127 2
Total 1786	—	5,314 6 6	245,924	20,825 8 6	2,633	3,186 — —	232,181	27,009 2
Antigua	—	135 — —	15,776	1,367 4 9	50	62 10 —	9,819	968 6
Barbadoes	—	381 — —	149,138	13,013 6 3	413	516 5 —	95,637	7,984 6
Dominica	—	97 — —	23,657	1,780 — —	1,915	2,268 — —	3,670	386 —
Grenada	—	998 — —	25,843	2,344 16 9	1,969	2,362 16 —	9,663	747 11
Jamaica	—	1,135 14 —	113,526 2/10	10,622 17 3	419	502 16 —	423,612	52,725 18
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,205	380 —
Nevis	—	50 — —	168	12 12 —	—	—	3,249	348 —
St Kitt's	—	335 — —	21,249	2,006 11 6	—	—	9,657	607 17
St Vincent's	—	30 — —	11,046	830 — —	188	225 12 —	1,283	200 —
Tortola	—	65 — —	3,928	520 9 6	305	366 — —	6,801	628 12
Total 1787	—	3,226 14 —	364,331 2/10	32,497 18 —	5,259	6,303 19 —	565,595	64,976 10

PART IV. The Exp[illegible]t Trade to the Britiſh Weſt Indies.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.——Continued.

		Cottons, Mancheſter.		Cottons, Fuſtians.		Cyder.		Fiſh, Cod, dry.		Herrings, Red.		Dº, White.		Pilchards.		Salmon ſalted.		Fiſh at Value.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Pieces.		Tons. Hds. Gals.		C. Nº		Barls.		Barls.		Hhds.		Barls.			
tigua	—	—	500 — —	200	200 — —	7 2 —	60 — —	30 — —	15 — —	246	338 — —	706½	928 14 —	—	—	13	52 — —		
badoes	—	—	—	2,229	2,229 — —	7 2 —	60 — —	149 2 2	74 15 2	620	852 10 —	4,036	5,281 10 —	293	512 15 —	7½	30 — —		
minica	—	—	1,034 10 —	669	669 — —	—	—	—	—	45	61 17 6	1,100	1,760 — —						
enada	—	—	150 — —	462	462 — —	— — 48	1 10 5	—	—	150	206 5 —	2,492	3,682 8 —						
maica	—	—	1,735 — —	2,828	2,828 — —	130 — —	1,040 — —	134 3 12	334 8 6	1,513	2,080 7 6	12,051¼	15,499 12 —	20	35 — —	43½	131 5 —		
ntſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	32 — —						
vis	—	—	90 — —																
Kitt's	—	—	770 — —	187	187 — —	— — 58	1 16 9	—	—	87	119 12 6	330	348 — —						
Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	12 7 6	350	560 — —						
rtola	—	—	70 — —	50	50 — —	10 — 36	81 2 10	—	—	25	34 7 6	416	546 8 —						
Total 1783	—	—	4,349 10 —	6,625	6,625 — —	155 2 16	1,244 10 —	314 1 14	424 3 8	2,695	3,705 7 6	21,501¾	28,638 12 —	313	547 15 —	64	213 5 —		
tigua	—	—	314 — —	1,060	1,060 — —	4 2 30	36 19 —	22 2 2	11 5 2	83	114 2 6	231	281 12 —						
badoes	—	—	610 — —	5,184	5,184 — —	2 1 —	18 — —	5 — —	5 — —	953	1,310 7 6	3,221	4,389 12 —					—	
minica	—	—	950 — —	2,285	2,285 — —	4 2 —	36 — —	—	—	290	398 15 —	464	662 8 —						
enada	—	—	—	1,790	1,790 — —	1 — 44	9 7 11	30 — —	30 — —	113½	156 1 3	2,038	2,052 — —						
maica	—	—	696 — —	2,137	2,137 — —	137 1 —	1,098 — —	117 3 9	107 2 7	3,503	4,816 12 6	17,979½	21,359 4 —	—	—	26¾	103 17 6		
ntſerrat	—	—	30 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176	281 12 —					—	
vis	—	—	100 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	80 — —						
Kitt's	—	—	130 — —	4,708	4,708 — —	3 2 —	28 — —	—	—	15	20 12 6	3,033½	2,634 8 —						
Vincent's	—	—	—	110	110 — —	2 2 —	20 — —	—	—	185	254 7 6	832	1,057 12 —						
rtola	—	—	—	50	50 — —	—	—	—	—	140	192 10 —	760	1,096 16 —						
Total 1784	—	—	2,830 — —	17,324	17,324 — —	155 3 11	1,246 6 11	175 1 11	153 7 9	5,282½	7,263 8 9	28,785	33,895 4 —	—	—	26¾	103 17 6		
tigua	—	—	115 — —	1,030	1,030 — —	— — 30	— 19 1	—	—	50	68 15 —	230	400 — —	—	—	2½	10 — —		
badoes	—	—	515 — —	250	250 — —	3 — —	24 — —	15 — —	15 — —	250	343 15 —	1,908	2,633 12 —	—	—	—	—	—	42 18 —
minica	—	—	—	2,120	2,120 — —	5 — —	40 — —	20 — —	20 — —	402½	553 8 9	1,288	1,801 12 —						
enada	—	—	320 — —	680	680 — —	2 — 30	16 19 —	146 3 19	115 1 8	100	137 10 —	2,495	2,560 16 —	—	—	2½	10 — —		
maica	—	—	1,140 — —	615	615 — —	57 2 48	461 10 5	504 3 19	468 9 2	2,054	2,824 5 —	13,023	15,213 12 —	—	—	115½	459 15 —	—	1,480 16 —
ntſerrat	—	—																	
vis	—	—	30 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6¼	25 — —		
Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	1 — —	8 — —	23 1 24	11 14 9	—	—	3,613½	2,956 8 —						
Vincent's	—	—	100 — —	1,230	1,230 — —	—	—	60 — —	60 — —	150	206 5 —	498	796 16 —						
rtola	—	—	—	20	20 — —	—	—	23 3 8	11 18 3	118½	162 18 9	82	131 4 —						
Total 1785	—	—	2,220 — —	5,945	5,945 — —	68 3 45	551 8 6	794 — 14	702 3 10	3,125	4,296 17 6	23,137½	26,494 — —	—	—	126¾	504 15 —	—	1,523 14 —
tigua	—	—	—	2,062	2,062 — —	10 1 —	82 — —	10 — —	5 — —	110	151 5 —	574	748 16 —	—	—	—	—	—	1 13 9
badoes	—	—	80 — —	571	571 — —	10 3 —	86 — —	—	—	580½	798 3 9	1,958	1,960 16 —						
minica	—	—	—	1,823	1,823 — —	12 3 50	103 11 8	—	—	101	138 17 6	40	456 16 —						
enada	—	—	100 — —	552	552 — —	3 — —	24 — —	115 2 4	63 15 4	120	165 — —	4,2[illegible]7	3,918 8 —	—	—	12¾	51 — —		
maica	—	—	440 — —	1,883	1,883 — —	62 2 36	501 2 10	454 — 6	409 10 6	3,154½	4,337 8 9	21,3[illegible]8	24,524 16 —	—	—	27⅗	88 10 —	—	30 — —
ntſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12[illegible]	200 — —						
vis	—	—	10 — —						—										
Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	1 2 —	12 — —	27 3 11	13 18 6	132	181 10 —	2,637	2,109 12 —	—	—	3¾	15 — —		
Vincent's	—	—	—	283	283 — —	4 — —	32 — —	14 — —	14 — —	97½	134 1 3	1,237	1,790 8 —						
rtola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33 — 14	16 11 3	30	41 5 —	183	186 8 —						
Total 1786	—	—	630 — —	7,174	7,174 — —	105 — 23	840 14 6	654 2 7	522 15 7	4,325½	5,947 11 3	32,899	35,85[illegible] — —	—	—	44¼	154 10 —	—	31 13 9
tigua	—	—	148 — —	845	845 — —	1 3 27	12 17 1	30 2 23	15 7 —	50	68 15 —	858	1,173 1[illegible]	—	—	1	4 — —		
badoes	—	—	600 — —	8,403	8,403 — —	1 — —	8 — —	20 — —	20 — —	202½	278 8 9	3,271	3,108 — —						
minica	—	—	200 — —	2,501	2,501 — —	1 2 —	12 — —	12 — —	12 — —	125	171 17 6	930	968 — —						
enada	—	—	110 — —	384	384 — —	1 2 —	12 — —	220 3 9	186 18 3	365	501 17 6	7,469½	7,530 — —	—	—	82	328 — —		
maica	—	—	1,345 — —	6,943	6,943 — —	69 3 9	558 5 8	406 1 19	336 19 2	4,301	5,913 17 6	26,460½	29,887 4 —	—	—	105½	422 — —		
ntſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	290	464 — —						
vis	—	—	30 — —	—	—	— 2 —	4 — —	—	—	200	275 — —	84	134 8 —						
Kitt's	—	—	—	1,287	1,287 — —	1 — —	8 — —	—	—	456	627 — —	2,935	2,428 — —						
Vincent's	—	—	—	164	164 — —	1 — —	8 — —	17 3 12	8 18 7	—	—	531	537 12 —						
rtola	—	—	700 — —	20	20 — —	5 — —	40 — —	12 — —	9 — —	65	89 7 6	370	491 — —						
Total 1787	—	—	3,133 — —	20,547	20,547 — —	85 — 36	663 2 9	719 3 7	589 3 —	5,764½	7,926 3 9	43,199	46,721 16 —	—	—	188½	754 — —		

PART IV. *The xport Trade to the Britiſh Weſt Indies.*

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.——*Continued.*

		Fiſhing Tackle.		Glaſs and Earthen Ware.		Green.		White Flint.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
				Ps.		Doz. Nº. C. Qs. lb.		Nº. C.
Antigua	—	—	—	240,758	735 6 8	4,553 — & 625 3 7	683 8 2	3,650 & 53 —
Barbadoes	—	—	—	141,945	376 9 5	9,874 3 & 1,237 2 7	1,513 17 9	85 1
Dominica	—	—	—	81,850	204 12 6	937 3 & 545 3 7	366 12 7	41 —
Grenada	—	—	—	96,020	242 17 —	628 6 & 1,101 — —	231 14 6	22 —
Jamaica	—	—	—	1,028,861	2,663 9 5	48,755 9 & 1,622 3 22	5,486 13 6	36,000 & 259 2
Montſerrat	—	—	—	6,300	15 15 —	353 4 —	35 6 8	—
Nevis	—	—	—	4,000	10 — —	356 6 —	35 13 —	—
Sᵗ Kitt's	—	—	—	83,350	208 7 6	1,200 — & 49 3 23	143 9 —	—
Sᵗ Vincent's	—	—	—	13,268	33 3 5	456 — —	45 12 —	—
Tortola	—	—	—	58,843	147 2 2	3,508 8 & 408 — 24	530 10 4	2,640 & 37 —
Total 1783	—	—	—	1,755,195	4,637 3 1	70,623 3 & 5,591 1 6	9,072 17 6	42,290 & 498 1
Antigua	—	—	—	77,375	196 10 —	5,104 — & 248 2 20	605 7 9	4 3 7
Barbadoes	—	—	—	235,700	591 15 9	1,395 — & 724 1 11	482 17 11	71 — 24
Dominica	—	—	—	184,550	461 7 6	2,828 9 & 558 — 24	561 19 8	10 3 —
Grenada	—	—	—	187,700	487 12 6	653 — & 493 1 24	255 11 8	43 1 —
Jamaica	—	—	167 3 —	1,047,313	2,656 5 1	50,456 — & 999 1 21	5,410 5 7	137 — 24
Montſerrat	—	—	—	25,400	63 10 —	258 9 —	25 17 6	—
Nevis	—	—	—	550	1 7 6	541 6 —	54 3 —	—
Sᵗ Kitt's	—	—	—	79,500	199 7 3	3,783 9 & 91 1 14	410 7 1	12 — 18
Sᵗ Vincent's	—	—	—	57,000	142 10 —	3,412 1 & 186 1 3	423 13 1	16 — —
Tortola	—	—	—	53,915	134 15 9	829 — & 378 — 26	271 — 10	31 3 1
Total 1784	—	—	167 3 —	1,949,003	4,935 1 4	69,261 10 & 3,680 — 3	8,501 4 1	327 — 18
Antigua	—	—	—	24,440	61 2 —	2,011 — — 267 — 26	307 — 7	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	143,389	361 4 2	1,108 6 — 472 1 3	314 — 3	—
Dominica	—	—	—	94,654	240 19 5	1,195 3 —	802 12 5	21 2 23
Grenada	—	—	—	245,483	656 1 5	2,512 — — 1,470 3 5	707 10 11	47 1 16
Jamaica	—	—	—	452,918	1,172 17 8	1,406 — — 1,906 3 15 43,638 6 —	5,112 2 10	101 2 17
Montſerrat	—	—	—	1,230	3 1 6	Doz. Nº. 131 6 —	13 3 —	—
Nevis	—	—	—	870	2 3 6	467 6 —	46 15 —	—
Sᵗ Kitt's	—	—	—	35,220	88 11 —	5,954 6 — 229 1 8	675 — 2	—
Sᵗ Vincent's	—	—	—	94,960	237 8 —	50 — — C. 464 —	71 8 —	47 — —
Tortola	—	—	—	27,750	69 7 6	Doz. 4,340½ 190 3 7	520 2 4	20 3 4
Total 1785	—	—	—	1,120,914	2,892 16 2	62,034 — & 5,783 — 8	8,569 15 6	238 2 4
						C. qr. lb.		
Antigua	—	—	—	37,205	95 6 3	619 2 27	286 15 10	7 1 13
Barbadoes	—	—	—	142,164	381 8 10	1,299 1 11	531 12 5	5 2 3
Dominica	—	—	2 18 4	103,060	257 13 —	2,470 3 20	1,220 1 4	3 2 8
Grenada	—	—	7 18 —	221,666	571 6 3	1,559 — —	666 15 3	19 1 9
Jamaica	—	—	101 — —	614,758	1,563 3 6	8,026 — —	3,827 19 6	50 1 24
Montſerrat	—	—	—	11,800	29 10 —	149 2 —	74 15 —	—
Nevis	—	—	6 — —	3,214	8 — 8	199 3 —	99 17 6	—
Sᵗ Kitt's	—	—	—	42,214	105 10 8	1,389 2 7	621 6 10	—
Sᵗ Vincent's	—	—	121 19 —	42,620	108 9 4	1,024 2 21	502 9 —	5 1 14
Tortola	—	—	71 17 4	54,510	136 10 10	136 — 24	50 15 11	17 3 27
Total 1786	—	—	311 12 8	1,273,211	3,256 19 4	16,874 2 26	7,882 8 7	109 2 14
						C. qr. lb.		
Antigua	—	—	—	69,092	172 14 7	1,168 — 15	487 10 10	— 2 9
Barbadoes	—	—	—	393,466	1,050 12 1	1,915 1 4	766 8 11	147 3 —
Dominica	—	—	—	122,642	306 12 1	1,460 — —	721 3 1	31 — 20
Grenada	—	—	—	101,892	349 13 4	1,164 3 22	462 11 1	79 — 9
Jamaica	—	—	5 — —	984,594	2,533 5 10	5,348 3 2	2,478 2 4	51 — 20
Montſerrat	—	—	—	6,000	15 — —	16 1 2	8 2 8	
Nevis	—	—	—	2,900	7 5 —	495 1 26	247 14 9	
Sᵗ Kitt's	—	—	10 — —	67,350	174 10 —	728 2 24	340 4 3	—
Sᵗ Vincent's	—	—	—	40,100	100 5 —	314 2 7	155 14 8	1 — 22
Tortola	—	—	—	353,829	916 5 10	547 — 17	251 10 11	23 2 21
Total 1787	—	—	15 — —	2,141,865	5,626 3 9	13,159 1 7	5,919 3 6	334 2 17

	White Flint.	For Windows.		Grindleſtones.		Gunpowder.		Gloves, plain Leather.		Glu
	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
		C. lbs.		Chaldⁿ Nº.		lbs.		Doz.		C.
Antigua	179 10 7	—	—	47 —	70 10 —	—	—	180	54 — —	
Barbadoes	110 8 5	16 3 1	24 8 9	49 1	73 2 6	—	—	75	22 10 —	7 — —
Dominica	41 — —	—	—	2 —	3 — —					
Grenada	22 — —	—	—	27 2	38 2 8	—	—	1	— 6 —	
Jamaica	1,313 11 —	138 2 18	156 4 2	256 9	383 18 —	9,375	283 11 9	661	198 6 —	6 — —
Montſerrat	—	—	—	4 18	6 15 —					
Nevis	—	—	—	10 —	15 — —					
Sᵗ Kitt's	—	—	—	13 —	19 10 —	—	—	40	12 — —	
Sᵗ Vincent's	—	—	—	2 —	3 — —	—	—	14	4 4 —	
Tortola	130 — 1	—	—	13 27	20 12 6					
Total 1783	1,796 10 1	155 1 19	180 12 11	424 21	633 10 8	9,375	283 11 9	971	291 6 —	13 — —
Antigua	9 14 8	18 3 25	27 11 3	46 —	69 — —	600	37 10 —	58	17 8 —	
Barbadoes	80 9 —	13 — —	13 — —	10 —	15 — —	5,250	163 13 —	311	93 6 —	
Dominica	10 15 —	—	—	14 —	21 — —	—	—	40	12 — —	
Grenada	66 8 9	18 2 20	18 13 6	15 —	22 10 —	1,000	30 5 —	115	34 10 —	
Jamaica	269 18 7	24 3 7	24 16 3	951 18	1,427 5 —	27,364	833 1 —	140	42 — —	15 2 —
Montſerrat	—	—	—	2 18	3 15 —	—	—	60	18 — —	
Nevis	—	—	—	20 —	30 — —					
Sᵗ Kitt's	33 8 10	—	—	21 —	31 10 —	700	21 3 6	22	6 12 —	
Sᵗ Vincent's	16 — —	—	—	40 —	60 — —	—	—	14	4 4 —	
Tortola	46 18 9	—	—	62 —	93 — —					
Total 1784	533 13 7	75 1 24	84 1 —	1,182 —	1,773 — —	34,914	1,085 12 6	760	228 — —	15 2 —
Antigua	—	6 — —	6 — —	37 —	55 10 —	1,100	33 4 7	81	24 6 —	
Barbadoes	—	16 1 11	16 6 11	19 —	28 10 —	13,000	392 14 2	161	48 6 —	
Dominica	59 13 9	3 — —	3 — —	26 —	39 — —	—	—	50	15 — —	
Grenada	101 12 10	—	—	54 18	81 15 —	—	—	48	14 8 —	
Jamaica	155 1 6	36 2 8	36 11 5	480 —	720 — —	8,850	270 11 5	458	137 8 —	3 — —
Montſerrat	—	—	—	2 —	3 — —					
Nevis	—	—	—	10 —	15 — —					
Sᵗ Kitt's	—	—	—	6 9	9 7 6					
Sᵗ Vincent's	47 — —	—	—	24 —	36 — —					
Tortola	51 18 2	—	—	2 18	3 15 —					
Total 1785	415 6 3	61 3 19	61 18 4	661 9	991 17 6	22,950	696 10 2	798	239 8 —	3 — —
Antigua	20 5 1	18 3 14	21 7 6	31 18	47 5 —	700	21 2 11	68	20 8 —	
Barbadoes	15 4 —	22 — —	22 — —	1 —	1 10 —	13,700	413 17 1	481	144 6 —	
Dominica	3 11 4	—	—	15 —	22 10 —	—	—	30	9 — —	
Grenada	31 5 8	—	—	172 12	258 10 —	1,500	45 6 3	20	6 — —	
Jamaica	94 3 —	68 1 10	68 6 9	192 9	288 7 6	2,650	81 13 4	118	35 8 —	3 — —
Montſerrat	—	—	—	105 —	157 10 —					
Nevis	—	—	—	101 —	151 10 —					
Sᵗ Kitt's	—	—	—	4 —	6 — —					
Sᵗ Vincent's	9 10 7	—	—	47 —	70 10 —	1,000	30 4 2			
Tortola	47 14 6	5 — 23	12 2 11							
Total 1786	221 14 2	114 1 19	123 17 2	669 3	1,003 12 6	19,550	592 3 9	717	215 2 —	3 — —
Antigua	— 11 7	— 1 20	1 — —	38 18	57 15 —	—	—	16	4 16 —	
Barbadoes	165 5 —	20 — —	20 — —	33 —	49 10 —	3,000	90 12 6	1,255	376 10 —	
Dominica	34 3 7	—	—	4 —	6 — —	—	—	15	4 10 —	
Grenada	116 10 4	36 1 25	81 1 3	97 9	145 17 6	2,350	70 19 9	60	18 — —	
Jamaica	62 2 —	26 — —	26 — —	338 —	507 — —	28,630	865 16 8	154	46 4 —	1 2 —
Montſerrat										
Nevis										
Sᵗ Kitt's	—	—	—	23 —	34 10 —	25	1 11 3			
Sᵗ Vincent's	3 5 10	—	—	37 —	55 10 —					
Tortola	47 12 10	—	—	22 —	31 10 —	—	—	118	35 8 —	
Total 1787	426 11 2	82 3 17	128 1 3	592 27	887 12 6	34,005	1,029 — 2	1,618	485 8 —	1 2 —

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the Britiſh Weſt Indies.*

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.——*Continued.*

	Haberdaſhery.		Hats, Beaver.		Carolina.		Felt.		Hoops, Barrel.		Hoops, ſeveral Sorts.		Iron, Caſt.		Iron Nails.		Iron, Wrought.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	C. qrs. lbs.		Doz. Nº.		Doz.		Doz.		Nº.				C. lb.		C. lb.		C. lb.	
Antigua	934 2 6	4,055 1 —	357 —	1,428 — —	2 6	9 7 6	1,432 —	1,842 10 6	75,000	93 15 —	—	136 — —	74 — —	45 16 —	327 1 7	572 15 11	3,724 2 26	9,179 5 7
Barbadoes	1,300 1 6	3,692 15 —	327 —	1,308 — —	—	—	2,419 6	2,986 8 6	7,800	8 15 —	—	104 5 —	190 — —	118 15 —	127 — —	222 5 —	3,142 2 24	7,740 — 11
Dominica	30 — —	60 — —	57 —	228 — —	—	—	522 2	587 18 8	8,600	10 15 —	—	—	95 2 10	59 15 —	20 — —	35 — —	778 1 —	2,140 3 9
Grenada	77 — 27	195 12 6	34 —	136 — —	—	—	366 —	422 15 —	60,000	75 — —	—	—	793 1 14	453 7 2	25 — —	43 15 —	2,331 — 26	6,116 10 2
Jamaica	5,587 3 13	16,506 12 4	3,713 6	14,854 — —	20 —	75 — —	10,357 6	12,387 14 3	803,050	1,003 16 3	—	3,563 10 —	288 2 —	179 1 —	1,967 — —	3,442 5 —	29,301 — 4	76,912 11 6
Montſerrat	23 2 —	47 — —	7 —	28 — —	—	—	—	—	1,000	1 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	626 2 7	1,723 — 11
Nevis	19 1 —	38 10 —	10 —	40 — —	—	—	6 —	6 15 —	29,500	36 17 6	—	—	—	—	30 — —	52 10 —	198 — —	544 10 —
St Kitt's	333 — 16	1,243 5 —	210 —	840 — —	—	—	240 —	270 — —	91,900	114 17 6	—	—	—	—	237 — —	414 15 —	1,463 — 16	3,976 19 1
St Vincent's	25 2 18	51 6 5	71 —	284 — —	—	—	94 —	105 15 —	30,500	38 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,339 — 14	3,682 11 10
Tortola	161 3 1	693 11 6	168 —	664 4 —	—	—	662 —	744 15 —	15,000	18 15 —	—	55 — —	30 — —	18 15 —	—	—	2,125 3 16	5,466 15 11
Total 1783 —	8,493 1 3	26,583 13 9	4,954 6	19,810 4 —	22 6	84 7 6	16,099 2	19,354 11 11	1,122,350	1,401 18 9	—	3,858 15 —	1,471 1 24	875 9 2	2,733 1 7	4,783 5 11	45,030 2 21	117,482 9 8
Antigua	294 3 25	1,055 13 6	122 6	490 — —	—	—	389 1	583 10 9	199,500	249 7 6	—	269 — —	25 — —	15 12 6	420 — —	735 — —	3,433 — 26	9,396 10 6
Barbadoes	627 3 3	1,457 6 6	382 —	1,528 — —	—	—	2,006 —	2,351 5 —	9,500	11 17 6	—	—	223 — —	93 12 6	25 — —	43 15 —	2,589 1 2	7,039 1 3
Dominica	169 1 14	338 15 —	203 —	812 — —	5 —	18 5 —	920 —	1,035 — —	79,000	98 15 —	—	80 — —	85 1 22	64 17 —	148 — —	259 — —	2,180 2 8	5,996 11 5
Grenada	312 3 26	1,676 11 3	164 —	656 — —	—	—	981 —	1,103 12 6	104,000	130 — —	—	22 — —	779 3 20	489 10 6	121 — —	211 15 —	6,127 1 24	14,655 4 3
Jamaica	3,183 — 12	8,461 14 4	2,819 9	11,279 — —	9 —	33 15 —	6,546 9	7,764 7 1	599,400	749 5 —	—	736 15 —	325 — —	230 7 6	1,017 2 —	1,780 12 6	21,656 2 27	58,341 8 6
Montſerrat	37 1 —	75 — —	6 —	24 — —	—	—	6 —	6 15 —	29,000	36 5 —	—	—	—	—	3 — —	5 5 —	415 1 —	1,141 18 9
Nevis	8 1 —	16 10 —	10 —	40 — —	—	—	30 —	33 15 —	22,000	27 10 —	—	—	—	—	2 — —	3 10 —	385 2 —	1,060 2 6
St Kitt's	271 — —	1,373 10 10	61 —	244 — —	—	—	591 —	688 10 —	130,000	162 10 —	—	—	406 — —	268 15 —	80 — —	140 — —	2,880 3 26	7,889 13 —
St Vincent's	150 2 4	424 10 —	79 —	312 2 —	—	—	353 —	397 2 6	28,000	35 — —	—	45 10 —	45 — —	28 2 6	35 — —	61 5 —	1,772 1 4	4,662 5 8
Tortola	41 1 11	91 6 6	—	—	—	—	143 —	160 17 6	—	—	—	—	6 — —	3 15 —	—	—	799 2 —	2,198 12 6
Total 1784 —	5,096 2 11	14,970 17 11	3,847 3	15,385 2 —	14 —	52 10 —	11,965 10	14,124 15 4	1,200,400	1,500 10 —	—	1,153 5 —	1,895 1 14	1,194 12 6	1,851 2 —	3,240 2 6	42,240 3 5	112,381 8 4
Antigua	341 3 19	750 13 11	97 6	390 — —	14 6	54 7 6	393 —	442 2 6	439,150	553 18 9	—	191 — —	100 — —	62 — —	700 — —	1,225 10 —	3,504 — —	9,623 8 —
Barbadoes	601 — 26	1,341 1 10	516 —	2,064 — —	—	—	1,066 —	1,211 17 —	68,250	85 6 3	—	290 — —	130 — —	131 5 —	25 — —	43 15 —	2,225 2 21	5,898 3 5
Dominica	265 2 8	554 — —	80 —	320 — —	—	—	795 —	906 19 6	107,000	133 15 —	—	108 — —	94 — —	57 18 —	243 — —	425 5 —	2,305 — 26	6,217 15 —
Grenada	318 3 10	1,836 9 —	133 —	532 — —	—	—	1,554 2	2,307 16 6	144,000	180 — —	—	130 — —	513 — 22	327 10 —	1,012 3 —	1,746 1 7	7,132 1 19	17,395 14 7
Jamaica	2,166 3 17	6,253 19 6	1,861 —	7,444 — —	32 —	120 — —	5,972 10	7,068 16 6	769,500	961 17 6	—	2,385 10 —	537 — —	403 — —	1,997 — —	3,494 15 —	26,544 2 11	71,562 1 5
Montſerrat	11 — 7	22 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,500	8 2 6	—	—	—	—	24 — —	42 — —	288 1 —	792 13 9
Nevis	21 — —	42 — —	—	—	—	—	40 —	45 — —	27,000	33 15 —	—	177 — —	—	—	—	—	428 — —	1,177 — —
St Kitt's	339 1 7	1,194 4 6	30 —	120 — —	—	—	910 6	1,133 15 6	89,000	111 5 —	—	275 — —	—	—	110 — —	192 10 —	2,804 3 10	7,622 12 1
St Vincent's	146 — —	292 — —	75 —	300 — —	—	—	235 —	264 7 6	107,700	134 12 6	—	100 — —	318 — —	198 15 —	133 — —	232 15 —	1,744 2 —	4,714 17 6
Tortola	43 — 4	169 10 —	—	—	—	—	41 —	46 2 6	—	—	—	38 10 —	40 — —	25 — —	—	—	1,136 — 15	2,826 9 2
Total 1785 —	4,254 3 14	12,456 1 3	2,792 6	11,170 — —	46 6	174 7 6	11,007 6	13,426 17 6	1,758,100	2,202 12 6	—	3,695 — —	1,732 — 22	1,025 8 —	4,244 3 —	7,402 11 7	48,113 2 18	127,830 14 11
Antigua	365 — 20	897 16 1	108 3	433 — —	7 6	28 2 6	836 3	991 3 7	380,000	475 — —	—	105 — —	—	—	1,091 — —	1,909 5 —	6,016 — —	16,544 — —
Barbadoes	473 2 3	1,069 6 —	591 —	2,364 — —	—	—	1,566 —	1,812 3 —	86,100	107 12 6	—	102 — —	69 — —	43 2 6	130 — —	227 10 —	2,617 — 17	6,754 11 7
Dominica	175 3 —	374 7 1	206 —	824 — —	—	—	1,588 —	1,786 10 —	87,500	109 7 6	—	264 4 —	46 — —	28 15 —	117 — —	204 15 —	4,179 2 27	11,417 4 1
Grenada	782 3 1	2,813 11 10	161 —	644 — —	6 —	22 10 —	1,231 —	1,813 5 6	289,000	361 5 —	—	279 — —	329 — —	207 7 6	230 — —	402 10 —	6,478 1 —	16,992 17 5
Jamaica	2,569 1 8	7,599 1 3	2,188 —	8,752 — —	25 —	93 15 —	6,972 9	8,365 5 6	745,000	931 5 —	—	2,155 3 —	476 — —	296 10 —	1,552 2 —	2,687 12 6	22,745 1 —	64,014 11 5
Montſerrat	33 — —	66 — —	6 —	24 — —	—	—	21 —	23 12 6	141,000	176 5 —	—	—	100 — —	62 10 —	—	—	997 — —	2,741 15 —
Nevis	28 — —	56 — —	—	—	—	—	66 —	74 5 —	132,000	165 — —	—	54 — —	—	—	120 — —	210 — —	777 — —	2,136 15 —
St Kitt's	483 3 2	2,235 — 10	210 —	840 — —	—	—	924 —	1,260 — —	171,200	214 — —	—	166 — —	80 — —	50 — —	452 — —	791 — —	2,749 3 14	7,134 16 —
St Vincent's	292 1 16	739 6 —	57 —	228 — —	—	—	343 —	393 15 —	59,000	73 15 —	—	45 — —	65 — —	40 12 6	—	—	1,703 2 3	4,497 — 7
Tortola	120 1 15	492 16 6	30 —	120 — —	—	—	155 6	196 19 9	110,000	137 10 —	—	20 — —	—	—	20 — —	35 — —	1,184 2 10	3,126 17 1
Total 1786 —	5,324 — 9	16,343 5 7	3,557 3	14,229 — —	38 6	144 7 6	13,703 6	16,716 19 10	2,200,800	2,751 — —	—	3,190 7 —	1,165 — —	728 17 6	3,712 2 —	6,467 12 6	49,449 1 15	135,360 8 2
Antigua	176 — 20	513 10 —	40 7	162 6 8	24 —	90 — —	428 —	494 2 —	241,460	301 16 6	—	102 — —	—	—	305 2 26	535 — 7	3,408 — 26	9,206 — 5
Barbadoes	1,052 1 15	2,539 5 7	804 —	3,216 — —	—	—	2,675 —	3,009 7 6	136,500	170 12 6	—	869 — —	100 — —	56 17 6	50 — —	87 10 —	4,344 — 24	11,711 12 8
Dominica	334 1 13	728 14 7	320 —	1,280 — —	11 —	41 5 —	2,085 —	2,345 12 6	3,000	3 15 —	—	16 6 —	47 2 —	28 8 —	5 — —	8 15 —	2,758 2 4	7,571 16 7
Grenada	352 — 20	1,553 — 10	183 —	732 — —	—	—	2,158 4	3,313 16 —	117,000	146 5 —	—	6 13 —	599 3 12	376 10 —	157 — —	274 15 —	4,644 — 24	11,511 — 3
Jamaica	2,107 2 18	7,366 19 6	1,818 4	7,273 6 8	17 —	63 15 —	8,733 4	10,653 19 6	1,018,900	1,273 12 6	—	923 15 —	525 — —	335 19 —	1,836 — —	3,213 — —	28,441 1 21	75,801 19 4
Montſerrat	24 — 14	68 5 —	27 —	108 — —	—	—	3 —	3 7 6	23,000	28 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	616 2 13	1,695 13 10
Nevis	30 1 —	60 10 —	20 —	80 — —	—	—	108 —	121 10 —	30,000	37 10 —	—	93 13 —	—	—	5 — —	8 15 —	1,275 2 —	3,507 12 6
St Kitt's	548 — 14	2,202 1 5	107 —	428 — —	—	—	1,267 8	1,559 9 6	243,250	304 1 3	—	479 4 —	480 — —	300 — —	23 — —	40 5 —	4,254 2 —	11,233 17 3
St Vincent's	71 — 4	177 10 —	61 —	244 — —	—	—	162 —	182 5 —	103,500	129 7 6	—	20 — —	80 — —	50 — —	—	—	2,584 2 2	6,942 14 7
Tortola	198 — 3	1,054 1 —	338 —	1,352 — —	—	—	814 —	1,040 3 6	12,000	15 — —	—	810 — —	10 — —	6 5 —	50 — —	87 10 —	4,803 3 26	13,005 19 4
Total 1787 —	4,894 1 9	16,263 17 11	3,718 11	14,875 13 4	52 —	195 — —	18,434 4	22,723 13 —	1,928,610	2,410 15 3	—	3,320 11 —	1,842 1 12	1,153 19 6	2,431 2 26	4,255 10 7	57,131 2 20	152,188 6 9

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.—*Continued.*

	Lace, Gold.		Lace, Silver.		Lead.		Lead, Red.		Lead, White.		Leather, Tann'd.		Leather, Wrought.		Lime.		Linen, Ca
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
	Oz dwts		Oz. dwts.		Tons. C. qr lb.				C. lb.		C. lb.		lbs.		Chal. Buſh.		
Antigua	—	—	—	—	18 18 1 11	207 8 9	—	—	—	—	61 3 8	423 10 3	29,311	3,211 7 6	424 27	371 13 1	
Barbadoes	—	—	2 —	3 12 —	6 8 3 10	80 3 4	—	—	30 — —	52 10 —	111 1 13	592 4 7	19,732	2,218 16 —	315 20	186 17 6	
Dominica	—	—	—	—	2 7 2 14	25 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,535	735 3 9	24 —	21 — —	
Grenada	15 —	41 5 —	11 —	19 16 —	11 8 1 7	49 17 2	—	—	—	—	— 2 22	4 11 —	7,354	822 8 9	242 24	205 11 3	
Jamaica	157 —	431 15 —	73 12	132 8 —	222 16 — 26	2,865 2 —	—	—	—	—	223 3 24	1,160 16 7	132,958	14,712 8 10	659 —	576 12 6	
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	4 — — —	42 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	273	30 14 3	33 —	28 17 6	
Nevis	—	—	—	—	— 2 — 14	1 2 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	718	80 15 6	11 —	9 12 6	
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	6 9 — 14	67 15 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,182	582 19 6	217 9	237 6 10	
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	4 14 — 7	49 7 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,207	135 15 9	122 27	107 8 1	
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36 1 26	166 13 9	11,119	1,224 17 5	309 18	270 16 3	
Total 1783	172 —	473 — —	86 12	155 16 —	277 4 2 19	3,387 16 10	—	—	30 — —	52 10 —	434 1 9	2,347 16 2	214,389	23,755 7 3	2,359 17	2,015 15 6	
Antigua	—	—	—	—	32 14 1 12	343 10 8	—	—	—	—	37 3 19	215 7 —	5,104	574 4 —	482 18	422 3 9	
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	7 9 — 24	78 6 9	—	—	—	—	214 — 27	812 17 4	33,437	3,755 13 5	130 9	109 16 10	
Dominica	2 4	6 3 9	— 8	— 18 —	6 6 1 3	66 5 10	—	—	—	—	18 2 16	65 5 —	7,326	824 3 6	259 —	226 12 6	
Grenada	2 —	5 10 —	6 —	10 16 —	6 6 3 17	69 14 4	—	—	—	—	32 — 11	200 12 2	8,683	976 16 9	986 —	862 15 —	
Jamaica	11 12	32 6 3	7 —	12 12 —	273 7 1 20	2,911 3 2	—	—	—	—	203 1 15	1,173 11 8	70,609	7,889 6 5	824 —	713 17 6	
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	5 6 3 7	56 1 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	515	57 18 9	74 27	65 7 9	
Nevis	—	—	—	—	2 — 1 —	21 2 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175 —	153 2 6	
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	23 13 3 7	248 14 11	—	—	—	—	11 1 17	58 3 9	6,855	771 3 9	543 —	475 2 6	
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	7 8 — —	77 13 11	—	—	—	—	5 — 1	32 14 6	4,503	506 11 9	112 —	98 — —	
Tortola	—	—	—	—	— 19 3 7	10 8 6	—	—	—	—	5 3 25	39 — 6	4,285	482 1 3	559 —	463 2 6	
Total 1784	16 —	44 — —	13 8	24 6 —	365 12 3 13	3,883 2 2	—	—	—	—	528 2 19	2,597 11 11	141,317	15,837 19 7	4,145 18	3,590 — 10	
Antigua	—	—	—	—	27 3 1 24	285 6 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,290	707 13 7	605 18	529 17 8	
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	11 13 1 —	122 9 1	—	—	—	—	239 3 6	769 16 2	15,150	1,704 16 6	250 —	218 15 —	
Dominica	—	—	—	—	22 3 1 —	233 14 1	—	—	—	—	29 1 21	119 8 4	6,510	732 7 6	346 18	303 6 3	
Grenada	4 8	12 7 6	4 12	8 11 —	26 4 1 —	313 19 7	—	—	—	—	53 1 15	302 12 6	11,020	1,107 13 8	959 9	839 6 9	
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	881 2 1 5	9,314 8 7	—	—	—	—	231 1 4	1,089 17 4	51,923	5,833 4 10	1,253 18	1,096 16 3	
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	3 6 2 4	34 18 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60 18	52 18 9	
Nevis	—	—	—	—	2 7 3 24	25 3 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,706	191 18 6	301 —	263 7 6	
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	24 14 3 —	259 14 10	—	—	—	—	23 1 1	126 18 8	6,871	772 19 9	957 —	837 6 3	
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	10 19 1 —	115 1 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,585	290 16 3	140 —	122 10 —	
Tortola	—	—	—	—	1 6 1 24	13 8 —	—	—	—	—	10 3 —	70 4 8	3,361	371 9 11	161 18	122 15 —	
Total 1785	4 8	12 7 6	4 12	8 11 —	1,011 1 1 25	10,718 14 7	—	—	—	—	587 3 19	2,478 17 8	105,416	11,713 — 6	5,034 27	4,386 19 5	
Antigua	—	—	—	—	31 16 3 8	334 6 7	—	—	30 — —	69 — —	16 3 8	62 4 1	5,710	640 12 8	654 —	572 5 —	
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	9 18 — 2	103 19 1	—	—	—	—	195 2 20	743 — 5	21,743	2,446 1 9	48 18	42 8 9	
Dominica	—	—	—	—	19 13 3 16	206 15 10	—	—	—	—	20 1 21	105 18 —	7,106	799 8 6	322 9	281 19 4	
Grenada	—	—	—	—	30 17 2 17	358 7 6	—	—	—	—	226 3 7	1,471 19 8	9,803	1,062 10 5	727 18	611 1 3	P.
Jamaica	3 9	9 15 11	4 6	7 17 6	288 13 3 16	3,055 19 8	—	—	132 — —	257 2 —	126 1 19	621 3 10	64,534	7,255 5 —	929 18	810 13 9	34
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	1 11 — —	16 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	490	55 2 6	261 —	228 7 6	
Nevis	—	—	—	—	1 16 1 —	19 — 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,008	113 8 —	359 —	314 2 6	
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	33 11 1 16	374 7 6	—	—	—	—	8 — 12	48 8 4	15,311	1,687 1 —	777 —	669 15 —	
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	5 10 1 16	57 19 2	—	—	—	—	7 3 27	46 12 —	2,971	334 4 9	340 —	285 17 6	
Tortola	—	—	—	—	17 14 3 6	193 6 2	—	—	—	—	27 2 18	180 14 4	2,444	274 19 —	174 27	138 3 9	
Total 1786	3 9	9 15 11	4 6	7 17 6	441 4 — 13	4,720 7 7	—	—	162 — —	326 — —	629 3 20	3,280 — 8	131,120	14,668 13 7	4,593 18	3,954 14 4	34
Antigua	—	—	—	—	29 — 1 12	304 13 9	—	—	—	—	37 1 14	130 15 —	14,875	1,625 7 11	637 18	556 13 9	
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	19 19 2 27	209 17 3	—	—	7 — —	16 2 —	552 1 17	2,493 7 1	32,436	3,641 4 —	42 —	36 15 —	
Dominica	—	—	—	—	37 6 — 13	391 14 2	—	—	—	—	58 1 23	204 11 10	18,954	2,123 17 4	346 —	291 10 —	
Grenada	—	—	—	—	25 9 — 14	274 5 1	—	—	—	—	12 1 1	55 11 9	13,223	1,438 19 5	1,113 —	951 7 6	
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	219 9 — 21	2,359 12 9	—	—	—	—	125 — 5	643 16 3	62,992	6,996 16 8	912 18	798 8 9	
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	3 6 1 22	34 17 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,716	184 10 —	126 —	162 15 —	
Nevis	—	—	—	—	5 7 2 7	56 9 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,886	437 3 6	290 18	254 3 9	
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	23 1 — 4	242 — 10	—	—	—	—	3 — 1	18 7 2	18,239	2,030 9 5	841 —	733 12 6	
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	6 7 3 2	67 1 6	C. lb.	—	—	—	4 1 —	14 17 6	11,869	1,335 5 3	356 9	298 4 4	
Tortola	—	—	—	—	13 10 — 10	141 16 1	9 — —	20 14 —	5 — —	11 10 —	9 1 17	61 8 6	11,781	1,306 16 9	381 27	301 19 —	
Total 1787	—	—	—	—	382 17 1 20	4,082 8 5	9 — —	20 14 —	12 — —	27 12 —	802 — 22	3,622 15 1	189,971	21,120 10 3	5,106 18	4,385 9 7	

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the British West Indies.*

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.—*Continued.*

		Linen, Plain above Bounty.		British Buckrams, 6*d.* to 8*d.* per Yard.		Linen, British, under 5*d.* per Yard.		British, 5*d.* to 6*d.* per Yard.		British, 6*d.* to 18*d.* per Yard.		British, 2*s.* 6*d.* per Yard.		Check'd, Strip'd, 7*d.* to 18*d.* per Yard.		D° not for Bounty.		D° D°, under 7*d.* per Yard.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Ps.		Yds.				Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.					
igua —	—	355	621 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	553,290½	27,664 10 6	15,855	1,981 17 6	192,393	10,020 9 4				
badoes —	—	374	654 10 —	293	14 13 —	—	—	2,049	46 19 1	693,708	34,685 18 9	10,570	1,321 5 —	407,721	21,235 9 4				
minica —	—	6	10 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	138,202	6,910 2 —	—	—	90,056	4,690 8 3				
nada —	—	17	29 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	200,466¼	10,023 6 3	1,134	141 15 —	74,087	3,858 13 11			Yds.	
aica —	—	6,555	11,471 5 —	1,160	58 — —	—	—	274	6 5 7	3,206,216	160,310 16 —	66,227	8,278 7 6	1,260,781½	65,665 14 —	—	—	1,000	25 — —
ntferrat —	—	27	47 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,342	667 2 —	—	—	2,506	130 10 5				
vis —	—	43	75 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,254	962 14 —	—	—	5,699	296 16 5				
Kitt's —	—	401	701 15 —	—	—	—	—	386	8 16 11	134,725	6,736 5 2	1,115	139 7 6	43,280	2,254 3 3				
Vincent's —	—	10	17 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,894	1,894 14 —	—	—	5,611	292 4 9	Yds.			
rtola —	—	230 & 2,807	753 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	83,256¼	4,162 16 3	—	—	32,674	1,701 15 4	1,867	210 — 9		
Total 1783	—	8,018 & 2,807	14,382 7 6	1,453	72 13 —	—	—	2,709	62 1 7	5,080,354	254,018 4 11	94,901	11,862 12 6	2,114,808½	110,146 5 —	1,867	210 — 9	1,000	25 — —
igua —	—	251	439 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	165,666	8,283 6 —	10,531	1,316 7 6	43,382	2,259 9 6				
badoes —	—	299	523 5 —	—	—	—	—	847	19 8 2	402,599	20,129 19 —	8,212	1,026 10 —	119,623	6,230 7 3	—	—	1,400	35 — —
minica —	—	113½	198 12 6	—	—	—	—	24	— 11 —	87,555½	4,377 15 6	—	—	20,211	1,052 13 1	—	—	24,639	615 14 6
nada —	—	233	407 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	337,080	16,854 — —	7,740	967 10 —	44,115	2,297 13 1				
aica —	—	6,012	10,521 — —	169	8 9 —	—	—	642	14 14 3	1,987,417	99,370 17 3	44,154	5,519 5 —	581,119	30,266 12 3	—	—	6,020	150 10 —
ntferrat —	—	20	35 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,372	1,218 12 —	—	—	991	51 12 3				
vis —	—	50	87 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,834	641 14 —	—	—	458	23 17 1				
Kitt's —	—	75	131 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,803	5,040 3 —	4,124	515 10 —	28,602	1,489 13 8				
		Yds. Ps.																	
Vincent's —	—	1,954 & 22	282 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	119,975	5,998 15 —	—	—	18,916	985 4 1				
rtola —	—	4,457 & 100	732 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,333	2,666 13 —	—	—	18,430	959 17 11				
Total 1784	—	13,460½ & 122	13,358 10 —	169	8 9 —	—	—	1,513	34 13 5	3,291,634½	164,581 14 9	74,761	9,345 2 6	875,847	45,617 — 2	—	—	32,059	801 4 6
igua —	—	726½	1,841 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	221,214	11,060 14 —	—	—	57,168	2,977 9 11				
badoes —	—	1,109½	2,121 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	448,982	22,449 2 —	—	—	164,574	8,571 11 3	4,687	527 5 9		
minica —	—	224½	415 15 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	168,879	8,443 19 —	—	—	66,248	3,450 8 4				
nada —	—	450¼	1,155 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	357,316	17,865 16 —	—	—	79,055	4,197 8 11	4,575	514 13 9		
aica —	—	3,743½	8,145 17 6	—	—	—	—	49	1 2 5	1,475,292½	73,764 12 6	—	—	360,681	18,785 9 3	16,847	1,895 5 9		
ntferrat —	—	3	5 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,923	596 3 —	—	—	351	18 5 7				
vis —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,033	551 13 —	—	—	1,496	77 18 3				
Kitt's —	—	203¾	605 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	150,444¼	7,527 4 3	—	—	24,684	1,285 12 5	149	16 15 3		
Vincent's —	—	150	262 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	183,627	9,181 7 —	—	—	54,242	2,825 11 —				
rtola —	—	208	624 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,511	2,225 11 —	—	—	12,668	659 15 10				
Total 1785	—	6,819	15,176 13 —	—	—	—	—	49	1 2 5	3,073,221¾	153,666 1 9	—	—	821,167	42,849 10 9	26,258	2,954 — 6		
						Yds.													
igua —	—	552	966 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	177,225	8,861 5 —	3,377	422 2 6	32,168	1,675 8 3	3,034	341 6 6		
badoes —	—	2,109	3,690 15 —	882	44 2 —	—	—	1,554	35 12 3	550,582	27,529 2 —	2,249	281 2 6	239,468	12,472 5 9				
minica —	—	198½	347 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	169,563	8,478 3 —	250	31 5 —	114,065	5,940 17 7	—	—	1,340	33 10 —
nada —	—	120	210 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	598,097¼	29,904 17 3	23,739	2,967 7 6	161,155	8,393 9 9	—	—	3,800	95 — —
aica —	—	2,875	5,031 5 —	—	—	511	9 11 7	1,258	28 16 7	1,547,324	77,366 4 —	16,470	2,058 15 —	245,896	12,807 1 7				
ntferrat —	—	38	66 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,855	1,692 16 —	—	—	1,541	80 5 2				
vis —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,879	443 19 —	—	—	829	43 3 6				
Kitt's —	—	360	630 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	194,978½	9,748 18 6	14,765	1,845 12 6	45,538	2,371 15 4				
Vincent's —	—	45	78 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	140,393	7,019 13 —	761	95 2 6	27,356	1,424 15 10				
rtola —	—	40	70 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	86,407	4,320 7 —	3,467	433 7 6	17,674	920 10 5				
Total 1786	—	6,337½	11,090 12 6	882	44 2 —	511	9 11 7	2,812	64 8 10	3,507,304¾	175,365 4 9	65,078	8,134 15 —	885,690	46,129 13 2	3,034	341 6 6	5,140	128 10 —
igua —	—	286	500 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	206,736	10,336 16 —	6,785	848 2 6	32,722	1,704 5 4	290	32 12 6		
badoes —	—	3,223	5,640 5 —	1,742	87 2 —	—	—	—	—	570,088	28,504 8 —	8,776	1,097 — —	213,888	11,139 19 11	—	—	9,164	229 2 —
minica —	—	384	672 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	297,467	14,873 7 —	2,016	252 — —	235,595	12,270 11 5	—	—	1,933	48 6 6
nada —	—	108	189 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	691,037	34,551 17 —	42,992½	5,374 1 3	368,123	19,173 9 9				
aica —	—	1,565	2,745 10 —	—	—	—	—	72	1 13 —	2,167 059	108,352 19 6	46,056	5,757 — —	592,512½	30,859 14 5	—	—	17,060	426 10 —
ntferrat —	—	7	12 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,641	1,782 1 —	293	36 12 6	2,810	146 7 1				
vis —	—	30	52 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,987	1,549 7 —	—	—	6,566	341 19 6				
Kitt's —	—	6,790½	11,883 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	270,936½	13,546 16 6	8,557	1,069 12 6	91,232	4,751 12 7				
Vincent's —	—	66	115 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	173,484	8,674 4 —	—	—	46,494	4,021 10 9				
rtola —	—	291	509 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	213,146	10,657 6 —	14,815	1,851 17 6	45,650½	2,377 12 7				
Total 1787	—	12,750½	22,320 2 6	1,742	87 2 —	—	—	72	1 13 —	4,656,581½	232,829 2 —	130,290½	16,286 6 3	1,635,592½	86,787 3 4	290	32 12 6	28,157	703 18 6

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.——*Continued.*

	Diaper, not Bounty.		D° D° for Bounty.		British Sheeting 6*d.* to 18*d.* per Yard.		Sail Cloth.		Irish, Plain, 6*d.* 18*d.* per Yard.		D° Diaper, 6*d.* to 18*d.* per Yard.		Irish Sheeting 6*d.* to 18*d.* per Yard.		Litharge of Lead.		Oil, Train.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Yds.		Yds.		Yds		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		C. lb.		Tons. Hhds Gal.	
Antigua	—	—	502	25 2 —	923	46 3 —	49,993	2,577 9 10	70,030	3,501 10 —	—	—	4,331	216 11 —	—	—	— 1 37	7 10
Barbadoes	—	—	1,466	73 6 —	8,182	409 2 —	32,582	1,688 8 8	105,763	5,288 3 —	—	—	1,255	62 15 —	—	—	2 2 14	48 11
Dominica	—	—	—	—	948	46 8 —	15,999	799 19 —	38,225	1,911 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — 40	3 —
Grenada	—	—	210	10 10 —	—	—	19,663	983 3 —	38,479	1,923 19 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 — —	38 —
Jamaica	601	26 5 10	8,891	444 11 —	489	24 9 —	68,114	3,477 16 8	454,762	22,738 2 —	168	8 8 —	5,697	284 17 —	— — 24	— 1 11	88 — 8	1,672 11
Montſerrat	—	—	54	2 14 —	—	—	2,426	121 6 —	3,080	154 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 — —	19 —
Nevis	—	—	108	5 8 —	—	—	913	45 13 —	4,951	247 11 —	—	—	336	16 16 —	—	—	— — 21	1 11
S^t^ Kitt's	—	—	3,781	189 1 —	—	—	18,949	947 9 —	31,156	1,557 16 —	—	—	3,598	179 18 —	—	—	2 — —	38 —
S^t^ Vincent's	—	—	953	47 13 —	—	—	4,338	216 18 —	4,414	220 14 —	—	—	234	11 14 —	—	—	1 — —	19 —
Tortola	—	—	306	15 6 —	—	—	3,775	188 15 —	33,542	1,677 2 —	—	—	580	29 — —	—	—	— 1 21	6 6
Total 1783	601	26 5 10	16,271	813 11 —	10,542	526 2 —	216,752	11,046 18 2	784,402	39,220 2 —	168	8 8 —	16,031	801 11 —	— — 24	— 1 11	97 2 15	1,853 11
Antigua	—	—	414	20 14 —	—	—	42,190	2,133 2 8	34,156	1,707 16 —	—	—	2,155	107 15 —	—	—	4 3 —	90 5
Barbadoes	—	—	382	19 2 —	858	42 18 —	14,529	749 1 8	77,274	3,863 14 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — 54	4 1
Dominica	—	—	108	5 8 —	550	27 10 —	11,255	562 15 —	38,457	1,922 17 —	—	—	338	16 18 —	—	—	2 1 6	43 5
Grenada	—	—	745	37 5 —	—	—	16,071	821 6 9	36,363	1,818 3 —	—	—	226	11 6 —	—	—	6 — 27	116 —
Jamaica	—	—	3,453	172 13 —	944	47 4 —	62,844	3,195 19 8	234,412	11,720 12 —	151	7 11 —	3,697	184 17 —	—	—	57 1 14	1,086 4
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,380	69 — —	1,668	83 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — 40	5 —
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,052	102 12 —	1,054	52 14 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — 24	1 16
S^t^ Kitt's	—	—	552	27 12 —	—	—	14,516	731 5 —	19,301	965 1 —	—	—	170	8 10 —	—	—	2 — —	38 —
S^t^ Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,957	320 18 8	14,424	721 4 —	—	—	146	7 6 —	—	—	1 2 24	36 6
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,103	906 7 2	33,652	1,682 12 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 —	9 10
Total 1784	—	—	5,654	282 14 —	2,352	117 12 —	188,897	9,592 8 7	490,761	24,538 1 —	151	7 11 —	6,732	336 12 —	—	—	74 3 —	1,428 9
Antigua	—	—	668	33 8 —	1,341	67 1 —	9,511	475 11 —	20,451	1,022 11 —	—	—	1,341	67 1 —	—	—	4 — 14	77 1
Barbadoes	—	—	469	23 9 —	2,288	114 8 —	38,233	1,963 2 2	154,888	7,744 8 —								
Dominica	—	—	510	25 10 —	—	—	15,183	770 14 8	36,726	1,836 6 —	—	—	1,046	52 6 —	—	—	— 1 17	6 —
Grenada	—	—	456	22 16 —	1,628	81 8 —	20,101	1,045 15 3	39,030	1,951 10 —	—	—	572	28 12 —	—	—	15 3 24	301 1
Jamaica	62	2 14 3	801	40 1 —	637	31 17 —	70,202	3,643 5 6	202,028	10,101 8 —	108	5 8 —	1,087	54 7 —	—	—	41 3 54	796 10
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,395	69 15 —	350	17 10 —								
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	665	33 5 —								
S^t^ Kitt's	—	—	129	6 9 —	283	14 3 —	8,408	426 9 10	9,746	487 6 —	—	—	1,006	50 6 —				
S^t^ Vincent's	—	—	281	14 1 —	—	—	4,081	204 1 —	44,217	2,210 17 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1 45	122 2
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,178	358 18 —								
Total 1785	62	2 14 3	3,314	165 14 —	6,177	308 17 —	167,114	8,598 14 5	515,279	25,763 19 —	108	5 8 —	5,052	252 12 —	—	—	68 2 28	1,302 16
Antigua	—	—	372	18 12 —	—	—	37,302	1,865 2 —	20,695	1,034 15 —	—	—	119	5 19 —	—	—	1 1 36	26 9
Barbadoes	—	—	4,019	200 19 —	11,788	589 8 —	35,381	1,819 9 4	155,131	7,756 11 —	635	31 15 —	3,899	194 19 —	—	—	— — 20	1 10
Dominica	—	—	92	4 12 —	—	—	11,443	572 3 —	35,443	1,772 3 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 3 11	15 1
Grenada	—	—	222	11 2 —	1,518	75 18 —	19,129	999 11 —	55,977	2,798 17 —	—	—	879	43 19 —	—	—	16 — 37	306 15
Jamaica	—	—	767	38 7 —	742	37 2 —	70,109	3,558 5 8	256,511	12,825 11 —	250	12 10 —	1,569	78 9 —	—	—	31 2 49	601 7
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	856	42 16 —	4,266	213 6 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 — 50	98 15
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	6 8 —	749	37 9 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 3 55	75 7
S^t^ Kitt's	—	—	150	7 10 —	130	6 10 —	5,049	252 9 —	38,810	1,940 10 —	—	—	236	11 16 —	—	—	5 — —	95 —
S^t^ Vincent's	—	—	391	19 11 —	—	—	4,960	248 — —	45,122	2,256 2 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 — 48	117 12
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	666	33 6 —	9,331	466 11 —								
Total 1786	—	—	6,013	300 13 —	14,178	708 18 —	185,023	9,397 10 —	622,035	31,101 15 —	885	44 5 —	6,702	335 2 —	—	—	70 1 54	1,337 19
Antigua	—	—	712	35 12 —	—	—	19,034	951 14 —	53,646	2,682 11 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 3 44	112 11
Barbadoes	—	—	18,571	928 11 —	4,075	203 15 —	20,663	1,048 11 8	210,416	10,521 6 —	20	1 — —	1,214	60 14 —	—	—	9 2 —	180 10
Dominica	—	—	398	19 18 —	—	—	10,100	507 1 6	125,817	6,290 17 —	—	—	605	30 5 —				
Grenada	—	—	368	18 8 —	—	—	22,030	1,143 19 4	100,375	5,018 15 —	55	2 15 —	400	20 — —	—	—	3 3 8	70 17
Jamaica	500	50 — —	3,679	183 19 —	2,723	136 3 —	123,731	6,246 17 10	362,431	18,121 11 —	40	2 — —	1,882	94 2 —	—	—	63 3 3	1,239 7
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,198	59 18 9	6,200	310 — —	—	—	260	13 — —				
Nevis	—	—	127	6 7 —	—	—	2,346	117 6 —	7,869	393 9 —	—	—	160	8 — —	—	—	— 1 57	9 —
S^t^ Kitt's	—	—	252	12 12 —	1,715	85 15 —	14,680¾	762 18 2	62,354	3,117 14 —	—	—	142	7 2 —	—	—	4 — 50	79 15
S^t^ Vincent's	—	—	324	16 4 —	—	—	2,448	122 8 —	46,185	2,309 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 — 30	97 5
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,376	270 16 10	22,670	1,136 — —								
Total 1787	500	50 — —	24,431	1,221 11 —	8,513	425 13 —	221,606¾	11,231 12 1	997,963	49 901 8 —	115	5 15 —	4,663	233 3 —	—	—	92 3 3	1,789 7

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the British West Indies.*

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.——*Continued.*

	Pantiles.		Pewter.		Plate, Wrought, Silver.		Provisions, Bacon and Hams.		Beef and Pork.		Bread and Biscuit.		Beef Tripes.		Butter.		Cheese.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Nº.		C. lb.		lbs. ozs.		C. Flitches.		Barls.		C. lb.		Kegs.		Firkins.		C. lb.	
—	—	—	274 1 21	960 10 7	246 —	120 — —	387 3 7	792 17 —	398½	1,095 17 6	1,293 — —	950 1 —	300	525 — —	156	152 2 —	393 — 26	458 14 —
—	26,000	55 5 —	91 2 —	320 5 —	1,629 —	570 — —	637 — —	1,164 — —	525¾	1,445 16 3	908 2 —	645 12 6	470	822 10 —	20½	20 — —	799 2 20	951 18 4
—	—	—	60 1 —	210 17 6	36 12	16 — —	179 — —	286 8 —	993	2,730 15 —	237 — —	177 15 —	—	—	—	—	50 — —	60 — —
—	—	—	25 — —	87 10 —	170 —	60 — —	60 — —	96 — —	30	82 10 —	250 — —	125 — —	—	—	—	—	112 — —	134 8 —
—	29,000	61 12 6	1,091 1 7	3,819 11 10	2,714 8	850 — —	1,611 — 23	3,232 5 9	1,227¼	3,374 18 9	3,504 2 9	2,480 11 7	1,489	2,605 15 9	156	152 2 —	2,406 — 14	2,886 1 —
—	—	—	100 — —	350 — —	—	—	20 — —	63 — —	—	—	15 2 —	11 — —	—	—	5	4 17 6	36 — —	42 13 —
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—	40	110 — —	56 — —	44 4 —	—	—	—	—	20 — —	24 — —
—	—	—	25 — —	87 10 —	820 —	290 — —	57 — —	164 — —	27	74 5 —	495 — —	371 5 —	—	—	25	24 7 6	84 — —	98 6 —
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—	—	—	190 — —	142 10 —	30	52 10 —	—	—	30 — —	36 — —
—	10,000	21 5 —	60 — —	210 — —	—	—	159 1 14 & 160	630 1 9	—	—	2,423 1 4	1,368 7 8	140	245 — —	105	102 7 6	257 3 7	309 7 6
Total 1783 —	65,000	138 2 6	1.727 2 —	6,046 4 11	5,616 4	1,906 — —	3,111 1 16 & 160	6,428 12 6	3,241	8,914 2 6	9,372 3 13	6,316 6 9	2,429	4,250 15 9	467 ½	455 16 6	4,188 3 11	5,001 7 10
—	5,300	11 5 3	45 — —	157 10 —	136 —	48 — —	51 — 9 & 175	202 — —	1,036¼	2,849 13 9	19 3 —	14 12 6	426	745 10 —	40	39 — —	238 2 16	283 19 6
—	20,000	42 10 —	48 — —	168 — —	1,255 4	510 — —	27 2 — & 607½	572 12 6	62½	171 17 6	496 1 —	352 4 9	42	73 10 —	—	—	528 2 —	630 19 —
—	10,000	21 5 —	89 — —	311 10 —	—	—	22 — — & 314	320 10 —	300	825 — —	55 — —	41 10 —	146	255 10 —	150	146 5 —	165 — —	198 — —
—	2,000	4 5 —	30 — —	105 — —	287 9	100 9 —	— 111	88 16 —	1,170	3,217 10 —	190 — —	162 10 —	20	35 — —	50	48 15 —	364 1 12	435 9 9
—	148,235	309 16 1	1,177 3 7	4,122 6 10	1,741 —	695 — —	34 3 — & 2,125½	1,827 13 —	820¾	2,257 1 3	3,607 1 8	2,660 1 2	1,371	2,399 5 —	105	102 7 6	2,041 1 22	2,412 10 9
—	—	—	20 — —	70 — —	—	—	— —	—	35¼	96 18 9	108 — —	81 — —	—	—	—	—	10 — —	12 — —
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 — — & 16	44 6 —	77	211 15 —	72 — —	54 — —	62	108 10 —	—	—	21 2 —	25 16 —
—	—	—	25 — —	87 10 —	—	—	— 230	184 — —	2	5 10 —	532 — —	404 — —	173	302 15 —	4	3 18 —	157 — —	188 8 —
—	—	—	30 — —	105 — —	—	—	— 70	56 — —	—	—	18 — —	18 — —	80	140 — —	—	—	35 — —	42 — —
—	20,200	42 18 6	60 — —	210 — —	—	—	63 — — & 194	353 19 —	—	—	99 — —	74 5 —	30	52 10 —	—	—	119 — —	142 16 —
Total 1784 —	205,735	431 19 10	1,524 3 7	5,336 16 10	3,419 13	1,353 9 —	208 1 9 & 3,843	3,649 16 6	3,503¾	9,635 6 3	5,197 1 8	3,862 3 5	2,350	4,112 10 —	349	340 5 6	3,680 1 22	4,371 19 —
—	31,100	66 1 9	67 — —	234 10 —	139 —	70 — —	214 1 11	537 18 6	—	—	1,173 3 7	905 — —	60	105 — —	—	—	223 — 21	267 16 6
—	60,000	127 10 —	14 — —	49 — —	619 15	300 — —	200 — —	320 — —	241	662 15 —	1,429 1 14	1,063 1 4	125	218 15 —	90	87 15 —	371 — —	441 6 —
—	—	—	17 — —	59 10 —	223 —	100 — —	259 2 —	415 4 —	344	946 — —	1,185 — —	891 5 —	132	231 — —	—	—	87 — —	104 8 —
—	10,000	21 5 —	200 — —	700 — —	314 —	150 — —	82 2 8	134 12 —	278	764 10 —	388 1 9	265 18 4	10	17 10 —	20	19 10 —	162 1 12	183 19 9
—	51,000	108 7 6	1,030 1 —	3,606 1 10	5,549 5	2,770 — —	844 3 8	1,518 1 4	1,292¼	3,553 13 9	7,184 1 6	7,359 2 —	824	1,442 — —	120	117 — —	1,900 3 15	2,278 17 1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 — 20	10 — —	—	—	75 1 21	76 11 6	—	—	—	—	6 — —	7 4 —
—	—	—	6 — —	21 — —	—	—	26 — —	41 12 —	20	55 — —	130 — —	97 10 —	70	122 10 —	20	19 10 —	48 — —	57 12 —
—	—	—	60 — —	210 — —	350 —	105 — —	127 2 —	219 10 —	—	—	427 — —	307 10 —	226	395 — —	30	29 5 —	401 — —	480 4 6
—	—	—	125 — —	437 10 —	—	—	174 — —	118 8 —	—	—	424 — —	318 — —	64	112 — —	—	—	153 — —	183 12 —
—	—	—	24 — —	84 — —	—	—	— 282	225 12 —	76½	210 7 6	228 — —	152 — —	20	35 — —	—	—	55 3 —	66 18 —
Total 1785 —	152,100	323 4 3	1,543 1 —	5,401 11 10	7,195 4	3,495 — —	1,931 3 19 & 282	3 540 17 10	2,251¾	6,192 6 3	12,645 1 1	11,435 18 2	1,531	2,678 15 —	280	273 — —	3,408 — 20	4,071 17 10
—	5,000	10 12 6	26 1 22	92 11 3	96 —	40 — —	45 2 — & 372	439 — —	35	96 5 —	3,179 1 7	2,369 8 —	176	308 — —	—	—	313 — —	372 7 —
—	—	—	48 — —	168 — —	2,006 10	916 — —	40 — — & 410	454 — —	24	66 — —	929 3 —	673 6 3	30	52 10 —	40	39 — —	505 — —	606 — —
—	—	—	71 — —	248 10 —	429 —	222 — —	— 412	329 12 —	—	—	397 2 —	281 12 —	200	350 — —	—	—	192 — —	230 8 —
—	—	—	117 — —	409 10 —	584 —	270 — —	19 — — & 545	496 — —	26	71 10 —	5,092 — 18	3,716 10 —	289	505 15 —	26	25 7 —	185 1 15	221 17 —
—	94,000	199 15 —	333 1 20	1,167 — —	3,896 13	1,753 — —	73 — 10 & 2,315½	2,076 8 6	413½	1,137 2 6	7,262 2 5	5,387 18 6	732	1,281 — —	154	150 3 —	1,693 3 12	2,005 11 3
—	—	—	100 — —	350 — —	—	—	— —	—	17½	48 2 6	92 — —	69 — —	—	—	—	—	10 — —	12 — —
—	—	—	118 — —	413 — —	950 —	300 — —	14 2 — & 36	74 16 —	—	—	112 2 16	84 12 —	56	98 — —	—	—	51 — —	61 4 —
—	2,000	4 5 —	520 — —	1,820 — —	306 —	150 — —	6 2 — & 238	210 8 —	64	176 — —	737 — —	543 19 —	148	259 — —	920	897 — —	148 2 —	175 15 3
—	—	—	10 — —	35 10 —	—	—	10 — — & 220	206 — —	23½	64 12 6	344 2 9	308 8 7	97	169 15 —	2	1 19 —	51 — —	61 4 —
—	—	—	80 — —	280 — —	442 10	190 — —	98 2 — & 57	355 12 —	65	178 15 —	—	—	60	105 — —	—	—	115 — —	138 — —
Total 1786 —	101,000	214 12 6	1,423 3 14	4,984 1 3	8,711 1	3,841 — —	307 — 10 & 4,605½	4,641 16 6	668½	1,838 7 6	18,147 1 27	13,434 14 4	1,788	3,129 — —	1,142	1,113 9 —	3,264 2 27	3,884 6 6
—	10,000	21 5 —	124 — —	434 — —	554 —	204 — —	40 2 — & 363	414 15 —	—	—	1,450 — —	1,174 — —	30	52 10 —	—	—	279 2 —	335 8 —
—	51,000	108 7 6	20 1 22	71 11 3	3,121 14	1,090 — —	— 1,128	902 8 —	177	486 15 —	862 2 19	604 8 —	20	35 — —	25	24 7 6	588 — —	705 12 —
—	—	—	143 — —	500 10 —	—	—	— 465	372 — —	—	—	302 — —	226 10 —	132	231 — —	—	—	155 — 14	186 3 —
—	21,150	43 5 7	117 — 11	419 5 10	337 —	124 — —	26 — — & 466	483 16 —	40	110 — —	607 3 12	442 14 8	95	166 5 —	50	48 15 —	114 3 24	137 12 10
—	40,500	82 11 3	527 2 4	1,848 9 2	3,732 —	1,300 — —	57 2 14 & 1,498	1,378 — —	80	220 — —	4,625 — —	3,374 7 —	449	785 15 —	315	307 2 6	1,113 1 10	1,334 11 11
—	3,500	7 8 9	2 2 21	9 8 1	—	—	6 1 14	20 — —	—	—	44 — —	33 — —	—	—	—	—	10 — —	12 — —
—	—	—	4 — —	14 — —	85 15	50 — —	9 2 — & 98	108 8 —	—	—	220 — —	166 — —	172	301 — —	—	—	42 2 —	51 — —
—	—	—	40 1 —	140 17 6	288 —	103 5 —	70 1 18 & 242	236 18 —	—	—	999 — —	739 19 —	186	325 10 —	2	1 19 —	107 1 20	127 16 —
—	16,000	34 — —	200 — —	700 — —	231 11	80 — —	— 124	99 4 —	—	—	280 — —	210 — —	65	113 15 —	—	—	32 — —	38 8 —
—	—	—	128 1 —	448 17 —	382 —	130 — —	3 1 7 & 96	96 16 —	—	—	100 — —	69 — —	42	73 10 —	—	—	192 2 —	231 — —
Total 1787 —	142,150	296 18 1	1,307 1 2	4,586 18 10	8,732 8	3,081 5 —	213 2 25 & 4,480	4,112 5 —	297	816 15 —	9,490 2 3	7,039 18 8	1,191	2,084 5 —	392	382 4 —	2,635 1 12	3,159 11 9

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.——*Continued.*

	Potatoes.		Saddles, Great.		Salt, White.		Salt, Rock.		Silk in Pieces.		D°, Sewing.		D°, Gauze.		D°, Soufflee Gauze.		Soap, Hard.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
	Buſh.		N°.		Buſh^s.		Buſh^s.		lbs. oz.		lbs. oz.				lb. oz.		C. lbs.
Antigua	2,346	270 12 —	63	110 5 —	—	—	—	—	881 15	1,424 8 4	176 8	304 13 6	—	—	32 9	24 8 5	401 3 6
Barbadoes	890	105 6 8	95	71 5 —	1,808	51 1 4	—	—	900 1	1,556 12 9	96 2	152 18 1	—	—	—	—	476 — 12
Dominica	760	70 — —	—	—	144	3 — —	—	—	130 4	227 18 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	170 1 21
Grenada	246	16 8 —	40	50 — —	251	5 4 7	—	—	54 —	94 10 —	5 8	9 12 6	—	—	—	—	261 1 7
Jamaica	3,481	316 8 —	215	376 5 —	23,068	1,257 5 3	60	3 13 6	4,418 7	7,571 13 4	1,287 15	2,248 17 2	—	—	19 —	14 5 —	2,515 2 8
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 8	23 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 — —
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64 —	112 — —	12 8	21 17 6					
S^t Kitt's	2,100	140 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	575 8	1,007 2 6	175 —	306 5 —	—	—	—	—	35 3 8
S^t Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44 —	77 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 — —
Tortola	390	30 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	290 5	503 7 9	32 5	45 7 9	—	—	16 3	12 2 9	58 3 13
Total 1783	10,213	948 14 8	413	607 15 —	25,271	1,316 11 2	60	3 13 6	7,372 —	12,598 5 11	1,785 14	3,089 11 6	—	—	67 12	50 16 2	3,928 3 19
													lbs. oz.				
Antigua	990	93 — 10	—	—	3,535	39 10 8	—	—	507 1	876 6 6	70 12	123 16 3	1 9	1 3 6	—	—	145 1 13
Barbadoes	1,050	118 — —	45	78 15 —	916	23 — 4	—	—	804 10	1,396 10 7	201 14	349 19 4	4 12	3 11 3	—	—	411 3 19
Dominica	880	99 — —	98	171 10 —	285	5 6 3	—	—	204 4	357 8 9	21 4	37 3 9	—	—	—	—	31 1 7
Grenada	360	38 — —	—	—	4,390	91 10 —	—	—	153 14	267 9 4	55 8	93 2 6	—	—	—	—	140 3 1
Jamaica	5,262	717 4 —	—	—	27,753	733 12 —	300	2 12 6	2,297 5	3,905 7 9	825 4	1,409 6 3	51 4	38 8 9	—	—	2,903 1 18
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 — —
Nevis	60	9 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 —	40 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 — 20
S^t Kitt's	884	112 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	264 8	462 17 6	196 —	343 — —	—	—	—	—	38 3 14
S^t Vincent's	40	6 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 —	89 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	61 1 18
Tortola	660	99 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	71 11	124 2 2	2 —	2 2 —	—	—	—	—	14 2 24
Total 1784	10,186	1,291 4 10	143	250 5 —	36,879	892 19 3	300	2 12 6	4,377 5	7,519 12 7	1,372 10	2,358 10 1	57 9	43 3 6	—	—	3,804 3 22
Antigua	570	33 16 8	77	134 15 —	6,880	143 6 —	—	—	786 12	1,376 16 3	41 12	73 1 3	15 —	26 5 —	—	—	196 2 4
Barbadoes	1,120	84 4 —	5	8 15 —	182	4 18 7	—	—	819 4	1,433 13 9	291 8	510 2 6	116 —	203 — —	134 3	216 12 10	793 2 18
Dominica	1,454	100 17 —	—	—	93	1 18 9	—	—	76 8	133 17 6	14 —	24 10 —	—	—	—	—	107 1 7
Grenada	120	11 — —	—	—	239	8 — —	—	—	54 5	85 17 10	— 8	— 10 6	—	—	—	—	224 1 8
Jamaica	3,198	240 — —	169	280 5 —	26.438	713 — —	9,918	86 15 6	1,650 4	2,856 11 2	449 12	780 4 3	94 —	164 10 —	—	—	872 — 5
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 — —
Nevis	60	1 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 — —
S^t Kitt's	3,102	231 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	481 12	836 13 9	37 12	66 1 3	32 —	56 — —	33 —	56 15 8	157 2 21
S^t Vincent's	50	4 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	92 12	162 6 3	87 —	152 5 —	5 12	10 1 3	—	—	78 — 4
Tortola	1,100	96 — —	—	—	—	—	1,760	15 8 —	64 10	111 10 7	—	—	—	—	10 13	8 2 2	7 2 12
Total 1785	10,774	802 17 8	251	423 15 —	33,832	871 3 4	11,678	102 3 6	4,026 3	6,997 7 1	922 4	1 606 14 9	262 12	459 16 3	178 —	281 10 8	2,478 — 23
Antigua	1,090	57 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	476 10	832 9 4	51 8	110 2 6	50 —	87 10 —	—	—	354 1 10
Barbadoes	832	69 14 —	—	—	2,996	87 15 —	—	—	1,525 10	2,669 16 10	608 2	1,064 4 4	28 —	49 — —	—	—	1,415 1 5
Dominica	380	30 — —	—	—	16	— 10 —	—	—	273 3	478 1 6	67 13	118 13 5	—	—	—	—	84 3 22
Grenada	384	24 5 —	19	24 5 —	576	14 3 4	—	—	61 4	102 18 9	35 12	62 11 3	—	—	—	—	499 2 17
Jamaica	4,481	315 15 —	2	3 10 —	38,909	1,074 15 9	2,518	22 2 —	1,679 1	2,874 17 —	579 14	1,014 15 7	19 14	34 15 7	1 14	1 8 1	2,286 — 23
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 — —
Nevis	260	20 13 4	—	—	457	13 18 9	—	—	30 —	52 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 3 12
S^t Kitt's	942	78 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	473 —	815 8 1	45 14	80 5 7	6 2	10 14 4	4 12	3 12 —	220 — 9
S^t Vincent's	290	21 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 15	41 17 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	191 2 5
Tortola	200	15 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 15	81 4 8	5 —	8 15 —	—	—	3 —	2 5 —	5 1 16
Total 1786	8,859	633 7 4	21	27 15 —	42,954	1,191 2 10	2,518	22 2 —	4,594 10	7,949 3 11	1,393 15	2,459 7 8	104 —	181 19 11	9 10	7 5 1	5,095 1 7
Antigua	1,203½	87 11 10	26	45 10 —	—	—	—	—	92 8	164 19 8	28 —	36 8 —	—	—	—	—	440 3 18
Barbadoes	2,680	201 — —	—	—	409	10 11 9	—	—	1,335 8	2,328 5 3	319 13	559 13 5	124 12	218 6 3	—	—	1,078 2 26
Dominica	400	35 — —	—	—	388	28 — —	—	—	136 13	239 8 5	47 2	82 9 4	—	—	—	—	149 — 22
Grenada	317	26 — —	—	—	1,433	48 10 —	—	—	245 7	405 8 4	7 14	13 15 7	—	—	—	—	588 — 8
Jamaica	2,892	209 2 8	71	114 15 —	31,668½	1,054 13 4	2,184	50 — —	2,015 8	3,483 5 1	1,042 4	1,823 18 8	11 8	17 12 6	—	—	3,237 3 3
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 3 8
Nevis	68	5 2 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 9	21 19 8	1 —	1 15 —	—	—	—	—	41 3 4
S^t Kitt's	40	3 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	386 13	661 18 4	34 2	59 14 4	16 14	29 10 7	—	—	148 2 15
S^t Vincent's	20	1 15 —	—	—	9	6 — —	—	—	27 10	48 6 10	16 11	29 4 —	—	—	—	—	206 2 14
Tortola	395	27 — —	—	—	60	1 5 —	—	—	344 10	572 5 3	23 8	41 2 5	—	—	—	—	5 3 23
Total 1787	8,015½	596 1 6	97	160 5 —	33,967½	1,149 — 1	2,184	50 — —	4,597 6	7,925 16 10	1,520 6	2,648 — 9	153 2	265 9 4	—	—	5,930 2 1

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the Britiſh Weſt Indies.*

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.—*Continued.*

	Spirits, Britiſh.		Starch.		Stationary.		Stained Paper.		Steel.		Stockings, Thread.		Stones, Slate.		Sugar fully refined.		Thread.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gals.		C. lb.				Sqr Yds.		C. lb.		Doz.				C. lbs.		lb.	
igua	226	60 — —	102 3 7	102 16 3	—	986 17 —	770	20 — —	—	—	293 —	637 14 —	—	—	933 2 24	2,729 1 3		
badoes	—	—	19 1 —	19 5 —	—	682 — —	—	—	—	—	196 —	105 — —	—	—	567 3 22	1,643 7 3	114	28 10 —
minica	—	—	—	—	—	10 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	214 2 21	590 7 9		
nada	—	—	—	—	—	42 — —	1,829	53 — —	—	—	66 —	70 — —	—	—	113 2 25	312 4 8	Doz.	
aica	65	9 — —	784 - 27	784 4 9	—	3,397 12 —	24,920	618 — —	7 — —	9 19 6	1,669 6	907 10 —	—	—	1,678 3 18	4,679 8 1	108 3	147 12 —
ntſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	20 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 3 14	82 3 1		
is	—	—	3 - 21	3 3 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 1 4	28 5 8		
Kitt's	—	—	79 1 —	79 5 —	—	336 — —	4,487	95 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	326 2 21	911 8 9		
Vincent's	—	—	7 - 14	7 2 6	—	150 — —	—	—	40 — —	57 — —	—	—	—	—	49 1 18	135 17 7		
ola	110	8 5 —	35 1 22	35 8 11	—	155 10 —	—	—	—	—	106 —	238 10 —	—	—	182 2 13	552 9 6		
Total 1783	401	77 5 —	1,031 1 7	1,031 6 2	—	5,779 19 —	32,206	786 — —	47 — —	66 19 6	2,330 6	1,958 14 —	—	—	4,107 3 12	11,664 13 7	222 3	176 2 —
ua	—	—	78 - 14	78 2 6	—	545 — —	—	—	—	—	64 —	43 4 —	No. 10,600	2 3 —	692 1 16	1,957 15 1	291	46 15 —
does	—	—	38 2 —	38 10 —	—	750 — —	490	12 — —	—	—	137 —	193 5 —	—	—	330 2 20	966 16 11	282	70 10 —
ica	—	—	4 3 —	4 15 —	—	100 — —	—	—	—	—	37 —	64 15 —	—	—	247 1 23	680 10 —		
da	—	—	20 - 8	20 1 4	—	960 — —	7,456	200 — —	82 — —	116 17 —	—	—	119,300	71 15 5	209 2 22	627 14 8		
ca	1,197	200 — —	4,123 - —	4,123 — —	—	3,145 10 —	16,155	525 — —	—	—	347 —	609 3 —	62,000	9 — 10	1,357 2 5	3,851 18 —	1,135	510 15 —
errat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 1 —	116 3 9		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46 2 14	128 4 4		
's	—	—	43 3 —	43 15 —	—	200 — —	—	—	—	—	112 —	201 12 —	—	—	314 - 14	908 17 5	93	23 5 —
cent's	—	—	—	—	—	15 — —	1,477	30 — —	—	—	40 —	70 — —	—	—	52 2 9	165 18 4		
	—	—	1 - —	1 — —	—	17 10 —	—	—	—	—	399 —	354 8 —	—	—	192 - 14	628 6 10		
Total 1784	1,197	200 — —	4,309 - 22	4,309 3 10	—	5,733 — —	25,578	767 — —	82 — —	116 17 —	1,136 —	1,536 7 —	191,900	82 19 3	3,485 1 25	10,032 5 4	1,801	651 5 —
a	—	—	26 - 16	26 2 10	—	193 — —	—	—	20 — —	28 10 —	54 —	95 — —	—	—	350 - 17	976 2 1		
es	—	—	53 - —	53 — —	—	466 — —	805	20 — —	—	—	615 —	1,016 — —	—	—	466 3 13	1,381 2 2	693	265 17 —
ca	—	—	—	—	—	77 — —	2,784	70 — —	—	—	65 —	117 — —	—	—	240 2 9	726 8 2		
a	—	—	21 3 3	21 15 6	—	318 15 —	805	20 — —	—	—	164 3	333 1 3	44,000	6 8 4	277 2 5	908 10 4		
	200	20 — —	470 3 25	470 19 5	—	3,967 — —	7,146	172 — —	7 — —	9 19 6	502 —	929 8 —	157,000	117 15 —	1,347 1 —	3,795 6 7	214	53 10 —
rat	—	—	— 3 14	— 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 - —	52 5 —		
	—	—	350 - —	350 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 - 11	102 — 5		
s	—	—	50 - 10	50 1 9	—	113 15 —	—	—	—	—	110 —	194 — —	—	—	422 - 12	1 259 1 10	648	70 — —
ent's	—	—	8 1 16	8 7 10	—	40 — —	—	—	—	—	12 —	19 16 —	—	—	135 - —	371 8 5		
	100	10 — —	—	—	—	50 — —	—	—	—	—	92 —	162 12 —	—	—	99 1 18	287 2 3		
Total 1785	300	30 — —	981 1 —	981 4 10	—	5,225 10 —	11,540	282 — —	27 — —	38 9 6	1,614 3	2,866 17 3	201,000	124 3 4	3,395 - 1	9,589 7 3	1,555	389 7 —
a	—	—	50 2 22	50 13 10	—	529 — —	—	—	—	—	253 —	135 — —	—	—	511 2 2	1,416 5 6	224	100 16 —
oes	—	—	58 - 21	58 3 9	—	388 15 —	—	—	—	—	428 6	841 — —	—	—	230 2 1	726 14 8	622	155 10 —
ica	—	—	7 1 18	7 8 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 —	1 5 —	—	—	63 1 6	173 16 6		
da	—	—	20 1 20	20 8 6	—	38 15 —	8,588	214 14 —	—	—	95 —	113 16 —	30,000	4 7 6	296 - 25	924 13 4		
ca	8,400	897 — —	438 2 —	438 10 —	—	2,238 10 —	5,012	145 — —	3 — —	4 5 6	697 —	1,230 4 10	101,000	75 15 —	1,388 - 12	3,925 9 1	1,975	888 15 —
ſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 —	50 — —	—	—	9 2 —	26 2 6		
s	50	10 — —	—	—	—	10 — —	—	—	—	—	17 —	30 — —	—	—	23 - 13	63 11 4		
tt's	30	6 — —	33 - 22	33 3 8	—	54 5 —	—	—	—	—	253 —	529 5 —	—	—	272 3 17	877 15 3	100	25 — —
incent's	—	—	7 1 4	14 12 4	—	10 — —	—	—	—	—	40 —	72 — —	—	—	224 2 13	667 — 6		
ola	—	—	6 - 14	6 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 —	187 1 —	—	—	104 - 3	320 6 6		
Total 1786	8,480	913 — —	621 3 9	629 2 9	—	3,269 5 —	13,600	359 14 —	3 — —	4 5 6	1,918 6	3,189 11 10	131,000	80 2 6	3,123 3 8	9,121 15 2	2,921	1,170 1 —
gua	252	26 — —	85 2 16	85 12 10	—	263 19 —	—	—	—	—	82 2	217 16 —	—	—	661 2 18	1,860 17 8		
adoes	440	44 — —	29 - 12	29 2 1	—	200 — —	—	—	—	—	502 6	1,103 15 —	—	—	905 3 23	2,881 16 3	374	168 6 —
inica	—	—	37 - 12	37 2 1	—	—	779	19 19 6	—	—	30 —	63 — —	16,000	12 — —	92 3 17	275 — 9		
nada	—	—	14 1 16	14 7 10	—	190 — —	1,443	36 — —	100 — —	142 10 —	232 6	485 4 —	122,300	17 16 8	509 1 2	1,643 18 —	357	160 13 —
ica	2,585	230 — —	621 1 4	665 — 5	—	1,803 15 —	6,735	167 6 —	1 — —	1 8 6	1,699 —	3,002 4 —	80,000	41 17 6	1,191 3 20	3,428 7 9	333	149 17 —
ſerrat	—	—	229 2 —	229 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 2 15	106 14 10		
s	—	—	7 - 16	7 2 10	—	13 — —	—	—	—	—	77 —	160 — —	—	—	60 - 10	165 4 9		
itt's	—	—	67 3 19	67 8 4	—	45 — —	—	—	—	—	99 9	203 — —	—	—	528 3 —	1,558 11 5		
incent's	—	—	21 2 24	21 14 3	—	—	200	5 — —	—	—	21 —	44 — —	—	—	81 2 24	224 14 1		
ola	—	—	33 2 20	33 13 6	—	28 — —	—	—	—	—	236 —	464 — —	—	—	130 - 8	393 1 9	167	41 15 —
Total 1787	3,277	300 — —	1,147 1 27	1,190 14 2	—	2,543 14 —	9,157	228 5 6	101 — —	143 18 6	2,979 11	5,742 19 —	218,300	71 14 2	4,204 3 25	12,538 7 3	1,231	520 11 —

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the Britiſh West Indies.*

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.——*Continued.*

	Thread, Gauze.		Tin.		Tin Plates.		Tobacco Pipes.		Toys.		Vinegar.		Watches, Gold.		Metal.		Silver.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			C. lbs				Groſs.				T. Hhds Gals		N°	£.	N°			
Antigua	—	—	15 — —	54 15 —	—	—	1,300	65 — —	—	55 — —	2 — 39	17 4 8	—	—	4	8 — —		
Barbadoes	—	—	3 — —	10 19 —	—	—	1,170	58 10 —	—	1,000 — —	3 — 36	25 2 10						
Dominica	—	—	15 — —	54 15 —	—	—	100	5 — —										
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	3 — —										
Jamaica	—	—	58 — —	211 14 —	—	5 — —	8,358	417 18 —	—	500 — —	47 2 4	608 3 —	4	60 — —				
Montſerrat																		
Nevis																		
St Kitt's	—	—	4 — —	14 12 —	—	—	2	— 2 9	—	20 — —								
St Vincent's																		
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 3 9	6 5 8						
Total 1783	—	—	95 — —	346 15 —	—	5 — —	10,990	549 10 9	—	1,575 — —	53 2 25	656 16 2	4	60 — —	4	8 — —		
Antigua	—	—	5 — —	18 5 —	—	—	1,130	56 10 —	—	—	2 1 9	18 5 8						
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	475	23 15 —	—	135 — —	3 1 3	26 2 —						
Dominica	—	—	15 — —	54 15 —	—	—	440	22 — —	—	—	1 — 48	22 12 4						
Grenada	—	—	2 — —	7 6 —	—	—	60	3 — —	—	—	1 1 57	11 16 1	—	—	—	—	N° 6	22 10
Jamaica	—	—	43 — —	156 19 —	—	270 — —	11,048	552 8 —	—	5 — —	63 1 32	507 — 3	—	—	10	20 — —	20	75 —
Montſerrat																		
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 36	3 2 10						
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	5 — —	—	—	1 1 36	11 2 10						
St Vincent's																		
Tortola	—	—	12 — —	43 16 —	—	—	190	9 10 —										
Total 1784	—	—	77 — —	281 1 —	—	270 — —	13,443	672 3 —	—	140 — —	73 1 32	600 2 —	—	—	10	20 — —	26	97 10
Antigua	—	—	17 2 7	64 2 —	—	—	54	2 14 —	—	—	— 1 36	3 2 10						
Barbadoes	—	—	2 — —	7 6 —	—	—	546	27 6 —	—	100 — —	2 — 60	17 18 —						
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	4 10 —	—	—	— 3 28	7 17 9						
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 — 50	9 11 8						
Jamaica	—	—	59 2 —	217 3 6	—	50 — —	3,998	199 18 —	—	30 — —	30 2 4	244 2 6	2	30 — —	—	—	25	93 15
Montſerrat																		
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	3 18 —	—	—	— 3 11	6 6 11						
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	75 — —	258	12 18 —	—	—	1 2 57	13 16 1						
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	4 16 —	—	—	— — 42	1 6 8						
Tortola	—	—	16 — —	58 8 —	—	—	20	1 — —										
Total 1785	—	—	95 — 7	346 19 6	—	125 — —	5,140	257 — —	—	130 — —	37 3 36	304 2 5	2	30 — —	—	—	25	93 15
	lbs																	
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	20 — —	—	—	1 1 4	10 2 6						
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	11 — —	1,028	51 8 —	—	400 — —	4 3 17	38 10 9	2	30 — —	—	—	39	146 5
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	16 — —	150	7 10 —	—	—	— 1 —	2 — —						
Grenada	—	—	5 — —	18 5 —	—	4 — —	180	9 — —	—	—	2 — 50	17 11 8						
Jamaica	229	32 — —	112 — —	408 15 11	—	35 — —	2,700	141 — —	—	322 — —	20 — 50	161 11 8	23	345 — —	9	18 — —	30	112 10
Montſerrat																		
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	2 — —	50	2 10 —	—	—	1 — 21	8 13 4						
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	270	13 10 —	—	150 — —	1 2 52	13 13 —						
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	70 — —	12	— 12 —	—	—	— 1 27	2 17 —						
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	10 — —	40	2 — —										
Total 1786	229	32 — —	117 — —	427 — 11	—	148 — —	4,830	247 10 —	—	872 — —	31 3 32	254 19 11	25	375 — —	9	18 — —	69	258 15
Antigua	—	—	6 1 20	23 9 3	—	—	80	4 — —	—	—	— 1 —	2 — —						
Barbadoes	—	—	12 — —	43 16 —	—	30 — —	1,870	93 10 —	—	10 — —	13 — 51	105 12 4						
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	1 — —	—	—	— — 50	1 11 8						
Grenada	—	—	10 — —	36 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	10 — —	5 — 40	41 5 4						
Jamaica	—	—	54 2 2	198 19 9	—	3 — —	2,784	142 4 —	—	83 — —	15 3 52	128 17 11	17	255 — —	10	20 — —	41	153 15
Montſerrat																		
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	5 — —	129	6 9 —	—	—	— 1 27	2 17 1						
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	12 — —	150	7 10 —	—	—	— 1 —	2 — —						
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	3 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10 — —	19	71
Tortola	—	—	23 2 22	86 9 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 37	11 3 6						
Total 1787	—	—	106 2 16	389 4 10	—	50 — —	5,093	257 13 —	—	103 — —	36 3 5	295 7 —	17	255 — —	15	30 — —	60	225 —

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.——*Continued.*

		Woollen Goods, Bays, Double.		Minikin.		Single.		Caps, Plain, Monmouth.		D°, Woollen.		D°, Worſted.		Cottons, Kendal.		Cottons, Welſh, Plain.		Cloths, Long.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Ps		Ps		Ps		Doz.		Doz.				Goads.		Goads.		Ps	
igua	—	70	262 6 —	—	—	60	118 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,430	556 7 4	—	—	30	232 10 —
adoes	—	—	—	30	232 10 —	—	—	20	25 — —	—	—	—	—	7,100	418 18 —	—	—	125	968 15 —
inica	—	—	—	50	387 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250	14 15 —	50	2 15 —	31	240 5 —
nada	—	12	45 — —	—	—	—	—	18	22 — —	—	—	—	—	2,060	121 10 9				
aica	—	1,825	6,843 15 —	—	—	760	1,501 — —	50	62 10 —	60	15 — —	—	—	33,540	1,978 16 11	1,150	63 5 —	631	4,890 5 —
tſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,950	646 1 —				
is	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,960	764 12 9				
itt's	—	50	187 10 —	—	—	30	59 5 —	6	7 10 —	—	—	—	—	18,500	1,091 10 —	—	—	20	155 — —
incent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	5 18 —				
tola	—	100	375 — —	—	—	110	217 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500	88 10 —	—	—	20	155 — —
Total 1783	—	2,057	7,713 11 —	80	620 — —	960	1,896 — —	94	117 — —	60	15 — —	—	—	96,390	5,686 19 9	1,200	66 — —	857	6,641 15 —
igua	—	124	465 — —	38	294 10 —	120	237 — —	—	—	6	1 10 —	Doz. 25	6 5 —	10,660	628 18 9	—	—	16	124 — —
badoes	—	24	90 — —	50	387 10 —	6	11 17 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	930	54 17 4	500	27 10 —		
inica	—	90	337 10 —	—	—	50	98 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	17 14 —				
nada	—	5	18 15 —	20	155 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	550	32 9 —	50	2 15 —	75	581 5 —
aica	—	1,224	4,590 — —	27	209 5 —	1,178	2,326 11 —	118	147 10 —	—	—	—	—	36,050	1,536 19 —	500	27 10 —	518	4,014 10 —
tſerrat	—	300	1,125 — —	—	—	300	592 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,350	79 13 —				
is	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,630	96 3 4				
Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	20	39 10 —	200	250 — —	—	—	—	—	47,500	2,802 10 —	—	—	10	77 10 —
Vincent's	—	100	375 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200	70 16 —				
tola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	1 9 6	—	—	100	775 — —
Total 1784	—	1,867	7,001 5 —	135	1,046 5 —	1,674	3,306 3 —	318	397 10 —	6	1 10 —	25	6 5 —	100,195	5,321 9 11	1,050	57 15 —	719	5,572 5 —
igua	—	90	337 10 —	—	—	100	197 10 —	—	—	—	—	25	6 5 —	16,070	948 2 7				
adoes	—	220	825 — —	20	155 — —	—	—	73	91 5 —	—	—	20	5 — —	8,050	474 19 —	100	5 10 —	20	155 — —
inica	—	—	—	20	155 — —	2	3 19 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	59 — —	—	—	30	232 10 —
ada	—	10	37 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,420	201 15 7	—	—	25	193 15 —
ica	—	1,695	6,356 5 —	—	—	1,247	4,676 5 —	406	507 10 —	—	—	80	20 — —	47,630	2,810 3 4	1,300	71 10 —	507	3,929 5 —
ſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,050	61 19 —				
is	—																		
itt's	—	—	—	—	—	23	45 8 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,100	1,126 18 —	—	—	9	69 15 —
incent's	—	100	375 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	700	38 10 —	135	1,046 5 —
ola	—	60	225 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600	35 8 —	—	—	97	751 15 —
Total 1785	—	2,175	8,156 5 —	40	310 — —	1,372	4,923 2 6	479	598 15 —	—	—	125	31 5 —	105,920	5,718 5 6	2,100	115 10 —	823	6,378 5 —
gua	—	—	—	24	186 — —	50	98 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,450	439 11 —				
does	—	—	—	20	155 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	33 — —	23,737	1,400 9 7	—	—	20	155 — —
inica	—	100	375 — —	20	155 — —	100	197 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,987	117 4 7	—	—	66	511 10 —
nda	—	20	75 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,810	755 15 9				
ca	—	3,639	13,646 5 —	—	—	983	1,941 8 6	352	440 — —	—	—	22	5 10 —	59,464	3,508 7 6	2,820	155 2 —	406½	3,150 7 6
ſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,500	383 10 —				
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,300	135 14 —	1,060	59 — —		
itt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,592	2,040 18 6				
ncent's	—	200	750 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	240 5 —
a	—																		
Total 1786	—	3,959	14,846 5 —	64	496 — —	1,133	2,237 18 6	352	440 — —	—	—	134	38 10 —	148,840	8,781 10 11	3,880	214 2 —	523½	4,057 2 6
a	—	140	525 — —	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	68,374	4,034 1 3				
oes	—	—	—	—	—	110	217 5 —	20	25 — —	—	—	230	57 10 —	48,205	2,844 1 10	—	—	339	2,627 5 —
ica	—	10	37 10 —	—	—	60	118 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	10 12 4	—	—	14	108 10 —
a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,420	83 15 7	500	27 10 —	115	891 5 —
a	—	5,950	22,312 10 —	—	—	653	1,289 13 6	300	375 — —	—	—	12	3 — —	322,940	19,053 9 2	3,092	170 1 2	136	1,054 — —
rrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	800	47 4 —				
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	6 15 —	1,650	97 7 —				
s	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,600	2,336 8 —				
ent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	590 — —				
	—	100	375 — —	—	—	100	197 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,100	64 18 —	—	—	124½	964 17 6
Total 1787	—	6,200	23,250 — —	—	—	923	1,822 18 6	320	400 — —	—	—	279	67 5 —	494,269	29,161 17 2	3,592	197 11 2	728½	5,645 17 6

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.—*Continued.*

	Stockings, Worsted.		Stuffs.		Dº, Cottons, Plain.		Dº, Silk and Inkle.		Silk and Inkle Gauze.		Silk and Grogram.		Silk and Worsted.		Woollens, at Value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Doz.		lbs.				lbs. oz.						lbs. oz.			
Antigua	155	263 10 —	15,782	1,972 15 —	—	—	29 4	12 17 3	—	—	—	—	240 —	33 — —	—	266 — —
Barbadoes	55	93 10 —	15,820	1,977 10 —	—	—	48 1	23 10 4	—	—	—	—	372 8	60 18 7	—	50 12 6
Dominica	—	—	150	18 15 —	—	—	124 —	17 1 —								
Grenada	30	51 — —	—	—	—	—	37 8	5 3 1	—	—	—	—	6 —	— 16 6		
Jamaica	836	1,421 4 —	207,553	25,944 2 6	—	—	294 6	60 6 1	—	—	—	—	222 —	30 10 6	—	829 4 9
Montserrat																
Nevis	—	—	210	26 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 —	4 2 6		
St Kitt's	—	—	6,110	763 15 —	—	—	22 8	3 1 10	—	—	—	—	72 12	10 — —	—	30 7 6
St Vincent's	100	170 — —	1,000	125 — —							lb. oz.					
Tortola	14	23 16 —	1,550	193 15 —	—	—	4 4	— 11 8	—	—	9 8	1 6 1	22 —	3 — 6	—	32 1 3
Total 1783	1,190	2,023 — —	248,175	31,021 17 6	—	—	559 15	122 11 3	—	—	9 8	1 6 1	965 4	142 8 7	—	1,208 6 —
Antigua	20	34 — —	8,540	1,067 10 —	—	—	6 —	— 16 6	—	—	—	—	93 —	12 15 9	—	17 15 6
Barbadoes	320	544 — —	15,462	2,932 15 —	—	—	30 —	4 2 6	—	—	—	—	442 —	60 15 6		
Dominica	—	—	4,700	587 10 —	—	—	76 12	10 11 —	—	—	—	—	57 —	7 16 9		
Grenada	100	170 — —	536	67 14 —	—	—	169 —	23 4 9	—	—	—	—	15 —	2 1 3	—	180 10 1
Jamaica	226	384 4 —	215,640	26,955 — —	—	—	152 —	34 10 10	—	—	76 12	10 11 —	116 —	15 19 —	—	1,113 14 3
Montserrat	20	34 — —	80	10 — —												
Nevis	—	—	1,350	168 15 —												
St Kitt's	51	86 14 —	6,050	756 5 —	—	—	25 —	3 8 9	—	—	—	—	39 —	5 7 3	—	116 8 9
St Vincent's	—	—	200	25 — —	—	—	1 8	— 4 1	—	—	—	—	72 8	9 19 4		
Tortola	9	15 6 —	200	25 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 11 3
Total 1784	746	1,268 4 —	252,758	32,595 9 —	—	—	460 4	76 18 5	—	—	76 12	10 11 —	834 8	114 14 10	—	1,428 19 10
									lb. oz.							
Antigua	30	51 — —	6,840	855 — —	—	—	7 —	4 6 7	—	—	—	—	31 8	8 6 7		
Barbadoes	173	294 2 —	18,510	2,313 15 —	—	—	62 8	8 11 10	13 4	1 16 5	—	—	678 —	93 10 —	—	59 1 3
Dominica	50	85 — —	700	87 10 —	—	—	320 —	44 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 5 —
Grenada	20	34 — —	2,920	365 — —	—	—	97 —	13 6 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	414 11 3
Jamaica	540	918 — —	100,830	12,603 15 —	—	—	57 5	8 9 8	—	—	6 4	— 17 2	92 8	12 14 4	—	454 18 7
Montserrat																
Nevis	—	—	830	103 15 —												
St Kitt's	190	323 — —	7,814	976 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 8	2 16 4	—	262 13 9
St Vincent's	—	—	2,000	250 — —	—	—	3 8	— 9 7	—	—	—	—	8 —	1 2 —		
Tortola	—	—	100	12 10 —	—	—	1 9	— 18 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 7 6
Total 1785	1,003	1,705 2 —	140,544	17,568 — —	—	—	548 14	80 3 2	13 4	1 16 5	6 4	— 17 2	830 8	118 9 3	—	1,205 17 4
Antigua	100	170 — —	3,400	425 — —	—	—	34 6	12 2 6	—	—	—	—	30 13	4 4 8	—	1 13 9
Barbadoes	336	571 4 —	30,100	3,762 10 —	—	—	130 4	17 18 2	—	—	—	—	1,066 11	146 13 4	—	143 8 9
Dominica	300	510 — —	12,500	1,562 10 —	—	—	71 4	9 15 11	—	—	—	—	42 8	5 16 10		
Grenada	—	—	5,100	637 10 —	—	—	66 —	24 6 9	—	—	—	—	25 8	3 10 7	—	382 10 —
Jamaica	103	175 2 —	80,250	10,031 5 —	—	—	39 12	12 3 5	—	—	—	—	201 8	74 8 7	—	602 14 4
Montserrat																
Nevis	—	—	3,010	376 5 —	—	—	2 8	— 6 10								
St Kitt's	—	—	11,771	1,471 2 6	—	—	66 10	9 14 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122 1 3
St Vincent's	—	—	1,500	187 10 —	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	37 13 9
Tortola	—	—	3,200	400 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 12	— 18 6	100 —	13 15 —	—	56 5 —
Total 1786	839	1,426 6 —	150,831	18,853 12 6	—	—	410 12	86 7 8	—	—	6 12	— 18 6	1,467 —	248 9 —	—	1,346 6 10
					lbs.											
Antigua	—	—	4,288	536 — —	—	—	21 6	12 16 6	—	—	—	—	15 —	2 1 3	—	39 7 6
Barbadoes	224	380 16 —	29,420	3,677 10 —	5,000	875 — —	204 2	28 1 4	1 3	—	—	—	1,092 13	150 5 2	—	655 2 6
Dominica	—	—	1,300	162 10 —	—	—	69 8	9 11 1	—	— 3 3	—	—	8 —	1 2 —	—	40 — —
Grenada	60	102 — —	3,136	392 — —	—	—	1,044 1	264 12 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	569 — —
Jamaica	272	462 8 —	87,142	10,892 15 —	5,289	925 — —	449 14	92 — 8	—	—	—	—	122 8	16 16 10	—	1,293 16 10
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 16 3
Nevis	—	—	4,700	587 10 —												
St Kitt's	—	—	14,320	1,790 — —	—	—	100 12	47 7 7	34 —	4 13 6	6 —	— 16 6	92 6	12 14 —	—	50 14 9
St Vincent's	—	—	700	87 10 —	—	—	1 —	— 2 9	—	—	—	—	8 8	1 1 4	—	17 17 9
Tortola	—	—	6,410	801 5 —	—	—	58 4	16 3 7	—	—	—	—	42 —	5 15 6	—	160 6 3
Total 1787	556	945 4 —	151,416	18,927 — —	10,289	1,800 — —	1,948 15	470 16 5	35 3	4 16 9	6 —	16 6 —	1,381 3	189 16 1	—	2,829 1 10

N° 6. Appendix.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.——*Continued.*

	Cottons under 3*s.* before dyed.		Linen, Lawns.		Miſcellaneous Articles.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	31,506 19 6½	—	147,213 6 —
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	16,311 4 2	—	158,987 9 10
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	5,234 14 6	—	39,120 18 3
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	5,726 16 2½	—	44,498 6 4
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	201,052 12 11½	—	913,808 10 4
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	4,267 — —	—	12,264 4 5
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	4,641 10 —	—	10,056 6 —
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	22,148 5 6¼	—	59,403 16 9
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	4,976 15 —	—	17,506 15 8
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	8,375 2 1	—	42,659 14 9
Total 1783	—	—	—	—	—	304,240 19 11½	—	1,445,519 8 4
			Ps					
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	13,384 9 5	—	76,824 12 4
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	14,672 17 10	—	107,048 10 8
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	16,779 9 —	—	51,221 10 —
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	19,385 3 6	—	93,152 10 4
Jamaica	—	—	27	4 — —	—	107,507 4 3	—	611,326 2 3
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	4,355 17 6	—	12,444 9 4
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	4,224 5 —	—	10,278 18 6
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	15,236 16 —	—	70,233 12 —
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	5,888 7 8	—	30,387 9 8
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	1,157 7 11	—	22,043 12 2
Total 1784	—	—	27	4 — —	—	202,591 18 1	—	1,084,961 7 3
	Yds.							
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	20,854 16 6	—	79,493 1 2
Barbadoes	3,953	840 — —	—	—	—	24,714 13 3	—	129,636 16 2
Dominica	1,165	233 — —	—	—	—	7,573 19 4	—	57,685 — 1
Grenada	2,891	578 4 —	—	—	—	23,539 8 7	—	111,150 — 3
Jamaica	—	—	546	97 16 6	—	122,542 15 9	—	560,056 6 7
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	2,950 — —	—	6,101 19 9
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	931 — —	—	6,193 15 11
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	11,270 — 5	—	64,212 6 2
St Vincent's	1,091	218 4 —	—	—	—	10,439 — —	—	49,201 — 2
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	1,452 9 4	—	17,815 14 5
Total 1785	9,100	1,869 8 —	546	97 16 6	—	226,268 2 2	—	1,081,546 — 8
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	20,633 3 7	—	87,938 6 6
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	21,347 19 4	—	147,145 16 7
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	15,405 5 —	—	66,787 19 3
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	26,515 10 8	—	141,437 4 2
Jamaica	—	—	1,280	64 — —	—	93,930 3 11	—	496,281 5 1
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	8,086 — —	—	18,847 17 8
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	8,206 — —	—	12,631 17 4
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	14,623 12 3	—	80,608 11 11
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	4,062 8 6	—	33,606 5 2
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	5,034 2 2	—	22,845 13 —
Total 1786	—	—	1,280	64 — —	—	217,844 5 5	—	1,108,130 16 8
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	19,557 5 4	—	86,411 3 4
Barbadoes	9,397	600 — —	—	—	—	34,321 16 11	—	209,877 18 5
Dominica	2,565	162 — —	—	—	—	13,281 1 —	—	87,223 15 8
Grenada	36,754	2,300 — —	—	—	—	20,510 17 5	—	154,015 19 8
Jamaica	1,476	100 — —	—	—	—	115,817 8 10	—	686,657 2 3
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	5,623 16 —	—	13,305 9 3
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	3,679 2 —	—	17,965 — 7
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	22,969 7 8	—	113,043 2 2
St Vincent's	679	50 — —	—	—	—	7,495 5 8	—	43,131 19 10
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	12,847 — —	—	67,896 2 1
Total 1787	50,871	3,212 — —	—	—	—	256,103 — 10	—	1,479,527 13 3

6. Appendix.

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Value of Foreign Goods and Merchandize Annually exported from Great Britain to the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, between the 5th January 1783 and the 5th January 1788; diſtinguiſhing each Year, and the Iſlands to which the ſame have been exported.

	Anchovies.		Aſhes, Pearl.		Beads, Coral.		Books, Bound.		Boxes, Pill.		Brimſtone.		Briſtles, undreſt.		Bugle, Great.		China Ware.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
					lbs.				Groſs. Doz.		C. qrs. lb.		Doz. lbs.		lbs.		Ps.	
Anguilla																		
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 1 7	9 10 8	—	—	—	—	5,490	137 5 —
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	— 11 8	5 — 16	4 15 1	—	—	—	—	2,886	72 6 11
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 —	3 15 10								
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,292	132 11 9
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	72½	24 11 2	—	—	107 2	31 5 1	23 3 15	22 3 5	118 —	32 9 —	3,668	244 6 10	40,751	1,025 12 5
Montſerrat	3 Blls.	— 15 —																
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,114	77 17 —
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,002	300 8 3
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 —	— 5 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,366	59 17 —
Tortola																		
Total 1783	3	— 15 —	—	—	72½	24 11 2	—	—	123 2	35 18 5	39 1 10	36 9 2	118 —	32 9 —	3,668	244 6 10	71,901	1,805 18 4
Anguilla																		
Antigua	—	—	3 — 16	5 2 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 1 18	6 17 —	—	—	—	—	5,464	137 19 10
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 6	— 14 7	13 — 16	12 3 1	—	—	—	—	3,628	90 18 10
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 7	5 8 —	—	—	—	—	1,050	26 7 4
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 3 16	— 16 6	—	—	—	—	6,707	168 14 9
Jamaica	20	5 — —	—	—	57	18 10 6	—	—	28 6	8 6 3	18 — 6	16 13 11	—	—	306	17 17 —	21,245	536 6 9
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	571	14 7 6
Nevis																		
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,977	99 11 5
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,992	49 18 7
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	727	18 3 9
Total 1784	20	5 — —	3 — 16	5 2 8	57	18 10 6	—	—	31 —	9 — 10	39 3 7	36 16 2	—	—	306	17 17 —	45,361	1,142 8 9
Anguilla																		
Antigua	3	— 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 3 7	2 12 —	—	—	—	—	2,330	58 5 6
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	4¼	1 7 7	—	—	16 6	4 16 3	1 3 6	1 13 3	—	—	508	41 1 10	8,004	200 5 7
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	816	20 8 —
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 1 —	6 14 1	—	—	—	—	1,260	31 10 2
Jamaica	4½	1 2 6	—	—	29	9 9 8	—	—	48 —	11 12 —	60 2 19	56 2 4	—	—	390	22 15 —	20,868	526 9 4
Montſerrat																		
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	2 5 6	196	4 18 —
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,244	181 6 1
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,105	52 12 6
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 —	1 9 —	— 2 —	— 9 3						
Total 1785	7½	1 17 6	—	—	33¼	10 17 3	—	—	70 6	17 17 3	73 0 4	67 10 11	—	—	937	66 2 4	42,823	1,075 15 2
Anguilla																		
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,712	142 16 —
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	3	— 19 6	—	—	—	—	12 1 8	11 6 11	—	—	408	40 16 —	17,353	433 18 9
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,148	54 9 —
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 —	— 5 10	— — 20	— 3 3	—	—	—	—	3,179	79 10 —
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	6¾	2 4 3	—	—	79 —	23 — 10	97 1 13	90 1 2	—	—	64	3 14 8	17,034	426 15 6
Montſerrat																		
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,196	29 18 —
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,248	556 4 —
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,306	32 13 —
Tortola																		
Total 1786	—	—	—	—	9¾	3 3 9	—	—	80 —	23 6 8	109 3 13	101 11 4	—	—	472	44 10 8	70,176	1,756 4 3
Anguilla																		
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 —	3 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,539	88 12 —
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 —	4 7 6	42 3 4	39 11 5	—	—	235	23 10 —	8,183	204 13 9
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	— 9 4	14,302	357 11 —
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 — —	16 — —	—	—	3 — 2	2 15 10	—	—	—	—	2,570	64 7 6
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	3¾	1 4 10	—	—	64 6	18 16 3	61 2 22	57 1 3	—	—	292	19 8 2	20,851	521 5 6
Montſerrat																		
Nevis																		
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 —	2 12 6	12 2 12	11 13 3	—	—	—	—	15,456	386 8 —
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	930	23 5 —
Tortola																		
Total 1787	—	—	—	—	3¾	1 4 10	2 — —	16 — —	100 6	29 6 3	120 — 12	111 1 9	—	—	535	43 7 6	65,831	1,646 2 9

Nº 6. Appendix.

FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.——*Continued.*

			Corn, Beans.		Oats.		Oatmeal.		Peaſe.		Rye.		Wheat.		Wheat Flour.		Drugs, Aloes Epatica.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Qrs. Buſh.		Qrs. Buſhs.						Qrs. Bſhs.		Qrs. Bſhs.		C. qrs. lbs.		lbs.	
Anguilla																		
Antigua																		
Barbadoes																		
Dominica																		
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	492 —	615 — —						
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	99 6	64 16 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 —	205 — —	800 — —	400 — —	51	1 18 3
Montſerrat	—	—	11 —	16 10 —														
Nevis																		
St Kitt's																		
St Vincent's																		
Tortola																		
Total 1783	—	—	11 —	16 10 —	99 6	64 16 9	—	—	—	—	492 —	615 — —	100 —	205 — —	800 — —	400 — —	51	1 18 3
									Qrs. Buſh.									
Anguilla																		
Antigua	—	—	207 —	310 10 —	180 —	117 — —												
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	16 7	10 19 4												
Dominica	—	—	—	—	40 —	26 — —	—	—	56 —	109 9 —	—	—	—	—	20 2 13	10 6 2		
Grenada	—	—	67 4	101 5 —	67 4	43 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	665 1 25	332 14 8		
Jamaica	—	—	18 1	27 3 9	203 —	131 19 —	—	—	2 7	5 12 1	—	—	—	—	346 — 15	173 1 4	49	1 16 9
Montſerrat																		
Nevis																		
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	290 —	188 10 —												
St Vincent's																		
Tortola																		
Total 1784	—	—	292 5	438 18 9	797 3	518 5 10	—	—	58 7	115 1 1	—	—	—	—	1,032 — 25	516 2 2	49	1 16 9
Anguilla																		
Antigua	—	—	47 —	70 10 —														
Barbadoes																		
Dominica	—	—	87 —	130 10 —	50 —	33 15 —	—	—	90 —	177 15 —								
Grenada	—	—	—	—	123 —	83 — 6	8 —	8 —										
Jamaica	—	—	10 —	15 — —	—	—	—	—	9 —	18 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	— 4 6
Montſerrat																		
Nevis																		
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	12 —	8 2 —												
St Vincent's																		
Tortola																		
Total 1785	—	—	144 —	216 — —	185 —	124 17 6	8 —	8 —	99 —	195 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	— 4 6
Anguilla																		
Antigua	—	—	—	—	116 3	75 12 10												
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	185 —	120 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	397 —	813 17 —				
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	327 3 27	442 15 8		
Grenada	—	—	—	—	52 4	35 8 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	599 — 20	299 11 9		
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	110 —	71 10 —	—	—	— 4	— 19 6	—	—	—	—	479 1 6	239 13 —	24	— 18 —
Montſerrat																		
Nevis	—	—	12 7	19 6 3														
St Kitt's																		
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	152 —	98 16 —												
Tortola	—	—	—	—	75 —	50 12 6												
Total 1786	—	—	12 7	19 6 3	690 7	452 5 1	—	—	— 4	— 19 6	—	—	397 —	813 17 —	1,406 1 25	982 — 5	24	— 18 —
Anguilla																		
Antigua	—	—	291 5	437 8 9	469 5	308 2 1	92 6	92 15										
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	177 5	116 17 11												
Dominica	—	—	—	—	433 4	282 15 6												
Grenades	—	—	—	—	75 —	50 12 6												
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	104 5	58 7 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 — 18	12 1 6	31	1 3 3
Montſerrat																		
Nevis																		
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	86 4	56 4 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	— 12 —
St Vincent's																		
Tortola	—	—	—	—	150 —	98 9 —												
Total 1787	—	—	291 5	437 8 9	1,496 7	981 8 11	92 6	92 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 — 18	12 1 6	47	1 15 3

FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.—*Continued.*

	Drugs, Aloes Cicotrina.		Almonds, Bitter.		Antimonium Crudum.		Arſenic.		Aſſa Fœtida.		Borax, Refined.		Buds of Caſſia.		Camphire, Unrefined.		Cantharides.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.		C. qr. lbs.		C. qr. lbs.		lbs.		lbs.								lbs.	
Anguilla																		
Antigua																		
Barbadoes	—	—	— 2 —	1 8 6	—	—	—	—	70	8 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	33 12 —
Dominica	5	— 3 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	6 — —
Grenada																		
Jamaica	120	4 10 —	—	—	— 3 10	— 13 4	42	— 17 6	12½	1 11 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	291¾	87 10 6
Montſerrat																		
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	— 12 —
Sᵗ Kitt's																		
Sᵗ Vincent's	1	— — 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	— 2 6								
Tortola																		
Total 1783	126	4 14 6	— 2 —	1 8 6	— 3 10	— 13 4	42	— 17 6	83½	10 8 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	425¾	127 14 6
Anguilla																		
Antigua																		
Barbadoes	6	— 4 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	15 — —
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1 16 —
Grenada	14	— 10 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1 10 —
Jamaica	40½	1 10 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	— 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	130¼	39 1 6
Montſerrat																		
Nevis																		
Sᵗ Kitt's																		
Sᵗ Vincent's																		
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	3 18 —
Total 1784	60½	2 5 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	— 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	204¼	61 5 6
											lbs.				lbs.			
Anguilla																		
Antigua																		
Barbadoes	20	— 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	25 10 —
Dominica																		
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	4 4 —
Jamaica	75½	2 16 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	2 17 6	23	2 17 6	—	—	21	1 1 —	290	87 — —
Montſerrat																		
Nevis																		
Sᵗ Kitt's																		
Sᵗ Vincent's																		
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3 — —
Total 1785	95½	3 11 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	2 17 6	23	2 17 6	—	—	21	1 1 —	399	119 14 —
Anguilla																		
Antigua																		
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42½	12 15 —
Dominica																		
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	12 12 —
Jamaica	65¾	2 9 3	— 1 —	— 14 3	—	—	—	—	22	2 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	462¾	138 16 6
Montſerrat																		
Nevis																		
Sᵗ Kitt's	8	— 6 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	3 12 —
Sᵗ Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	— 12 —
Tortola																		
Total 1786	73¾	2 15 3	— 1 —	— 14 3	—	—	—	—	22	2 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	561¼	168 7 6
Anguilla																		
Antigua	4	— 3 —																
Barbadoes	3	— 2 3	1 — —	2 17 —	—	—	—	—	27	3 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	264½	79 7 —
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1 10 —
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18½	5 11 —
Jamaica	38	1 8 6	— 2 18	1 18 1	— — 20	— 2 9	—	—	9¾	1 4 4	—	—	—	—	10	— 10 —	331	99 6 —
Montſerrat																		
Nevis																		
Sᵗ Kitt's	2	— 1 6	—	—	— — 25	— 3 6	—	—	6	— 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	7 16 —
Sᵗ Vincent's	1½	— 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6½	1 19 —
Tortola	12	— 9 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2 — —	—	—	—	—	12	3 12 —
Total 1787	60½	2 5 4	1 2 18	4 15 1	— 1 17	— 6 3	—	—	42¾	5 6 10	4	2 — —	—	—	10	— 10 —	663½	199 1 —

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the Britiſh Weſt Indies.*

FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.—*Continued.*

	Cardamoms.		Caſſia Lignea.		Caſtoreum.		Coloquintida.		Cortex Peru.		Cream of Tartar.		Eſſence of Lemons.		Gambogium.		Gingſang.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		C. qrs. lbs.		lbs.		lbs.			
Anguilla																		
Antigua																		
Barbadoes	2	— 7 —	—	—	—	—	8¼	2 1 3	1,029	154 7 —								
Dominica	2	— 7 —	—	—	—	—	2	— 10 —	81	12 3 —								
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	12 3 —								
Jamaica	50¾	18 17 7	191	25 9 4	—	—	10	2 10 —	1,553	232 19 —	— 3 4	2 5 2	1¾	— 17 6	8	— 13 4		
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	3 — —								
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	8 2 —								
Sᵗ Kitt's																		
Sᵗ Vincent's																		
Tortola																		
Total 1783	54¾	9 11 7	191	25 9 4	—	—	20¼	5 1 3	2,818	422 14 —	— 3 4	2 5 2	1¾	— 17 6	8	— 13 4		
Anguilla																		
Antigua																		
Barbadoes	—	—	28	3 14 8	—	—	6	1 10 —	240	36 — —								
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	15 — —								
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	— 15 —	246	36 18 —								
Jamaica	7	1 4 6	6	— 16 —	1	2 2 —	15	3 15 —	1,291½	193 14 6	—	—	5½	2 15 —	23	1 18 4		
Montſerrat																		
Nevis																		
Sᵗ Kitt's																		
Sᵗ Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	3 — —								
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	6 18 —								
Total 1784	7	1 4 6	34	4 10 8	1	2 2 —	24	6 — —	1,943½	291 10 6	—	—	5½	2 15 —	23	1 18 4	lbs.	
Anguilla																		
Antigua	—	—	4	— 10 8	—	—	—	—	7	1 1 —								
Barbadoes	1	— 3 6	83	11 1 4	—	—	—	—	1,072	160 16 —	—	—	—	—	3	— 5 —		
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1 7 —								
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	424	63 12 —								
Jamaica	6	1 1 —	362	49 5 4	1	2 2 —	6	1 10 —	1,935	290 5 —	— 1 10	— 19 5	—	—	18¼	1 10 5	52	5 4 —
Montſerrat																		
Nevis																		
Sᵗ Kitt's																		
Sᵗ Vincent's																		
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	195	29 5 —								
Total 1785	7	1 4 6	449	60 17 4	1	2 2 —	6	1 10 —	3,642	546 6 —	— 1 10	— 19 5	—	—	21¼	1 15 5	52	5 4 —
Anguilla																		
Antigua																		
Barbadoes	—	—	36	4 16 —	—	—	—	—	1,170	175 10 —								
Dominica																		
Grenada	1	— 3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	815	122 5 —	—	—	—	—	4	— 6 8		
Jamaica	5¼	— 18 4	3,997	533 1 —	1	2 2 —	6	1 10 —	1,916¾	287 10 3	— 2 14	1 15 11	—	—	10	— 16 8		
Montſerrat																		
Nevis																		
Sᵗ Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	8 5 —								
Sᵗ Vincent's																		
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212	31 16 —								
Total 1786	6¼	1 1 10	4,033	537 17 —	1	2 2 —	6	1 10 —	4,168¾	625 6 3	— 2 14	1 15 11	—	—	14	1 3 4		
Anguilla																		
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	27 — —								
Barbadoes	—	—	251	33 19 8	—	—	—	—	1,391½	208 14 6	1 — —	2 17 6						
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	11 8 —								
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	980	147 — —								
Jamaica	2½	— 8 9	1,146	152 18 8	—	—	—	—	3,123	468 9 —	— 1 2	— 15 4	—	—	9¾	— 16 3		
Montſerrat																		
Nevis																		
Sᵗ Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	374	56 2 —	1 — —	2 17 6						
Sᵗ Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	7 16 —								
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	13 13 —								
Total 1787	2½	— 8 9	1,397	186 18 4	—	—	—	—	6,267½	940 2 6	2 1 2	6 10 4	—	—	9¾	— 16 3		

N° 6. Appendix.

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the Britiſh Weſt Indies.*

FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.—*Continued.*

	Gum Arabic.		Jallap.		Iſinglaſs.		Juniper Berries.		Lead, Black.		Manna.		Myrrh.		Oil, perfumed.		Opium.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	C. qrs. lbs.		lbs.		C. qrs. lbs.		C. qrs. lbs.		C. lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.	
Anguilla																		
Antigua																		
Barbadoes	—	—	29	4 4 7	—	—	— 2 —	1 5 —	2 1 14	5 18 9	178	20 — 6	14	1 10 4	11	3 6 —	123	29 4 3
Dominica	—	—	20	2 18 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1 13 9	1	— 2 2	—	—	7	1 13 3
Grenada	—	—	6	— 17 6														
Jamaica	— 3 8	2 6 —	306 ¾	44 14 8	3 — 12	43 10 —	—	—	—	—	457	51 8 3	58	6 5 8	1	— 6 —	176 ½	41 18 4
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	— 13 6						
Nevis																		
St Kitt's																		
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1 2 6	—	—	—	—	2 —	— 9 6
Tortola																		
Total 1783	— 3 8	2 6 —	361 ¾	52 15 1	3 — 12	43 10 —	— 2 —	1 5 —	2 1 14	5 18 9	666	74 18 6	73	7 18 2	12	3 12 —	308 ½	73 5 4
Anguilla																		
Antigua																		
Barbadoes	—	—	66 ½	9 13 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	3 12 —	4	— 8 8	1 ½	— 9 —	11	2 12 3
Dominica	—	—	13 ½	1 19 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	5 12 6	—	—	—	—	4	— 19 —
Grenada	—	—	56	8 3 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	6 1 6	—	—	—	—	2	— 9 6
Jamaica	—	—	213 ½	31 2 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	285	32 1 3	37	4 — 2	6 ¼	1 17 6	127	30 3 3
Montſerrat																		
Nevis																		
St Kitt's																		
St Vincent's																		
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1 11 6	—	—	—	—	3	— 14 3
Total 1784	—	—	349 ½	50 19 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	435	48 18 9	41	4 8 10	7 ¾	2 6 6	147	34 18 3
Anguilla																		
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	— 9 —						
Barbadoes	—	—	103	15 — 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	7 19 9	18	1 19 —	4 14	1 9 3	33 ½	7 19 1
Dominica																		
Grenada	—	—	52	7 11 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1 16 —	—	—	—	—	8	2 — —
Jamaica	— — 2	— 1 —	283	41 5 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	433	48 14 3	46	4 19 8	—	—	148	37 — —
Montſerrat																		
Nevis																		
St Kitt's																		
St Vincent's																		
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2 15 —
Total 1785	— — 2	— 1 —	438	63 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	524	58 19 —	64	6 18 8	4 14	1 9 3	200 ½	49 14 1
Anguilla																		
Antigua																		
Barbadoes	—	—	47 ½	6 18 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	46 ½	5 4 7	—	—	—	—	37 ½	9 7 6
Dominica																		
Grenada	—	—	154	22 9 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	3 5 —
Jamaica	—	—	434	63 5 10	—	—	— 2 —	1 5 —	—	—	373	41 19 3	29	3 2 10	—	—	121 ½	30 7 6
Montſerrat																		
Nevis																		
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	— 13 6	—	—	—	—	6	1 10 —
St Vincent's																		
Tortola	—	—	6	— 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1 10 —
Total 1786	—	—	641 ½	93 11 —	—	—	— 2 —	1 5 —	—	—	425 ½	47 17 4	29	3 2 10	—	—	184	46 — —
Anguilla																		
Antigua	—	—	10	1 9 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1 — —
Barbadoes	—	—	21 ¼	3 1 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 ½	5 11 4	20	2 3 4	19 ½	5 17 —	98	24 10 —
Dominica	—	—	14	2 — 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	— 18 —						
Grenada	—	—	70	10 4 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	6 6 —	—	—	—	—	8	2 — —
Jamaica	— 1 26	1 7 —	335 ¾	48 19 3	— — 20	2 10 —	5 2 7	13 18 1	—	—	615 ½	69 4 10	45 ¾	4 19 1	3 ¾	1 2 6	188 ¼	47 1 3
Montſerrat																		
Nevis																		
St Kitt's	— — 6	— 3 —	42	6 2 6	— — 12	1 10 —	—	—	—	—	40	4 10 —	2	— 4 4	—	—	14	3 10 —
St Vincent's	—	—	15 ½	2 5 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 ¼	2 2 6	4	— 8 8	—	—	3	— 15 —
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	— 17 4	—	—	12	3 — —
Total 1787	— 2 4	1 10 —	508 ½	74 2 11	— 1 4	4 — —	5 2 7	13 18 1	—	—	787 ¼	88 12 8	79 ¾	8 12 9	23 ¼	6 19 6	327 ¼	81 16 3

FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.—*Continued.*

	Quickſilver.		Radix Ipecacuenna.		Radix Serpentaria.		Rhubarb.		Saccarum Saturni.		Sarſaparilla.		Senna.		Succus Liquoritiæ.		Verdigreaſe.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.					
Anguilla																		
Antigua																		
Barbadoes	8	2 8 —	12	3 — —	21	4 4 —	51¼	56 7 6	28	14 — —	104	6 18 8	60	7 11 6				
Dominica	20	6 — —	6	1 10 —	—	—	14	15 8 —	—	—	—	—	8	1 — —				
Grenada																		
Jamaica	72¼	21 13 6	82	20 10 —	12	2 8 —	290¼	319 5 6	—	—	—	—	94¼	11 15 7				
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	18 14 —										
Nevis																		
Sᵗ Kitt's																		
Sᵗ Vincent's	1	— 6 —	2	— 10 —	—	—	4	4 8 —	—	—	—	—	2	— 5 —				
Tortola																		
Total 1783	101¼	30 7 6	102	25 10 —	33	6 12 —	376½	414 3 —	28	14 — —	104	6 18 8	164¼	20 12 1				
Anguilla																		
Antigua																		
Barbadoes	43	12 18 —	16	4 — —	7	1 8 —	16½	18 3 —	—	—	—	—	10	1 5 —				
Dominica	10	3 — —	7½	1 17 6	—	—	12	13 4 —	—	—	—	—	20	2 10 —				
Grenada	20	6 — —	20	5 — —	—	—	2	2 4 —	—	—	32¾	2 3 8	32	4 — —				
Jamaica	95	28 10 —	59½	14 17 6	8	1 12 —	228¼	251 1 6	—	—	—	—	49	6 2 6				
Montſerrat																		
Nevis																		
Sᵗ Kitt's																		
Sᵗ Vincent's																		
Tortola	12	3 12 —	3	— 15 —	—	—	6	6 12 —	—	—	—	—	6	— 15 —				
Total 1784	180	54 — —	106	26 10 —	15	3 — —	264¾	291 4 6	—	—	32¾	2 3 8	117	14 12 6				
Anguilla																		
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	6½	7 3 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	C. lbs. — — 10	— 11 8		
Barbadoes	46	13 16 —	31½	7 17 6	41	8 4 —	74	81 8 —	—	—	35	2 6 8	68	8 10 —				
Dominica																		
Grenada	10	3 — —	8	2 — —	2	— 8 —	28	30 16 —	—	—	—	—	19	2 7 6	— — 20	1 3 4		
Jamaica	74	22 4 —	66½	16 12 6	21	4 4 —	246	270 17 6	—	—	15	1 — —	76¼	9 10 7				
Montſerrat																		
Nevis																		
Sᵗ Kitt's																		
Sᵗ Vincent's																		
Tortola	—	—	3	— 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1 5 —				
Total 1785	130	39 — —	109	27 5 —	64	12 16 —	354½	390 4 6	—	—	50	3 6 8	173¼	21 13 1	— 1 2	1 15 —		
Anguilla																		
Antigua																		
Barbadoes	8	2 8 —	26	6 10 —	6	1 4 —	40½	50 17 6	—	—	12	— 16 —	72	9 — —				
Dominica																		
Grenada	30	9 — —	66	16 10 —	2	— 8 —	58	72 10 —	1	— 10 —								
Jamaica	55¼	16 11 6	92¼	23 1 3	43¼	8 13 —	344	430 — —	1	— 10 —	—	—	160	20 — —	1 — —	6 10 8	lbs. 17	1 13 7
Montſerrat																		
Nevis																		
Sᵗ Kitt's	—	—	8	2 — —	—	—	9	11 5 —	—	—	—	—	6	— 15 —				
Sᵗ Vincent's																		
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	6¾	8 8 9										
Total 1786	93¼	27 19 6	192¼	48 1 3	51¼	10 5 —	458¾	573 1 3	2	1 — —	12	— 16 —	238	29 15 —	1 — —	6 10 8	17	1 13 7
Anguilla																		
Antigua	—	—	1	— 5 —														
Barbadoes	43¾	13 2 6	16¾	4 3 9	23	4 12 —	117	146 5 —	—	—	132	8 16 —	86	10 15 —				
Dominica	—	—	7	1 15 —	—	—	6	7 10 —	—	—	—	—	6	— 15 —				
Grenada	6	1 16 —	35	8 15 —	12	2 8 —	12	15 — —	—	—	—	—	6	— 16 6				
Jamaica	106½	31 19 —	103	25 15 —	43	8 12 —	705¾	897 8 9	13	6 10 —	451	30 1 4	261½	32 13 9				
Montſerrat																		
Nevis																		
Sᵗ Kitt's	34	10 4 —	5	1 5 —	—	—	7	8 15 —	—	—	28	1 17 4	—	—	— — 14	— 16 4		
Sᵗ Vincent's	10	3 — —	11½	2 17 6	—	—	12	15 — —	—	—	—	—	6	— 15 —				
Tortola	10	3 — —	5	1 5 —	5	1 — —	9	11 14 —	6	3 — —	—	—	5	— 12 6	— — 12	— 14 —		
Total 1787	210¼	63 1 6	184¾	46 1 3	83	16 12 —	868¾	1,101 12 9	19	9 10 —	611	40 14 8	370½	46 7 9	— — 26	1 10 4		

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the Britiſh West Indies.*

FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.—*Continued.*

		Drugs at Value.		Dye Stuffs, Annotto.		Braziel Wood.		Indigo.		Madder.		Saffron.		Shumac.		Smalts.		Feathers for Beds.	
			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
												lbs.				lbs.			
la —	—																		
a —	—																		
oes —	—	—	49 2 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7 — —						
ica —	—	—	5 17 7																
la —	—	—	2 1 8																
a —	—	—	176 1 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	16 4 —	—	—	96	2 8 —		
rrat —	—																		
—	—																		
's —	—	—	1 14 6																
ent's —	—	—	1 5 6																
—	—																		
Total 1783	—	—	236 3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	23 4 —	—	—	96	2 8 —		
																		C. lb.	
—	—																		
—	—	—	4 10 6																
es —	—	—	25 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	16 16 —	—	—	—	—	12 3 —	6 11 3
a —	—	—	2 7 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	¾	— 10 6						
—	—	—	1 11 —																
—	—	—	82 6 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2 16 —						
at —	—																		
—	—																		
—	—																		
t's —	—																		
—	—	—	1 13 —																
Total 1784	—	—	118 3 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28¾	20 2 6	—	—	—	—	12 3 —	6 11 3
								lbs.											
—	—																		
—	—	—	1 4 4																
—	—	—	116 12 3	—	—	—	—	125	23 19 2	—	—	8 10.	6 — 9	—	—	—	—	2 2 17	12 11 10
—	—																		
—	—	—	1 — 3																
t —	—	—	91 3 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2 18 6	—	—	12	— 5 —	19 1 —	91 10 5
—	—																		
—	—																		
's —	—																		
—	—																		
—	—	—	1 10 —																
Total 1785	—	—	211 10 5	—	—	—	—	125	23 19 2	—	—	12 10	8 19 3	—	—	12	— 5 —	21 3 17	104 2 3
										C. lbs.				C. lbs.					
—	—																		
—	—																		
—	—	—	22 7 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 2 24	17 12 9
—	—																		
—	—	—	7 12 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	30 2 —						
—	—	—	216 18 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 —	— 11 7	3½	2 9 —	— 1 —	— 2 —	112	2 6 8	12 2 8	59 14 3
—	—																		
—	—																		
—	—	—	7 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 24	9 6 7
—	—	—	— 14 6																
—	—	—	— 18 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 25	2 4 10
tal 1786	—	—	255 16 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 —	— 11 7	46½	32 11 —	— 1 —	— 2 —	112	2 6 8	18 2 25	88 18 5
				lbs.		T. C. lbs.													
—	—																		
—	—	—	— 9 —																
—	—	—	38 9 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2 16 —	—	—	—	—	6 — 5	28 14 2
—	—	—	— 14 —																
—	—	—	6 4 6																
—	—	—	206 11 1	40	5 16 8	— 2 3 21	11 — 3	—	—	—	—	22¼	17 12 6	—	—	40	— 16 8		
—	—																		
—	—																		
—	—	—	15 7 8																
—	—	—	3 8 1																
—	—	—	4 11 5																
1787	—	—	275 14 9	40	5 16 8	— 2 3 21	11 — 3	—	—	—	—	26¼	20 8 6	—	—	40	— 16 8	6 — 5	28 14 2

FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.—*Continued.*

	Fiſh, Cod.		Herrings, White.		Fiſh, at Value.		Flax, rough.		Grocery, Almonds, Sweet.		Anniſeeds.		Barley, Pearl.		Cinnamon.		Cloves.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
			Barls				C. qrs. lbs.		C. qr. lb.		C. qrs. lbs.		C. qr. lb.		lbs.		lb.
Anguilla																	
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 — 16	3 2 11	—	—	— 1 21	— 9 7	44	11 — —	33
Barbadoes	—	—	138	138 — —	—	—	—	—	— 2 7	1 10 11	— 1 —	— 10 3	2 2 4	2 15 8	185½	46 7 6	120¼
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — 4	— 1 5	—	—	12	3 — —	3
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 2 16	10 12 1	14½	3 12 6	18½
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	120 — —	255 — —	14 3 1	40 15 —	— 2 16	1 7 3	12 3 25	14 5 4	511¼	127 16 3	134
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 — 21	17 16 1	15	3 15 —	3
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5½	1 7 6	6
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — 20	— 3 10	74	18 10 —	67
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 —	1 7 6	—	—	5 — 21	5 14 1	18	4 10 —	21
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Total 1783	—	—	138	138 — —	—	—	120 — —	255 — —	16 3 24	46 16 4	— 3 20	1 18 11	47 — 16	51 16 8	879¾	219 18 9	405¾
Anguilla																	
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 — 4	2 16 11	—	—	1 1 21	1 11 7	66	16 10 —	44
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 2 4	5 7 9	109¼	27 6 3	74¾
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	3 — —	12
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 2	1 8 5	—	—	7 1 21	8 3 7	39	9 15 —	41
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 — —	8 5 —	1 1 14	2 16 4	12 1 27	13 14 8	281¾	70 8 9	76
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 3 14	8 13 3	4	1 — —	4
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	— 10 —	2
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 — —	4 16 —	23	5 15 —	11
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 — —	8 16 —	14	3 10 —	10
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	4 16 —	11
Total 1784	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 2 6	12 10 4	1 1 14	2 16 4	43 3 3	51 2 10	567	142 11 —	285¾
Anguilla							C.										
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — 20	— 9 9	—	—	— 1 22	— 9 9	12	3 — —	14
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 — —	63 15 —	—	—	— — 3	— 1 1	9 2 14	10 11 9	343	85 15 —	233½
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8½	2 2 6	9½
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 2 15	6 3 11	15	3 15 —	14½
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 — 19	8 14 3	— 2 11	1 6 2	20 3 —	22 16 6	555¾	139 4 9	240
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 — —	33 — —			
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	— 5 —	1
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11¾	2 16 3	6¾
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2 15 —	16
Tortola																	
Total 1785	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 — —	63 15 —	3 1 11	9 4 —	— 2 14	1 7 3	66 1 23	73 1 11	957	239 13 6	535¼
Anguilla	C. N°																
Antigua	20 — —	20 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 — —	1 2 —	4½	1 2 6	18
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	60 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 12	— 7 10	221½	55 7 6	172½
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 1 24	55 7 5	—	—	—	—	4	1 — —	4
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 24	1 19 3	—	—	—	—	18	4 10 —	15
Jamaica	70 — —	70 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 3 26	2 16 7	2 2 19	5 9 4	8 1 12	9 3 10	574¼	143 11 3	63
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 — —	16 10 —			
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	— 5 —	1
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 —	— 5 6	—	—	8
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	— 10 —	2
Tortola																	
Total 1786	90 — —	90 — —	—	—	—	60 — —	—	—	20 — 18	60 3 3	2 2 19	5 9 4	24 3 24	27 9 2	825¼	206 6 3	283½
Anguilla																	
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18½	4 12 6	16
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 10	3 13 7	—	—	— 2 —	— 14 10	75½	18 17 6	80
Dominica	55 — —	55 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 — —	85 — —	— — 25	— 12 3	—	—	—	—	8½	2 2 6	8½
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 3 20	27 6 —	3 1 9	6 16 7	21 3 20	24 2 4	130	32 10 —	35
Montſerrat																	
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	— 5 —	
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — 6	— 2 1	—	—	21	5 5 —	19
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9½	2 7 6	8
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 — 5	13 17 5	—	—	—	—	2	— 10 —	
Total 1787	55 — —	55 — —	—	—	—	—	40 — —	85 — —	16 2 4	45 9 3	3 1 15	6 18 8	22 1 20	24 17 2	266	66 10 —	167½

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the Britiſh Weſt Indies.*

FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.—*Continued.*

		Coffee.		Currants.		Figs.		Ginger, Dry.		Mace.		Nutmegs.		Pepper.		Pimento.		Prunes.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				C. qrs. lbs.		C. qrs. lbs.				lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		C.	
guilla	—																		
tigua	—	—	—	36 1 14	67 5 10	—	—	—	—	27	25 13 —	63	20 9 6	1,206	65 6 6	—	—	12 — —	10 10 —
rbadoes	—	—	—	36 3 16	68 5 —	—	—	—	—	22¼	21 2 9	145¼	47 4 1	1,006	54 9 10	—	—	22 — 7	19 6 —
minica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2 17 —	6	1 19 —	112	6 1 4				
enada	—	—	—	4 2 —	8 6 6	—	—	—	—	13½	12 16 6	51	16 11 6	524	28 7 8	—	—	— 1 16	— 6 10
aica	—	—	—	193 1 12	358 2 10	1 1 14	— 19 11	—	—	104	98 16 —	412	133 18 —	23,210	1,258 2 10	—	—	— 1 4	— 5 —
ntſerrat	—	—	—	2 2 14	4 17 1	—	—	—	—	3	2 17 —	9	2 18 6	70	3 15 10				
vis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5 14 —	7	2 5 6	260	14 1 8				
Kitt's	—	—	—	16 — 4	29 13 3	—	—	—	—	41½	39 8 6	69	22 8 6	2,560	139 10 —	2	— 2 1		
Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	10 8 —	474	25 13 —	—	—	— 2 16	— 11 3
rtola	—	—	—	5 2 —	10 13 6														
Total 1783	—	—	—	295 1 4	547 4 —	1 1 14	— 19 11	—	—	220¼	209 4 9	794¼	258 2 7	29,422	1,595 8 8	2	— 2 1	35 1 15	30 19 1
guilla	—																		
igua	—	—	—	15 1 —	28 4 2	—	—	—	—	31½	29 18 6	98	31 17 6	2,012	108 19 8	—	—	26 2 20	23 6 10
rbadoes	—	—	—	24 — 7	44 10 3	—	—	—	—	8	7 12 —	81¼	26 8 1	1,518	82 4 6	—	—	4 2 24	4 2 6
minica	—	—	—	9 1 —	17 2 3	—	—	—	—	5	4 15 —	14	4 11 —	463	25 1 7				
enada	—	—	—	5 2 24	10 11 4	—	—	—	—	23	21 17 —	90	29 5 —	2,008	108 15 4	—	—	1 — —	— 17 6
aica	—	—	—	89 — 20	164 19 6	3 2 14	2 12 6	—	—	42¼	40 2 9	281½	91 9 9	2,548	139 17 6	—	—	22 1 11	19 11 —
ntſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1 6 —	100	5 8 4				
vis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	— 13 —	50	2 14 2				
Kitt's	—	—	—	— 3 —	1 7 9	—	—	—	—	9	8 11 —	27	8 15 6	424	22 19 4				
Vincent's	—	—	—	— 3 21	1 14 8	—	—	—	—	8	7 12 —	16	5 4 —	436	23 12 4				
rtola	—	—	—	2 2 —	5 17 3	—	—	—	—	9	9 9 —	9	3 7 6	275	17 16 3	—	—	— 2 —	— 8 9
Total 1784	—	—	—	147 2 16	274 7 2	3 2 14	2 12 6	—	—	135¾	129 17 3	622¾	202 17 4	9,834	537 9 2	—	—	55 — 27	48 6 7
uilla	—																		
igua	—	—	—	10 1 23	19 6 10	—	—	—	—	6½	6 3 6	13½	4 7 9	212	11 9 8	—	—	13 1 —	11 5 3
badoes	—	—	—	10 3 11	20 1 4	—	—	—	—	25¾	24 9 3	233	75 14 6	4,849	262 13 1	—	—	6 1 5	5 10 1
inica	—	—	—	5 3 —	10 12 9	—	—	—	—	5	4 15 —	13½	4 7 9	528	28 12 —				
nada	—	—	—	5 2 26	10 12 —	—	—	—	—	7½	7 2 6	19	6 3 6	1,100	59 11 8	—	—	2 — 6	1 15 11
aica	—	—	—	91 3 8	188 7 2	1 3 2	1 5 7	—	—	45	42 16 —	142¾	46 7 10	4,180	226 10 4	—	—	3 2 —	3 1 3
tſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
is	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	— 19 —	1	— 6 6	50	2 14 4				
itt's	—	—	—	12 1 14	22 17 10	—	—	—	—	7¼	6 17 6	24¾	8 — 10	264	14 6 —				
incent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8 11 —	12	3 18 —	728	41 5 4				
tola	—	—	—	4 — 27	7 16 9	—	—	—	—										
Total 1785	—	—	—	141 — 25	279 14 8	1 3 2	1 5 7	—	—	107	191 13 9	459½	149 6 8	11,911	647 2 5	—	—	25 — 11	21 12 6
		C. Qrs. lbs.																	
uilla	—																		
gua	—	—	—	6 2 6	12 2 5	—	—	—	—	6¼	5 18 9	33½	10 17 9	600	32 13 4	—	—	5 3 —	5 — 7
adoes	—	—	—	48 2 9	89 17 4	—	—	—	—	18¼	17 6 9	109	35 8 6	3,054	171 5 2	—	—	26 — 8	22 16 3
inica	—	—	—	1 1 —	2 6 3	—	—	—	—	3	2 17 —	4	1 6 —	112	6 1 4				
nada	—	—	—	4 2 24	8 14 4	—	—	—	—	12	11 8 —	14	4 11 —	110	5 19 2				
ica	—	3 2 25	45 1 8	123 3 10	229 2 —	— 3 21	— 13 7	—	—	46½	44 3 6	137¼	44 12 1	10,623	592 1 7	—	—	16 — 4	14 — 7
tſerrat	—																		
s	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	— 19 —	1	— 6 6	50	2 14 2				
itt's	—	—	—	16 3 15	31 7 —	—	—	—	—	2½	2 7 6	6	1 19 —						
incent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1 18 —	2	— 13 —	394	21 13 6				
la	—																		
Total 1786	—	3 2 25	45 1 8	201 3 8	373 9 4	— 3 21	— 13 7	—	—	91½	86 18 6	306¾	99 13 10	14,943	832 8 3	—	—	47 3 12	41 17 5
illa	—																		
ua	—	—	—	5 1 23	10 1 9	—	—	—	—	19½	18 10 6	19	6 3 6	552	29 18 —	—	—	— 3 7	— 14 2
does	—	—	—	36 2 21	67 17 4	1 3 11	1 6 9	—	—	10¼	19 14 9	51	16 11 6	939	53 7 3	—	—	32 — 17	28 2 7
nica	—	—	—	2 1 8	4 5 10	—	—	—	—	1	— 19 —	3	— 19 6	—	—	—	—	— — 5	— — 9
da	—	—	—	6 3 21	12 17 1	—	—	—	—	6	5 14 —	5¼	1 14 1	216	11 17 4				
ca	—	— — 12	1 10 11	108 3 9	201 6 7	1 2 12	1 3 3	—	—	77¾	73 17 3	160	52 — —	5,329	340 13 5	—	—	24 1 18	21 5 —
ferrat	—																		
	—	—	—	1 3 25	3 12 11	—	—	—	—	1	— 19 —	1	— 6 6	104	5 12 8				
t's	—	—	—	8 3 17	16 9 3	2 1 8	1 13 7	—	—	7	6 13 —	15¾	5 7 4	412	22 10 4				
cent's	—	—	—	— 1 —	— 9 3	—	—	—	—	7	6 13 —	20½	6 13 3	200	12 10 —				
la	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1 18 —	4	1 6 —	100	5 8 4	4	— 2 4		
Total 1787	—	— — 12	1 10 11	171 1 12	317 — —	5 3 3	4 3 7	—	—	131½	124 18 6	279½	91 1 8	7,852	481 17 4	4	— 2 4	57 1 19	50 2 6

FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.——*Continued.*

	Raiſins, Denia.		Lipra.		Malaga.		Smyrna.		Solis.		Rice.		Sago.		Sugar, Brown.		Tea.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
	C. qr. lbs.				C.		C. qrs. lbs.		C. qr. lb.		C. qrs. lbs.		C. qrs. lbs.				lbs.
Anguilla																	
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 1 8	59 19 8	—	—	13 3 20	68 8 6	—	—	6,040
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 1 23	42 2 7	— 2 —	— 10 —	3 1 —	15 18 6	—	—	4,766
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 —	1 19 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	655
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 —	1 19 4	—	—	— 1 21	2 2 10	—	—	2,648
Jamaica	37 3 4	37 15 8	—	—	4 3 —	4 3 1	2 — —	1 14 —	199 2 11	224 11 10	25 — —	25 — —	30 — 1	151 5 7	—	—	40,244
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 12	— 7 11	—	—	— 1 10	1 13 9	—	—	264
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	261
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 — 16	1 16 5	8 2 7	9 12 7	—	—	— 3 16	4 7 6	—	—	3,733
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2 11	2 18 —	—	—	— 2 4	2 12 6	—	—	943
Tortola	— 2 —	— 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 2 26	4 3 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	595
Total 1783 —	38 1 4	38 5 8	—	—	4 3 —	4 3 1	4 — 16	3 10 5	309 — 14	347 15 1	25 2 —	25 10 —	49 1 16	246 9 2	—	—	60,149
															C. lbs.		
Anguilla																	
Antigua	1 — —	1 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 — 7	15 16 4	—	—	6 3 7	33 7 7	—	—	5,452
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 1 17	20 13 11	464 1 4	464 5 8	— — 20	17 6 —	—	—	2,708
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1 —	4 15 7	—	—	1 — 20	5 15 6	—	—	727
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 1 11	8 5 4	1 — —	1 — —	23 3 —	116 7 6	1 — —	2 10 —	2,917
Jamaica	1 — —	1 — —	—	—	—	—	1 — —	1 2 6	78 2 12	88 8 7	62 1 5	69 5 10	9 — 4	41 7 —	—	—	12,798
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 24	2 4 2	—	—	1 1 14	6 14 9	—	—	537
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	267
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 1 —	2 10 7	—	—	1 — 6	5 3 3	—	—	515
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 3 1	3 14 4	—	—	809
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 3 14	13 16 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
Total 1784 —	2 — —	2 — —	—	—	—	—	1 — —	1 2 6	137 3 1	156 10 8	527 2 9	534 11 6	44 — 16	216 7 5	1 — —	2 10 —	26,795
			C. lbs.														
Anguilla																	
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2 —	1 5 6	6 1 18	7 4 2	—	—	— 3 16	4 10 —	—	—	1,691
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 2 1	18 11 5	409 3 11	409 16 11	5 — 12	15 7 9	—	—	2,616
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 2 6	5 2 5	—	—	1 — —	4 18 —	—	—	943
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 1 5	3 14 1	—	—	1 3 4	8 15 —	—	—	1,255
Jamaica	—	—	3 2 11	2 11 11	—	—	18 — 5	15 6 8	127 2 15	145 7 9	241 1 23	320 16 7	8 — —	41 14 —	2 — —	5 — —	9,404
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — 10	— 8 9	—	—	4
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	264
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 3 18	11 2 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	969
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 4	2 12 6	—	—	1,079
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 1 19	10 11 11							
Total 1785 —	—	—	3 2 11	2 11 11	—	—	19 — 5	16 12 2	177 2 26	201 14 8	651 1 6	730 13 6	17 1 18	78 6 —	2 — —	5 — —	18,225
Anguilla																	
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 — —	22 10 —	—	—	2 1 2	11 2 3	—	—	664
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 — —	1 14 —	35 1 3	39 13 8	412 2 12	412 12 1	— — 6	— 5 3	—	—	973
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 — —	— 17 —	15 1 18	17 6 8	16 2 23	16 14 —	— 2 14	3 1 3	—	—	461
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 3 25	3 6 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	526
Jamaica	—	—	4 — 2	4 — 4	7 3 8	6 16 10	16 — —	13 12 —	171 — 12	192 10 8	56 1 6	56 6 —	24 2 23	121 1 3	—	—	15,742
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 3 18	17 17 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	70½
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 — —	6 15 —	—	—	1 1 10	6 17 6	—	—	422
Tortola	—	—	2 2 7	2 11 3	—	—	—	—	9 3 14	11 1 9							
Total 1786 —	—	—	6 2 9	6 11 7	7 3 8	6 16 10	19 — —	16 3 —	276 2 6	311 2 4	485 2 13	485 12 1	28 3 27	142 7 6	—	—	18,936½
Anguilla																	
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 — —	2 12 6	20 1 19	22 19 4	—	—	3 1 2	17 8 3	—	—	3,305
Barbadoes	14 3 8	14 16 5	44 2 10	44 11 8	—	—	3 2 12	3 1 3	82 1 15	92 13 6	145 1 23	145 9 —	— 2 22	3 7 2	—	—	1,980
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 3 7	6 10 9	—	—	— 1 22	2 3 8	—	—	543
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 — —	— 17 —	7 — 19	8 1 3	145 — 19	145 3 5	2 1 4	11 4 —	—	—	1,713
Jamaica	— 1 —	— 5 —	2 — —	2 — —	—	—	30 3 18	26 5 5	226 — 17	220 11 4	73 3 7	73 16 3	12 2 27	63 3 —	2 1 20	6 5 11	21,423
Montſerrat								—									
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2 11	2 18 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	259
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 1 —	29 10 6	—	—	1 3 25	9 13 4	—	—	1,044
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 1 11	6 — 3	64 2 14	64 12 6	3 1 20	18 4 —	—	—	1,015
Tortola	13 1 26	13 9 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	59 3 21	67 8 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	63
Total 1787 —	28 2 6	28 11 —	46 2 10	46 11 8	—	—	38 2 2	32 16 2	436 — 8	456 14 —	429 — 7	429 1 2	24 3 10	125 3 5	2 1 20	6 5 11	31,345

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the Britiſh Weſt Indies.*

FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.—*Continued.*

	Turmerick.		Hats, Chip.		Hats, Straw.		Incle, Wrought.		Iron, Bar.		Lace, Bone.		Linens, Cambricks.		Canvas, Heſſens.		Canvas, Spruce.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Doz.		Doz.		Doz. lbs.		Tons. C. qrs. lbs.		lbs.				C. Ells.		C. Ells.	
uilla																		
igua	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 8	18 18 —	2 10 — —	34 15 —	—	—	196 ½	242 11 9	53 1 5	186 10 5	6 — 21	13 17 9
badoes	—	—	3 —	1 17 6	—	—	13 4	32 — —	4 — — —	52 — —	—	—	154	193 6 —	10 — 26	35 15 2	131 3 —	296 8 9
minica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 — — —	65 — —	—	—	97 ½	128 8 9	7 2 15	26 13 9		
nada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 — — —	156 — —	—	—	24	29 8 —	1 3 15	6 11 3	— 2 15	1 8 1
aica	6 lbs.	— 2 6	52 —	32 10 —	8 —	5 — —	53 10	129 7 6	19 11 — 9	278 2 5	174 ½	30 10 9	3,034 ½	3,766 4 9	106 1 6	372 1 —	836 — 24	1,881 9 —
tferrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	26 6 9	9 1 20	32 19 2	3 3 10	8 12 6
is	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2	5 4 —	—	—	—	—	160	196 — —	— — 15	— 8 9	— — 15	— 5 7
Kitt's	—	—	2 —	1 5 —	—	—	11 —	26 8 —	1 11 — —	21 14 —	—	—	259	317 5 6	4 3 —	16 12 6	6 3 25	15 13 1
Vincent's	—	—	3 —	1 17 6	—	—	12 2	29 4 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 — 20	4 1 8	— — 20	— 7 6
rtola	—	—	2 —	1 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	95 2 —	4 2 10	16 — 10		
Total 1783 —	6	— 2 6	62 —	38 15 —	8 —	5 — —	100 2	241 1 6	44 12 — 9	607 11 5	174 ½	30 10 9	4,019	4,994 13 6	199 1 12	697 14 6	985 3 10	2,218 2 3
guilla																		
tigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1	2 12 —	—	—	—	—	30 ½	37 7 3	10 1 6	36 1 —	8 2 26	19 12 3
rbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 9	57 — —	—	—	—	—	93	129 2 6	37 3 5	132 5 5	193 3 3	435 19 10
minica	—	—	2 —	1 5 —	—	—	— 4	— 16 —	—	—	—	—	75	106 17 6	— 2 22	2 7 10		
enada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 2 —	13 19 6	—	—	—	—	— 3 20	3 4 2	2 2 20	6 — —
maica	—	—	—	—	3 —	1 17 6	21 1	50 12 —	13 16 1 19	188 16 —	—	—	203	270 1 —	45 — 10	157 15 9	530 3 8	1,194 6 9
ntferrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 — 15	94 18 9	— 2 10	1 6 3
vis	—	—	1 —	— 12 6	—	—	40 —	96 — —	—	—	—	—	8	10 2 —	— — 18	— 10 6	— 1 12	— 15 9
Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 4 3 —	16 1 9	—	—	12 ½	15 6 3	1 — 5	3 12 11	1 2 —	3 7 6
Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 9 2 9	19 4 6	—	—	9	11 — 6	— 3 23	3 5 11	— — 20	— 7 6
rtola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71 ½	101 17 9				
Total 1784 —	—	—	3 —	1 17 6	3 —	1 17 6	86 3	207 — —	17 12 1 —	238 1 9	—	—	502 ½	681 14 9	124 — 4	434 2 3	738 2 9	1,661 15 10
guilla																		
tigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 2 — 21	105 8 5	—	—	34 ½	42 5 3	4 1 1	14 18 1		
rbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 16 1 14	140 12 4	—	—	188	232 8 —	57 2 28	202 1 4	276 2 23	622 11 2
minica	—	—	2 3	— 13 6	11 —	3 6 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 ½	30 13 3	20 3 5	77 15 5		
enada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 3 — 23	447 17 4	—	—	126 ¾	138 18 3	— — 13	1 8 —	4 — 7	9 2 7
maica	—	—	53 —	33 2 6	—	—	9 4	22 8 —	66 18 3 8	875 18 5	—	—	544 ½	675 8 3	30 1 29	106 14 5	539 — 2	1,212 15 9
ontferrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 9 — 25	18 19 10	—	—	1 ½	1 16 9	5 1 17	18 17 5	— — 7	— 2 7
evis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 4 6	1 — 18	— 10 6	— — 7	— 2 11
Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1 1 15	52 18 1	—	—	27 ½	33 13 9	1 — 21	4 — 6	6 — 22	13 18 2
Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 — — —	13 — —	—	—	74 ½	96 17 9	— 1 21	1 9 9	1 1 23	3 4 10
ortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 7 ½	1 10 —	—	—	—	—	19	26 2 6				
Total 1785 —	—	—	55 3	33 16 —	11 —	3 6 —	9 11 ½	23 18 —	119 11 — 22	1,654 14 5	—	—	1,041 ¾	1,279 8 3	120 2 —	427 15 5	827 2 1	1,861 18 —
guilla																		
ntigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 8 — 18	213 6 1	—	—	32 ½	39 16 3	4 1 20	15 9 2	— 1 3	— 12 4
rbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 11	55 — —	18 7 1 10	238 15 4	—	—	121 ½	148 16 9	75 — 6	262 13 6	255 — 13	573 17 11
ominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 — — —	65 — —	—	—	5	6 2 6	— 1 26	1 12 8		
renada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 2 3 22	233 1 6	—	—	7 ½	10 6 3	8 1 27	29 13 3	11 2 9	26 — 10
maica	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 7	13 8 —	49 17 3 27	685 2 2	—	—	217 ½	273 9 9	13 2 28	47 14 1	325 3 4	733 — 3
ontferrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 — 9	31 15 3	— 1 3	— 12 4
evis	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 11	2 4 —	1 6 — 5	16 18 6	—	—	—	—	— 1 —	— 17 6		
Kitt's	14	— 5 10	—	—	—	—	1 —	2 8 —	4 1 3 6	67 1 6	—	—	3	4 2 6	1 — 20	4 1 8	— 1 26	1 1 —
Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 9 2 11	39 15 —	—	—	48 ½	66 13 9	1 2 27	6 — 9	— — 21	— 7 10
ortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	14 14 —				
Total 1786 —	14	— 5 10	—	—	—	—	30 5	73 — —	114 13 3 15	1,559 — —	—	—	447 ½	564 1 9	114 1 13	399 17 10	593 2 19	1,335 12 6
guilla																		
tigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 6	1 4 —	17 10 3 9	232 12 3	—	—	88	107 16 —	6 3 22	24 5 4	— — 20	— 4 6
rbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	36 6 ½	87 14 —	12 8 2 25	164 — 3	13 ½	2 7 6	245	300 2 6	75 2 8	267 2 —	174 3 14	393 8 11
minica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	39 4 —	3 2 10	12 10 10	— 2 6	1 4 9
enada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 — 2 27	105 12 11	—	—	78	95 11 —	— 1 24	1 11 6	3 1 3	7 7 4
maica	—	—	51 —	15 12 6	6 —	3 15 —	5 7	13 8 —	92 6 3 19	1,238 17 7	—	—	898 ¾	1,102 3 4	30 3 24	108 6 6	553 — 27	1,254 12 10
ontferrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 16 — 4	23 8 5	—	—	8 ½	10 8 3	11 3 23	41 15 11	2 — 11	4 14 1
vis	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 8 ½	1 14 —	—	—	—	—	50 ½	61 17 3	— 2 24	2 9 —	— 2 12	1 7 —
Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2	— 8 —	3 — 1 —	39 3 3	—	—	91 ½	112 1 9	—	—	3 2 28	8 8 —
Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 10 3 26	85 2 9	—	—	51	68 2 —	— — 28	— 16 4	— 2 28	1 13 —
rtola	4	— 1 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	100 2 6	—	—	— 1 14	— 16 6
Total 1787 —	4	— 1 8	51 —	15 12 6	6 —	3 15 —	43 6	104 8 —	139 14 1 26	1,888 17 5	13 ½	2 7 6	1,606 ¼	1,997 8 7	130 1 13	458 17 5	739 2 13	1,673 16 11

FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.——*Continued.*

	Damaſk, fild Napkens.		Damaſk, fild Tabling.		Diaper, fild Napkening.		Diaper, fild Tabling.		Diapr, Ruſſia, above 22 ½.		Ditto, Narrow, ½ Ell.		Germany, Narrow.		Do, Broad, under 36 Ins.		Germany, Broad, ab 36 Ins.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Va
	Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		C. Ells.		Ells.		C. Ells.		Ct. Ells.		Ct. Ells.	
Anguilla																		
Antigua	510	23 7 6	81	11 2 9	18	— 12 —	165	17 3 9	—	—	—	—	171 1 —	941 17 6				
Barbadoes	374	17 2 10	303 ½	41 14 7	458	15 5 4	342	35 12 6	—	—	23	— 10 6	437 — 9	2,405 5 3				
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63 1 13	348 9 5				
Grenada	—	—	—	—	76	2 10 8	22	2 5 10	—	—	135	3 1 10	114 3 28	632 9 3				
Jamaica	1,065 ½	48 16 8	1,539	211 12 3	3,086	102 17 4	1,105	115 2 1	—	—	680	15 11 8	11,763 — —	64,719 8 4	— 1 25	10 5 5	4 2 12	39
Montſerrat	—	—	100	13 15 —	76	2 10 8	54	5 12 6	—	—	—	—	100 2 15	553 8 9				
Nevis	61	2 15 11	5	— 13 9	8	— 5 4	60	6 5 —	—	—	418	9 11 7	92 3 —	510 2 6				
St Kitt's	—	—	192 ¾	8 16 2	2,613	87 2 —	543	56 11 3	— 2 20	5 13 4	1,760	40 6 8	440 2 10	2,423 4 2				
St Vincent's	22	3 — 6	—	—	140	4 13 4	301	31 7 1	—	—	170	3 17 11	89 — 16	490 4 6				
Tortola	—	—	24	3 6 —	1	— 7 4	11	1 2 11	—	—	—	—	19 — —	104 10 —				
Total 1783	2,032 ½	95 3 5	2,244 ¾	291 — 6	6,476	216 4 —	2,603	271 2 11	— 2 20	5 13 4	3,186	73 — 2	13,291 3 1	73,128 19 8	— 1 25	10 5 5	4 2 12	39
Anguilla																		
Antigua	180	8 5 —	248 ½	34 3 4	206	6 17 4	133	13 17 1	7 2 —	41 5 —	132	3 — 5	141 — 25	776 14 7				
Barbadoes	189 ½	8 13 8	188	25 17 —	375	12 10 —	9 ½	— 19 9	—	—	443	10 3 —	299 3 12	1,649 12 8	8 2 6	72 13 6		
Dominica	56	2 11 4	66	9 1 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 3 10	106 17 6				
Grenada	—	—	—	—	153	5 2 —	248	25 16 8	—	—	178	4 1 7	105 3 5	581 17 1	1 — —	9 — —		
Jamaica	61	8 7 9	649 ¾	89 6 9	2,419 ½	80 13 —	689	71 15 5	—	—	408	9 7 —	5,052 3 10	27,824 12 11	1 3 7	15 7 5		
Montſerrat	42	1 18 6	56	7 14 —	—	—	22	— 14 8	—	—	—	—	75 — 20	413 10 10	— 1 —	— 2 6		
Nevis	65	2 19 7	15 ½	2 2 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	— 9 7	53 1 3	293 — 3				
St Kitt's	68	3 2 4	122 ½	16 16 10	242	8 1 4	157	16 7 1	—	—	1,447	33 3 2	142 2 —	784 12 6	— 2 20	5 13 4		
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	2 9 11	92 — 10	506 9 2				
Tortola	103	15 9 —	33	3 14 3	—	—	26	— 19 6	—	—	—	—	4 — 20	23 7 4				
Total 1784	764 ½	51 7 2	1,379 ¼	188 16 3	3,395 ½	113 3 8	1,284 ½	130 10 2	7 2 —	41 5 —	2,738	62 14 8	5,992 2 25	32,960 14 10	12 1 5	104 16 9		
Anguilla																		
Antigua	126	5 15 6	7	— 19 3	38	1 5 4	262	27 5 10	—	—	—	—	43 — 1	236 10 11				
Barbadoes	2,888	133 — —	394 ¼	54 4 2	6	— 4 —	297	30 8 9	11 — 24	61 12 —	4,149	95 1 7	839 1 23	4,616 18 7	— 3 —	6 7 6		
Dominica	—	—	154	21 3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 1 22	267 9 8				
Grenada	—	—	66	9 1 6	228	7 12 —	84	8 15 —	23 1 —	127 17 6	—	—	206 3 25	1,138 5 5				
Jamaica	219	10 — 9	286 ½	39 7 10	667	22 4 8	638	66 9 2	—	—	—	—	3,376 — 22	18,569 — 2	— — 29	2 1 1		
Montſerrat	—	—	16	2 4 —	—	—	44	4 11 8	—	—	—	—	60 1 23	332 8 7				
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	157	3 11 11	30 1 23	167 8 7				
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	42	1 8 —	52	5 8 4	—	—	226	5 3 7	115 3 9	637 — 9				
St Vincent's	—	—	22	3 — 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113 1 29	624 4 1				
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 1 19	13 4 11				
Total 1785	3,233	148 16 3	945 ¾	130 — 9	981	32 14 —	1,377	142 18 9	34 1 24	189 9 6	4,532	103 17 1	4,830 2 16	26,602 11 8	— 3 29	8 8 7		
Anguilla																		
Antigua	—	—	45 ½	6 5 1	254	8 9 4	64	6 13 4	—	—	155	3 11 —	62 — 6	341 5 6				
Barbadoes	327	14 19 9	653	89 15 9	2,153	71 15 4	205	21 7 1	7 1 14	40 10 4	5,082	116 9 3	1,076 — 15	5,918 13 9				
Dominica	45	2 1 3	41	5 12 9	152	5 1 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 — 18	94 6 6				
Grenada	—	—	60	8 5 —	38	1 5 4	44	4 11 8	—	—	248	5 13 8	164 2 13	905 6 11				
Jamaica	54	2 9 6	40	5 10 —	773	25 15 4	97 ½	10 3 1	—	—	—	—	2,435 2 24	13,403 19 4				
Montſerrat	13	— 11 11	20 ¾	2 17 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	— 12 10	72 2 9	399 3 3				
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 3 6	64 18 —				
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	35	1 3 4	—	—	—	—	293	6 14 3	163 3 14	901 5 4				
St Vincent's	—	—	59	8 2 3	22 ½	14 8 —	87	9 1 3	—	—	360	8 5 —	111 2 13	613 16 10				
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — 10	— 9 2				
Total 1786	439	20 2 5	919 ¼	126 7 10	3,427 ½	114 4 8	497 ½	51 16 5	7 1 14	40 10 4	6,166	141 6 —	4,115 2 8	22,643 4 7				
Anguilla																		
Antigua	—	—	—	—	350	11 13 4	90	4 17 6	—	—	—	—	51 2 27	284 15 1				
Barbadoes	156	7 3 —	523 ½	71 19 7	2,657	88 11 4	425	44 5 5	—	—	26 — 24	65 10 —	551 — 16	3,031 5 8	8 2 2	72 7 10		
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79 2 7	438 — 6				
Grenada	—	—	16 ½	2 5 4	82	2 14 8	11	1 2 11	—	—	—	—	172 3 22	951 3 11				
Jamaica	368	16 17 4	198	27 4 6	665	22 3 4	72	7 10 —	—	—	—	—	3,169 2 12	17,530 6 —	100 — 11	850 15 7		
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46 3 7	257 8 11				
Nevis	—	—	16	2 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 3 14	9 7 —	22 2 4	123 18 8	17 2 14	149 14 10		
St Kitt's	—	—	68	9 7 —	49	1 12 8	—	—	—	—	— 1 22	1 9 9	124 — 17	682 15 7				
St Vincent's	—	—	13	1 15 9	84	2 16 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 1 2	226 19 4				
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 1 28	228 3 3				
Total 1787	524	24 — 4	835	115 — 2	3,887	129 11 4	598	57 15 10	—	—	29 2 —	76 6 9	4,301 — 22	23,754 16 11	126 — 27	1,072 18 3		

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the Britiſh Weſt Indies.*

FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.—*Continued.*

	Germany, narrʷ ſtriped.		Hinderlands, Brown.		Hollᵈˢ & Flandˢ undʳ 1⅛ Ell.		Iriſh, plain, for Bounty.		Iriſh, plain, not Bounty.		Iriſh Diaper, not Bounty.		Iriſh Sheeting for Bounty.		Iriſh Sheeting, above Bounty.		Lawn, Sileſia, Hollᵈ whitᵉ.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			C. Ells.		Ells.				Yds.								Ps.	
uilla																		
igua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,568	128 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	252¾	101 2 —
badoes	—	—	—	—	87½	14 4 4	—	—	16,464	917 7 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	285	114 — —
minica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,375	365 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	33 12 —
nada	—	—	5 — —	25 — —	—	—	—	—	2,500	135 8 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1 12 —
aica	—	—	—	—	1,827	296 17 9	—	—	29,282	1,621 3 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 917	1,966 16 —
tſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3 4 —
vis	—	—	—	—	45	7 6 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	14 — —
Kitt's	—	—	—	—	461½	74 19 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	348	139 4 —
Vincent's																		
rtola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,768	158 19 8								
Total 1783	—	—	5 — —	25 — —	2,421	393 8 2	—	—	59,957	3,326 7 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,933¾	2,373 10 —
uilla																		
igua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	325	16 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	38 8 —
badoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 995	604 9 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	49 4 —
minica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,443	172 3 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4 — —
nada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	6 8 —
aica	—	—	—	—	727¼	118 3 6	—	—	12,663	917 — 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,699½	1,479 16 —
tſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1 12 —
vis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	10 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4 — —
Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,837	141 17 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	182	72 16 —
Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	8 — —
rtola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,131	256 11 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	6 16 —
Total 1784	—	—	—	—	727¼	118 3 6	—	—	34,594	2,118 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,176½	1,671 — —
	C. Ells.														Yds.			
uilla																		
igua	—	—	—	—	122½	19 18 1	—	—	4,684	234 4 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	24 16 —
badoes	—	—	—	—	382$\frac{7}{10}$	62 4 4	—	—	17,686	1,065 16 —	—	—	—	—	4,381	547 12 6	452	180 16 —
minica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,473	454 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	8 — —
nada	44 2 10	245 4 2	—	—	152⅛	24 15 2	—	—	3,123	423 2 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	9 12 —
aica	—	—	—	—	1,125¾	182 18 8	—	—	14,775	750 — —	—	—	—	—	55	6 17 6	2,480	992 — —
tſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3 4 —
vis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	664	33 4 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	9 12 —
Kitt's	—	—	— 1 3	1 13 —	—	—	—	—	4,428	221 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	46 — —
Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,905	645 5 —								
rtola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,755	137 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1 12 —
Total 1785	44 2 10	245 4 2	— 1 3	1 13 —	1,783½	289 16 3	—	—	65,493	3,965 2 —	—	—	—	—	4,436	554 10 —	3,190	1,276 — —
uilla																		
igua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,574	263 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	16 — —
badoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,214	160 14 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	781	312 8 —
minica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.600	230 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	9 12 —
nada	—	—	—	—	303	49 4 9	—	—	60,169	3,008 9 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	6 — —
aica	—	—	—	—	453¾	73 14 8	—	—	15,729	786 9 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,570	628 — —
tſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	9 12 —
vis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600	30 — —								
Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,071	303 11 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	68 — —
Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,193	509 13 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	6 8 —
rtola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,074	103 14 —								
Total 1786	—	—	—	—	756¾	122 19 5	—	—	105.224	5,396 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,640	1,056 — —
uilla																		
igua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	548	27 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	25 12 —
badoes	—	—	—	—	30	4 17 6	—	—	45,993	2,799 13 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	702	280 16 —
minica	12 2 19	113 18 6	—	—	117	19 — 3	—	—	10,669	533 9 —								
nada	—	—	—	—	29	4 14 3	—	—	9,028	451 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	8 16 —
aica	—	—	—	—	154	25 13 4	—	—	31,211	1,599 18 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,481¾	592 14 —
tſerrat																		
vis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.847	192 7 —								
Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.213	610 13 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	16 — —
Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,527	426 7 —								
rtola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,029	101 9 —								
Total 1787	12 2 19	113 18 6	—	—	330	54 5 4	—	—	124,065	6,742 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,309¾	923 18 —

FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.——*Continued.*

	Lawˢ Sileſia, not Hollᵈ whᵈ.		Ruſſia, broad, above 22½.		Above 31½.		Above 36.		Above 45.		Printed, above 22½.		Drilling.		Narrow.		Ruſſia Sheeting.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Valu
	Ps.		C. Ells.		C. Ells.		C. Ells.		C. Ells.				C. Ells.		C. Ells.		Ells.	
Anguilla																		
Antigua	393	157 4 —	6 3 25	38 5 5	1 3 15	15 — —	56 3 12	454 16 —	1 1 15	17 17 6	—	—	43 2 —	133 12 6	14 — 6	35 2 6		
Barbadoes	1,402	562 10 —	62 — 5	341 11 8	23 3 —	190 — —	109 1 8	848 4 8	—	—	—	—	56 2 10	173 8 2	4 — —	10 — —		
Dominica	128	51 4 —	—	—	—	—	7 2 12	41 16 —	—	—	—	—	4 3 10	16 18 4				
Grenada	99	39 12 —	25 3 20	142 17 6	—	—	23 — 10	170 13 4	—	—	—	—	11 3 3	41 4 3				
Jamaica	46,728½	18,695 19 —	131 2 1	723 5 11	12 1 12	98 16 —	236 2 9	1,877 9 —	—	—	—	—	280 — 22	958 15 —	11 2 20	29 3 4	65	3 5
Montſerrat	42	16 16 —	—	—	—	—	3 — 10	24 13 4	—	—	—	—	— 2 25	2 9 7				
Nevis	163	65 4 —	1 3 3	9 15 3	—	—	20 — 20	161 6 8	—	—	—	—	14 — 15	49 8 9				
Sᵗ Kitt's	1,757	702 16 —	20 2 15	113 8 9	— 2 —	4 — —	64 1 10	514 13 4	—	—	—	—	33 3 12	118 9 6	4 2 —	11 5 —		
Sᵗ Vincent's	161	64 8 —	14 1 —	78 7 6	10 1 25	83 13 4	18 2 3	148 4 —	—	—	—	—	17 3 10	62 8 4				
Tortola	24	9 12 —	—	—	—	—	1 1 21	11 8 —	—	—	—	—	4 — 13	12 6 6				
Total 1783	50,898½	20,365 5 —	263 — 9	1,447 12 —	48 3 22	391 9 4	540 3 25	4,253 4 4	1 1 15	17 17 6	—	—	467 2 —	1,569 — 11	34 — 26	85 10 10	65	3 5
Anguilla																		
Antigua	457	182 16 —	8 3 20	49 — 10	12 1 2	88 15 4	47 — 10	376 13 4	—	—	—	—	6 — —	21 — —	5 — 3	12 11 3		
Barbadoes	969	387 12 —	40 — —	220 — —	17 2 9	140 12 —	118 3 7	952 12 1	—	—	—	—	10 2 22	37 7 10	16 1 17	40 19 7		
Dominica	12	4 16 —	19 1 20	106 15 10	—	—	37 1 6	298 8 —	—	—	—	—	33 1 12	102 11 —	2 3 20	7 5 10		
Grenada	154	61 16 —	25 1 21	151 — —	16 3 15	106 10 —	33 — 25	265 13 4	—	—	—	—	7 1 8	24 8 11				
Jamaica	24,638	9,887 6 —	36 2 25	203 1 8	26 2 10	212 13 4	102 — 6	816 8 —	—	—	—	—	99 1 22	340 8 2	43 3 —	109 7 6		
Montſerrat	54	24 — —	—	—	1 2 20	13 6 8	5 2 24	45 12 —	—	—	—	—						
Nevis	62	24 16 —	2 2 —	2 16 10	—	—	2 2 15	21 — —	—	—	—	—	1 2 12	5 12 —				
Sᵗ Kitt's	425	170 — —	— 1 20	2 5 10	—	—	14 1 5	114 6 8	—	—	—	—	1 2 25	5 19 7	4 2 12	11 10 —		
Sᵗ Vincent's	134	53 12 —	—	—	—	—	11 — 20	89 6 8	—	—	—	—	2 2 24	9 9 —				
Tortola	34	17 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 24	5 1 6				
Total 1784	26,939	10,813 14 —	133 1 16	735 1 —	74 3 26	561 17 4	372 — 28	2,980 — 1	—	—	—	—	164 — 29	551 18 —	72 2 22	181 14 2		
											C. Ells.							
Anguilla																		
Antigua	111	44 8 —	7 — 15	39 3 9	—	—	8 1 5	66 6 8	—	—	—	—	1 — 20	3 10 —				
Barbadoes	1,980	807 10 —	24 — 29	133 6 7	6 — 21	49 8 —	77 3 16	623 1 4	—	—	—	—	39 1 15	118 2 6	19 3 5	49 9 7		
Dominica	88	35 4 —	—	—	—	—	26 2 12	212 16 —	—	—	—	—	1 3 6	5 8 —	5 3 22	14 16 8		
Grenada	122	48 16 —	30 — 13	180 13 —	—	—	89 1 15	726 6 10	—	—	— 1 6	1 2 6	7 3 3	18 16 9	1 1 28	3 14 2		
Jamaica	12,262	4,904 16 —	18 3 20	105 14 —	7 3 7	59 13 —	91 — 3	732 11 6	— 2 6	7 3 —	—	—	60 1 19	179 15 9	4 2 27	11 16 3		
Montſerrat	6	2 8 —	—	—	—	—	1 — 27	9 16 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 3 2	9 8 4		
Nevis	6¼	2 10 —	—	—	—	—	2 — 16	17 1 4										
Sᵗ Kitt's	298	119 4 —	— 3 15	4 16 3	2 1 13	14 3 —	21 1 3	176 7 3	—	—	—	—	3 1 8	8 14 10				
Sᵗ Vincent's	79	31 12 —	1 1 21	7 16 9	—	—	5 2 24	45 12 —	—	—	—	—	1 3 5	5 7 6	1 3 15	4 4 4		
Tortola	68	27 4 —	—	—	—	—	— 3 24	7 12 —	—	—	—	—	— 2 10	1 15 —				
Total 1785	15,020¼	6,023 12 —	82 2 23	471 10 4	16 1 11	123 4 —	324 1 25	2,617 10 11	— 2 6	7 3 —	— 1 6	1 2 6	116 — 26	341 10 4	37 2 9	93 9 4		
Anguilla																		
Antigua	82	32 16 —	—	—	— 1 27	3 16 —	23 — 29	185 18 8	—	—	—	—	— 3 29	2 19 6	7 — 15	17 16 3		
Barbadoes	1,966¼	786 12 —	73 — 3	401 12 9	40 3 29	327 18 8	115 1 15	923 — —	—	—	—	—	17 2 —	52 10 —	37 3 20	108 1 10		
Dominica	17	6 16 —	37 — 28	204 15 8	—	—	38 1 27	307 16 —	— — 26	2 16 4	—	—	3 1 15	10 2 6	32 1 10	80 16 8		
Grenada	—	—	21 3 8	128 8 4	10 2 23	85 10 8	100 3 22	833 5 10	—	—	—	—	21 2 1	55 4 9	1 1 11	3 7 1		
Jamaica	6,321¼	2,528 10 —	24 — 13	133 — 3	— 2 25	5 13 4	90 2 25	732 2 7	—	—	—	—	35 3 17	106 17 10	12 2 22	31 14 2		
Montſerrat	3	1 4 —	—	—	—	—	2 — 18	17 4 —	—	—	—	—	— 1 11	1 — 6	4 1 —	10 12 6		
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — 17	— 8 6				
Sᵗ Kitt's	206	82 8 —	1 3 13	10 4 5	5 3 22	47 9 4	17 2 2	146 18 2	—	—	—	—	— 2 27	2 — 4				
Sᵗ Vincent's	84	34 — —	1 2 6	8 10 6	—	—	30 — 26	242 17 6	—	—	—	—	2 1 15	7 2 6	1 2 19	4 3 9		
Tortola	4	1 12 —																
Total 1786	8,683½	3,473 18 —	159 2 11	886 11 11	58 3 6	470 8 —	418 2 14	3,389 2 9	— — 26	2 16 4	—	—	82 3 12	238 6 5	97 1 7	256 12 3		
Anguilla																		
Antigua	139	55 12 —	— 1 —	1 7 6	3 2 7	28 9 4	43 3 11	350 14 8	—	—	—	—	1 2 13	4 16 6	— 3 7	2 — 5		
Barbadoes	1,384	553 12 —	107 2 20	593 17 2	2 3 12	22 16 —	75 — 11	600 14 8	—	—	—	—	6 — 11	18 5 6	154 1 23	386 2 1		
Dominica	54	21 12 —	17 3 —	97 12 6	16 3 25	135 13 4	81 2 19	653 5 4	—	—	—	—	25 — 11	75 5 6	16 — 28	40 9 8		
Grenada	51	20 8 —	20 2 27	123 14 6	1 3 18	11 8 —	108 2 21	984 1 6	—	—	—	—	9 2 10½	27 14 2	— — 17	— 6 11		
Jamaica	4,386	1,756 — —	29 1 7	162 9 9	12 1 3	98 4 —	175 — 15½	1,417 10 2	—	—	—	—	31 2 25	94 10 10	11 1 6½	28 9 7		
Montſerrat	36½	44 12 —	—	—	1 1 21	7 16 9	3 1 24	27 12 —	—	—	—	—	— 2 20	2 — —				
Nevis	118	47 4 —	2 3 12	15 13 6	—	—	2 3 21	23 8 —	—	—	—	—	— 3 20	2 15 —	— 3 20	2 5 10		
Sᵗ Kitt's	156	62 8 —	6 2 29	39 9 —	19 2 16	157 1 4	68 2 —	577 10 9	—	—	—	—	3 3 11	11 18 —	2 3 27	7 8 9		
Sᵗ Vincent's	44	17 12 —	1 2 —	8 5 —	15 1 15	123 — —	15 3 19	127 5 4	—	—	—	—	1 2 3	4 11 6				
Tortola	44	17 12 —	— 2 —	2 15 —	— 1 —	2 — —	5 3 24	47 12 —	—	—	—	—	1 3 27	5 18 6				
Total 1787	6,412½	2,566 12 —	187 1 5	1,045 3 11	74 — 27	586 8 9	581 — 15	4,809 14 5	—	—	—	—	83 — 1½	247 15 6	186 3 8½	467 3 3		

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the Britiſh Weſt Indies.*

FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.——*Continued.*

	Ruſſia Sail Cloth.		Towelling.		Ticking.		Ticks.		Mats, Cane.		Nuts, Small.		Oil, Ordinary.		Oil, Sallad.		Oil, Train.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Ps.		Ps.		Ps.						T. H. G.		Galls.					
guilla																				
tigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	4 16 —		
badoes	—	—	—	—	28	26 12 —	22	23 2 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	191½	38 6 —		
minica																		
enada	—	—	2,137	106 17 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1 12 —		
maica	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7 7 —	—	—	—	—	— 2 9	23 6 —	509	101 16 —		
ntſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	3 4 —		
vis																		
Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	4 8 —		
Vincent's																		
rtola																		
Total 1783	—	—	2,137	106 17 —	28	26 12 —	37	37 9 —	—	—	—	—	— 2 9	23 6 —	770½	154 2 —		
	C. Ells.																T. H. G.	
guilla																		
igua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	3 4 —		
badoes	— 1 18	2 10 —	—	—	—	—	6	6 18 —	—	—	—	—	— — 24	4 2 10	265	53 — —		
minica	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	37 9 —										
nada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15½	3 2 —		
aica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — 40	6 18 —	2,508½	501 14 —	— 1 29	4 18 6
tſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 1 —										
is																		
Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	4 4 —		
incent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 1 —										
tola	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5 14 —										
Total 1784	— 1 18	2 10 —	—	—	—	—	52	52 3 —	—	—	—	—	— 1 1	11 — 10	2,817	565 4 —	— 1 29	4 18 6
uilla																		
gua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	3 2 —		
adoes	1 — 18	7 7 3	—	—	6	5 14 —	45	43 1 —	—	—	—	—	— 2 16	24 10 2	471½	94 6 —		
inica																		
ada	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2 2 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	5 4 —		
ica	1 — 3	6 13 —	—	—	—	—	9	8 19 6	—	—	—	—	1 — 4¾	44 13 9	3,595	721 15 —	9 2 22	129 8 6
ferrat																		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 1 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1 12 —		
itt's																		
ncent's																		
la																		
Total 1785	2 — 21	14 — 3	—	—	6	5 14 —	57	55 3 6	—	—	—	—	1 2 20¾	69 3 1	4,115½	825 19 —	9 2 22	129 8 6
									No		Buſh.							
illa																		
ua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	— 16 —		
does	—	—	—	—	73	138 14 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — 40	6 18 —	383	76 12 —		
nica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3⅓	1 10 —						
ada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2 12 —		
ca	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	21 15 —	—	—	— 2 21	25 7 6	4,543	908 16 —		
ferrat																		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1 12 —		
t's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1 12 —		
cent's																		
a																		
Total 1786	—	—	—	—	73	138 14 —	—	—	15	21 15 —	3⅓	1 10 —	— 2 61	32 5 6	4,959	992 — —		
lla																		
a	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	5 8 —		
oes	— 2 25	5 13 4	—	—	—	—	78	114 16 —	—	—	—	—	— 2 11	24 3 3	311	62 4 —		
ica																		
la	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2 4 —		
a	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 15 —	—	—	—	—	— 1 19	14 3 —	2,044½	408 18 —	1 3 6	23 18 11
rrat																		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	4 — —		
's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4¼	— 17 —		
cent's																		
Total 1787	— 2 25	5 13 4	—	—	—	—	81	120 1 —	—	—	—	—	— 3 30	38 6 3	2,417¾	483 11 —	1 3 6	23 18 11

FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.—*Continued.*

	Piece Goods, Bengal, rated.		Unrated.		Pitch and Tar.		Proviſions, Bacon and Hams.		Bread and Biſcuit.		Beef.		Butter.		Cheeſe.		Pork.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value
	Ps		Ps				C. lbs.				Bls.		C. qrs. lbs.				Bls.	
Anguilla																		
Antigua	1,213 7/10	728 4 3	113½	199 19 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	803½	1,480 5 4	352 — —	510 12 6	—	—	272	452
Barbadoes	2,390 5/10	1,434 5 10	526½	723 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,715½	3,878 11 —	956 — —	1,336 5 —	—	—	1,110	2,171
Dominica	718 7/10	431 4 4	31	37 6 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	727½	1,231 10 —	200 — —	218 15 —	—	—	179	308
Grenada	360 6/10	223 8 11	120⅔	239 18 4	—	—	23 — 12	67 4 —	—	—	1,492	2,544 18 —	227 — —	254 — —	—	—	965	1,740
Jamaica	5,817 5/10	3,492 4 2	670½	1,662 16 —	—	—	10 1 —	38 5 4	—	—	4,053	7,891 15 8	1,013 — —	1,416 6 3	—	—	1,814½	3,742
Montſerrat	49 8/10	29 18 6	11	30 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	84 — —	—	—	—	—	60	112
Nevis	156 6/10	93 19 2	331	468 11 —														
St Kitt's	1,341 8/10	805 1 6	439	768 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	93 6 8	—	—	—	—	66	123
St Vincent's	219	131 8 —	43½	47 6 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	435	812 — —	30 — —	41 5 —	—	—	68½	127
Tortola	132 7/10	79 12 4	26	65 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,597	3,871 3 4	420 — —	645 — —	—	—	422	939
Total 1783	12,400 9/10	7,449 7 —	2,312½	4,243 12 4	—	—	33 1 12	105 9 4	—	—	10,918½	21,887 10 —	3,198 — —	4,422 3 9	—	—	4,957	9,718
					Laſts. Bls.													
Anguilla																		
Antigua	389	233 12 —	184	302 14 6	—	—	4 1 24	12 10 —	—	—	181	286 6 8	185 — —	230 — —	—	—	20½	38
Barbadoes	1,035 3/10	621 5 7	690⅚	1,148 17 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,445	3,953 10 —	506 2 —	705 5 —	—	—	63	94
Dominica	148 6/10	89 3 2	59½	189 — —	1 3	16 11 3	82 2 16	308 10 8	—	—	745	1,266 — —	325 — —	418 15 —	—	—	75	132
Grenada	179 2/10	107 16 4	138	153 8 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	925	1,499 7 4	347 — —	363 17 6	—	—	250	41
Jamaica	3,262 9/10	1,958 — 8	1,322¾	1,221 19 6	26 7	345 11 8	8 — 3	22 9 6	—	—	2,665½	5,035 — 2	964 — —	1,237 7 6	—	—	1,003	1,799
Montſerrat	49 6/10	30 5 2																
Nevis	10 4/10	6 4 9	8	19 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11 4 —	22 — —	30 5 —	—	—		
St Kitt's	175	105 — —	72½	105 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	131 — —	150 — —	206 5 —			25	46
St Vincent's	69 5/10	41 14 —	37	40 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 — —	20 12 6				
Tortola	147 2/10	95 13 7	95	109 12 —	1 2	15 9 2	—	—	—	—	210	315 — —	255 — —	255 — —	—	—	118½	177
Total 1784	5,466 7/10	3,288 15 3	2,607¾	3,290 14 1	29 —	377 12 1	95 — 15	343 10 2	—	—	7,258½	12,497 8 2	2,769 2 —	3,467 7 6	—	—	1,555	2,701
															C. lbs.			
Anguilla																		
Antigua	33 3/10	19 19 6	60	130 19 6														
Barbadoes	1,080 8/10	648 19 7	3,271	4,347 18 2	1 11	24 18 4	—	—	—	—	458	775 — —	116 — —	208 5 —				
Dominica	362 7/10	217 11 10	319½	386 15 3	—	—	18 — 18	67 16 —	—	—	327	490 — —	180 — —	195 — —	9 1 20	12 5 1	40	74
Grenada	432 1/10	259 5 2	358½	516 6 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	953	1,468 7 4	70 — —	96 5 —	—	—	55	102
Jamaica	581 8/10	349 1 6	1,502	1,644 7 10	12 9	165 15 —	—	—	—	—	3,377½	6,445 9 4	1,757 2 —	2,348 17 6	—	—	2,221	3,857
Montſerrat	—	—	5	5 — —														
Nevis	10 8/10	6 9 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	74 13 4	53 — —	72 17 6	—	—	50	93
St Kitt's	184 4/10	110 12 9	103	189 17 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	35 9 4	35 — —	76 5 —	—	—	12½	23
St Vincent's	21 6/10	12 19 2	121½	210 11 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	490	735 — —	165 — —	165 — —	—	—	35	52
Tortola	86 9/10	52 2 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	75 — —	20 — —	20 — —	—	—	20	30
Total 1785	2,794 4/10	1,677 1 9	5,740½	7,431 15 9	14 8	190 13 4	18 — 18	67 16 —	—	—	5,714½	10,098 19 4	2,396 2 —	3,182 10 —	9 1 20	12 5 1	2,433½	4,233
			N°															
Anguilla																		
Antigua	18	10 16 —	13 & 495	486 14 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	299	454 — —	133 — —	173 10 —	—	—	160	243
Barbadoes	1,086	651 12 —	3,341	4,289 9 3	—	—	23 — —	64 8 —	—	—	962½	1,696 8 —	448 — —	503 10 —	—	—	309	613
Dominica	21 2/10	12 14 4	620	644 7 —	—	—	20 — —	107 6 8	—	—	1,407	2,225 12 8	576 2 8	636 11 5	1 3 14	2 8 9	215	322
Grenada	92 1/10	56 13 2	626	835 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	424	699 16 —	120 — —	123 15 —	—	—	60	93
Jamaica	430 9/10	258 10 9	3,591¾	2,557 — 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,039	8,276 4 8	1,588 — —	2,050 — —	—	—	3,622	5,934
Montſerrat	—	—	7	17 — —														
Nevis	—	—	9	11 18 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11
St Kitt's	118 6/10	71 3 2	134	256 12 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	875	1,734 4 —	405 — —	546 12 6	—	—	194½	427
St Vincent's	10	6 — —	195½	287 8 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	685	1,027 10 —	120 — —	120 — —	—	—	70	165
Tortola	32 9/10	19 14 9	7	17 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	425	646 13 4	245 — —	279 12 6	—	—	205	309
Total 1786	1,809 7/10	1,087 4 2	13 & 9,026¼	9,402 12 11	—	—	43 — —	171 14 8	—	—	10,116½	16,760 8 8	3,635 2 8	4,433 11 5	1 3 14	2 8 9	4,841½	8,061
									C. lbs.									
Anguilla																		
Antigua	38	22 16 —	400	232 1 —	—	—	16 2 3	22 13 10	—	—	443	664 10 —	341 — —	341 — —	—	—	222	333
Barbadoes	298 7/10	179 4 4	3,772½	5,382 8 —	—	—	10 — —	28 — —	—	—	467	954 13 4	894 — —	1,190 — —	—	—	1,337	2,352
Dominica	88 2/10	52 18 4	828	1,102 14 6	—	—	10 — 27	38 4 8	—	—	1,541	2,502 10 8	1,010 3 7	1,211 7 3	—	—	625	1,120
Grenada	208	124 16 —	1,712 6/10	2,333 10 —	—	—	—	—	40 — —	26 — —	1,403	2,232 11 4	654 — 20	666 8 11	—	—	145	217
Jamaica	486 3/10	291 15 7	5,722	3,733 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,809½	7,655 19 —	1,998 1 —	2,599 — 7	—	—	6,688½	10,811
Montſerrat	4	2 8 —	7	12 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	93 6 8	40 2 —	55 13 9	—	—	54½	101
Nevis	5 9/10	3 10 10	62	149 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	223	379 12 —	245 — —	318 2 6	—	—	326	597
St Kitt's	2 8/10	1 13 7	984⅔	1,136 1 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	65 12 —	209 — —	276 2 6	—	—	164	368
St Vincent's	114 7/10	68 16 4	230	277 2 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	817½	1,226 5 —	288 — —	306 15 —	—	—	230	357
Tortola	83 1/10	49 17 2	4	11 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	310	628 — —	826 — —	1,142 2 6	—	—	225	412
Total 1787	1,329 7/10	792 16 2	13,722 4/10	14,369 4 4	—	—	36 3 2	88 18 6	40 — —	26 — —	10,087	16,403 — —	6,506 2 27	8,106 13 —	—	—	10,017	16,67

FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.—*Continued.*

		Salt Petre.		Salt, White.		Seeds for Gardens.		Silk Wrot, Crapes, &c.		Spirits, Brandy.		Spirits, Geneva.		Rum.		Tallow.		Tapes, Open.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		C. qrs. lbs.				lb.		lbs. oz.		T. H. G.				Gallons.		C. lbs.			
	—																		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	1 18 3	—	—	—	—	2,631	789 6 —				
	—	6 1 21	20 18 4	—	—	—	—	2 —	3 8 —	—	—	—	—	1,146	343 16 —	25 — —	46 17 6		
	—	— 1 4	— 18 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 — —	75 — —		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	209	62 14 —	68 — —	127 10 —		
	—	18 — 16	58 19 3	—	—	238	10 18 2	80 8	137 5 6	— 1 3	16 13 —	—	—	2,305	692 14 —	46 — —	75 — —		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	435	130 10 —				
	—																		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 —	10 4 —	—	—	—	—	331	99 6 —				
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 —	5 2 —	—	—	—	—	100	30 — —	10 — 24	16 1 9		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 8	11 1 —	—	—	—	—	113	33 18 —	50 — —	78 15 —		
1783	—	24 3 13	80 16 1	—	—	238	10 18 2	99 2	168 18 9	— 1 3	16 13 —	—	—	7,270	2,182 4 —	239 — 24	419 4 3		
												Galls							
	—																		
	—	12 3 1	41 9 3	—	—	—	—	10 8	17 17 —	—	—	—	—	250	75 — —	39 3 15	62 6 —		
	—	— 2 14	2 — 7	—	—	—	—	4 1	6 18 1	—	—	—	—	331	99 6 —	5 — —	8 2 6		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	33 6 —				
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	694	208 4 —	25 — —	43 7 6		
	—	6 3 25	22 11 7	—	—	—	—	13 6	22 14 9	5 — 26	321 16 —	420	105 — —	1,570	465 19 6	22 — 22	34 12 10		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 3 57	61 10 —								
	—																		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 7	33 5 —	—	—	217	65 2 —	87 — —	119 12 6		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	317	95 2 —	615 — 16	967 14 3		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	324	105 13 6	11 — 8	20 15 2		
l 1784	—	20 1 12	66 1 5	—	—	—	—	27 15	47 9 10	6 2 27	416 11 —	420	105 — —	3,814	1,147 13 —	805 1 5	1,256 10 9		
				Weys. Bush.															
	—																		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 1	12 — 1	2 — 6	127 10 —	—	—	206	61 16 —	29 1 9	47 6 2	Doz. lbs.	
	—	3 1 10	10 17 —	—	—	—	—	4 1	6 18 1	2 — 4	127 — —	—	—	413	123 18 —	101 — —	160 4 6	3 4	1 15 —
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 — 2	63 10 —	—	—	1,428	425 17 6	57 3 19	93 19 3		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 — 1	63 5 —	—	—	862	258 12 —	139 3 9	218 2 5		
	—	8 3 15	28 17 4	2 7	2 16 4	—	—	25 4	42 18 6	26 1 38	1,662 18 —	931	233 8 6	7,912	2,358 — 6	176 — 14	286 3 10		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 — —	22 15 —		
	—																		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,337	401 2 —	13 1 6	21 4 1		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	35 2 —	32 2 5	57 2 8		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	32 2 —	4 1 24	8 7 4		
Total 1785	—	12 — 25	39 14 4	2 7	2 16 4	—	—	36 6	61 16 8	32 1 51	2,044 3 —	931	233 8 6	12,382	3,696 10 —	568 2 2	915 5 3	3 4	1 15 —
	—																		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 8	14 9 —	—	—	—	—	5,187	1,443 7 —	87 1 5	153 15 1		
	—	10 2 4	34 4 9	—	—	—	—	13 4	22 10 6	—	—	—	—	111	33 6 —	35 3 22	55 3 4		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,313	372 11 —	71 2 —	132 11 3		
	—	— 1 22	1 9 —	—	—	—	—	2 2	3 12 3	1 — 8	65 — —	—	—	1,460	427 4 6	100 — 3	153 4 11		
	—	8 1 14	27 4 2	— 18	— 11 9	—	—	9 15	16 17 10	17 3 49	1,130 10 —	—	—	8,399	2,498 13 —	292 1 21	477 10 7		
at	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
	—									—	—	—	—	—	—	10 — —	16 5 —		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	217	65 2 —	32 1 2	52 3 —		
nt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	322	96 12 —	30 — —	48 15 —		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	31 4 —				
Total 1786	—	19 1 12	62 17 11	— 18	— 11 9	—	—	33 13	57 9 7	18 3 57	1,195 10 —	—	—	17,113	4,967 19 6	659 1 25	1,089 8 2		
										Galls									
a	—																		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 14	9 19 9	20	5 — —	—	—	529	158 14 —	70 — —	128 — —		
es	—	7 2 11	24 13 10	—	—	—	—	34 11	58 19 4	382	95 10 —	—	—	230	69 — —	15 — 5	26 18 11		
ca	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	437	128 8 6				
a	—	— 2 12	1 19 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	748	216 14 6	43 2 22	66 15 10		
s	—	7 — 5	22 17 10	—	—	—	—	12 15	21 19 10	2,679	666 7 1	4,963	825 8 —	3,962	1,184 11 —	140 — 13	227 19 8		
rat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 — —	3 15 —		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76 — —	123 10 —		
s	—	2 — 14	6 18 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	37 4 —	86 — 19	139 17 8		
ent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	209	62 14 —	10 — —	18 15 —		
	—	— — 20	— 11 6	—	—	—	—	7 9	12 17 1	—	—	—	—	209	62 14 —	27 — —	45 12 6		
Total 1787	—	17 2 6	57 — 8	—	—	—	—	61 1	103 16 —	3,081	766 17 1	4,963	825 8 —	6,448	1,920 — —	470 — 3	781 4 7		

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the Britiſh Weſt Indies.*

FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.—*Continued.*

	Thread, Siſters.		Tobacco.		Toys.		Turpentine.		Water, Pyrmont.		Wax, Bees.		Whalefins.		Wine, Canary.		Wine, French.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.						C. qrs. lbs.				T. H. G.	
Anguilla																		
Antigua	—	—	1,018	26 14 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1 13	317 17 2
Barbadoes	—	—	1,457	33 12 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — 59	15 7 9
Dominica	—	—	50	— 18 9	—	—												
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — 57	11 17 6
Jamaica	68	44 4 —	66,959	1,345 7 8	—	56 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 — 16	20 7 1	—	—	39 2 50	2,217 15 10
Montſerrat	—	—	24	— 9 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 —	13 2 6
Nevis	4	2 12 —																
St Kitt's	—	—	197	3 13 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 2 17	555 3 11
St Vincent's	—	—	200	3 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — 54	11 5 —
Tortola	—	—	160	3 — —														
Total 1783	72	46 16 —	70,065	1,417 11 4	—	56 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 — 16	20 7 1	—	—	52 1 61	3,142 9 8
									Doz. Bottles.						T. H. G.			
Anguilla																		
Antigua	71	46 3 —	574	14 5 4	—	—	—	—	12	4 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 1 24	123 2 6
Barbadoes	4½	2 18 6	2,143	43 3 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 1 12	79 7 11				
Dominica	—	—	162	3 — 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 — 31	388 6 4
Grenada	—	—	737	13 16 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — 56	9 2 2	4 2 61	337 14 1
Jamaica	100	69 — —	12,985	285 10 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 60	20 — 2	21 — 33	1,168 15 7
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 23	17 18 4
Nevis	—	—	276	5 3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 4	13 19 2
St Kitt's	—	—	595	17 4 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 58	38 6 8
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 3 6	63 16 9
Tortola	—	—	5,520	146 2 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 3 47	49 3 4
Total 1784	175½	118 1 6	22,992	528 7 —	—	—	—	—	12	4 10 —	—	—	8 1 12	79 7 11	— 2 53	29 2 4	36 1 35	2,201 2 9
							C. lbs.				C. lbs.							
Anguilla																		
Antigua	—	—	246	10 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 37	74 14 5
Barbadoes	—	—	114,270	2,380 10 —	—	—	42 — 12	29 9 6	—	—	— — 5	— 6 1	—	—	—	—	— — 62	12 18 4
Dominica	—	—	783	14 13 7														
Grenada	—	—	636	18 16 —	—	—	19 2 11	13 14 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 10	136 15 4
Jamaica	—	—	20,248	405 9 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 8	3 1 —	— 1 13	12 7 3	8 3 1	484 8 4
Montſerrat																		
Nevis	—	—	336	6 6 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — 14	2 18 4
St Kitt's	—	—	671	27 19 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 3 18	182 15 5
St Vincent's																		
Tortola	—	—	813	15 4 10														
Total 1785	—	—	138,003	2,879 3 7	—	—	61 2 23	43 3 10	—	—	— — 5	— 6 1	— 1 8	3 1 —	— 1 13	12 7 3	15 — 16	894 10 2
Anguilla																		
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 47	36 —
Barbadoes	2	1 6 —	22,088	458 6 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — 10½	1 14 1	1 — 13	86 15
Dominica	—	—	100	1 17 6														
Grenada	—	—	5,389	108 4 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 3 53	68 19
Jamaica	—	—	11,185	216 8 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 4	3 13 11	—	—	—	—	28 2 18¾	1,541 13
Montſerrat																		
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — 52½	10 18
St Kitt's	—	—	419	7 17 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 3 17½	270 11
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 6¾	43 9
Tortola																		
Total 1786	2	1 6 —	39,181	792 14 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 4	3 13 11	—	—	— — 10½	1 14 1	36 3 19½	1,858 8
Anguilla																		
Antigua	—	—	12	— 4 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 3 34	397
Barbadoes	—	—	18,613	387 15 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — 7½	1 4 3	26 2 16	1,671
Dominica	—	—	72	1 7 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 39	34
Grenada	—	—	2,655	64 4 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 3 57	40 — 5	24 2 14	1,495
Jamaica	—	—	19,399	479 17 8	—	—	—	—	8 6	3 3 9	— 3 12	5 18 3	—	—	— 3 3	31 4 9	36 2 10	1,967
Montſerrat	—	—	101	1 18 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — 33½	6
Nevis	4	2 12 —	1,012	18 19 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — 35½	7
St Kitt's	—	—	250	4 13 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 — 18	204
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 44	24
Tortola	—	—	115	2 3 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 14	25
Total 1787	4	2 12 —	42,229	961 3 9	—	—	—	—	8 6	3 3 9	— 3 12	5 18 3	—	—	1 3 4½	72 9 5	98 1 6	5,83

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the Britiſh Weſt Indies.*

FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.——*Continued.*

	Wine, Madeira.		Port.		Rheniſh.		Spaniſh.		Wines at Value.		Wood Battens.		Deals, Ordinary.		Deals, Spruce.		Maſts, Middle.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	T. H. G.		T. H. G.		T. H. G.		T. H. G.						Ct. Nº.					
Anguilla																		
Antigua	—	—	28 3 47	942 11 5	— 1 45	23 2 9	10 2 30	362 14 4										
Barbadoes	10 — 28	404 8 10	17 3 47	598 15 3	— — 9	1 18 6	6 2 4	227 19 2	—	—	—	—	1 — —	2 — —				
Dominica	—	—	1 — 36	38 16 11	1 2 16	84 8 6												
Grenada	5 2 18	222 17 1	4 2 5	152 — 5	—	—	1 3 45	64 — 4										
Jamaica	17 3 26	714 2 5	135 2 1	4,554 2 8	13 1 —	715 9 10	45 — 1	539 15 1	—	82 1 11	—	—	4 1 25	8 18 4				
Montſerrat	— 1 45	17 2 9	2 2 54	92 5 7	— 1 24	18 12 10	1 3 54	68 15 —										
Nevis	— 1 45	17 2 9	1 3 28	63 5 6	—	—	— — 48	6 13 4										
St Kitt's	— — 36	5 14 3	5 2 52	193 19 1	— 2 28	33 — —	2 — 39	75 8 4										
St Vincent's	— — 36	5 14 3	1 1 —	42 10 —	— 3 54	52 1 4	— 1 9	10 — —										
Tortola	—	—	2 2 24	86 7 4	—	—	— — 40	5 11 1										
Total 1783	34 2 45	1,387 2 4	202 — 42	6,764 14 2	17 — 50	928 13 9	68 3 18	1,360 16 8	—	82 1 11	—	—	5 1 25	10 18 4				
Anguilla																		
Antigua	— 3 15	32 7 7	8 2 53	289 4 10	— — 25	5 7 1	3 3 12	130 13 —										
Barbadoes	1 — 32	45 1 6	14 2 7	488 17 8	— 2 40	35 11 4	1 — 28	38 17 9	—	8 14 6								
Dominica	— 1 48	17 12 4	— 3 5	26 3 5	—	—	— — 39	5 8 4	—	—	—	—	8 — —	16 — —				
Grenada	1 1 2	50 6 4	5 1 52	189 18 6	2 — 42	126 5 3	10 3 29	361 3 —	—	23 12 2								
Jamaica	32 — 12	1,285 11 6	77 3 5	2,615 4 9	16 — 32	913 4 1	38 1 54	1,336 11 8	—	—	—	—	4 2 —	9 — —				
Montſerrat	— 1 54	18 11 4	1 — 33	38 9 —	—	—	1 1 16	45 19 4										
Nevis	— 3 29	34 12 —	2 1 11	77 19 7	—	—	— — 11	1 10 6										
St Kitt's	1 3 —	70 — —	6 1 49	218 15 4	— 1 —	13 10 —	1 — 59	43 — 10	—	—	—	—	15 2 —	31 — —				
St Vincent's	2 2 11	101 14 10	3 — 42	104 8 9	—	—	1 3 51	65 5 6	—	38 1 10								
Tortola	— 1 60	19 10 5	1 — 43	38 15 2	—	—	1 1 31	48 1 —										
Total 1784	41 3 11	1,675 7 10	121 1 48	4,087 17 —	19 1 13	1,093 17 9	60 1 15	2,076 10 11	—	70 8 6	—	—	28 — —	56 — —				
											Ct. Nº.							
Anguilla																		
Antigua	— 3 53	38 8 2	22 2 15	767 — 4	— — 25	5 7 1	6 1 51	225 16 8	—	—	—	—	6 — —	12 — —				
Barbadoes	5 — 50	213 16 1	13 1 53	438 7 10	— 1 9	15 8 6	2 1 50½	84 14 1										
Dominica	— 3 37	35 17 3	1 2 57	61 17 9	—	—	— 3 27	30 — —	—	24 8 —								
Grenada	4 — 58	181 2 10	4 3 22½	160 6 4	1 2 26	86 11 4	5 1 25¾	186 9 1	—	—	—	—	4 — —	8 — —				
Jamaica	26 — 56	1,212 2 2	132 3 8½	4,374 — 2	11 — 60	606 16 10	44 3 2	1,545 17 2	—	—	— 1 26	— 12 6	26 1 3	52 11 —	12 — —	114 — —		
Montſerrat	—	—	1 — 19	36 11 2	—	—	— 2 17	19 17 2										
Nevis	— — 14	2 4 5	2 — 1	68 2 5	— — 14	3 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 — —	8 — —				
St Kitt's	4 3 12	191 18 —	5 3 4¼	188 14 2	— 1 11	15 13 7	2 2 30¾	89 10 —	—	—	—	—	23 2 10	119 18 4				
St Vincent's	— — 28	4 8 10	1 2 —	50 19 10	— 1 21	18 — —	— 2 9	18 15 —										
Tortola	— 3 51	38 1 10	— 1 19½	10 10 4	—	—	— — 8¾	1 4 3										
Total 1785	43 1 44	1.917 19 7	186 — 10¾	6,156 10 4	13 3 40	750 17 4	63 2 32¾	2,201 3 5	—	24 8 —	— 1 26	— 12 6	63 3 13	200 9 4	12 — —	114 — —	—	
Anguilla																		
ntigua	— 1 27	14 5 8	7 1 31	244 9 —	—	—	6 — 41¾	208 11 2										
arbadoes	4 — 59	169 7 2	34 1 13	1,110 18 5	— — 33	7 1 5	2 3 14¾	94 10 6	—	48 16 1								
ominica	4 2 8	181 5 3	1 3 27	63 2 8	— — 31	7 9 11	— 1 29	12 15 7	—	25 — —								
renada	1 1 46	92 7 5	6 2 39	219 14 5	— 2 20	31 5 7	31 2 62	1,105 4 11										
amaica	34 1 62	1,397 2 9	82 2 20½	2,756 12 10	9 — 30	492 8 5	74 — 39½	2,563 11 4	—	—	—	—	7 — 14	14 4 8				
Montſerrat	— 1 47	17 9 2	2 — —	68 — —	— — 7½	1 12 —	— 3 39	31 13 4										
evis	—	—	2 2 45	91 1 3	—	—	— 1 43	14 14 4										
Kitt's	— 2 18	22 17 2	7 2 62¼	251 16 2	1 1 9	69 8 6	2 1 42	80 10 3										
Vincent's	—	—	1 — 18	35 12 5	—	—	2 3 59	101 2 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nº. 13	32 10 —
ortola	—	—	2 2 14	83 9 —	—	—	— — 49	6 16 1										
Total 1786	46 — 15	1,894 14 6	148 3 17¾	4,924 16 2	11 1 4½	609 5 10	122 — 41	4,219 9 10	—	73 16 1	—	—	7 — 14	14 4 8	—	—	13	32 10 —
nguilla																		
tigua	6 2 17	369 19 10	16 1 3	527 14 2	— — 15	3 4 3	7 3 56	268 9 9										
rbadoes	1 1 54	113 13 2	42 — 16	1,351 16 8	— — 37	7 18 6	7 1 11	240 11 11	—	—	—	—	1 — —	2 — —				
ominica	—	—	— 3 61	33 14 7	—	—	— — 47	6 10 —	—	23 16 1								
enada	— — 32	5 1 7	5 2 34	180 6 1	— 1 48	23 15 8	5 1 2	176 17 8	—	—	—	—	1 3 20	12 1 8				
maica	14 1 34	578 6 10	77 1 26	2,566 9 1	2 3 1	149 2 6	39 3 32	1,356 10 5										
ntſerrat	—	—	1 — 7	34 18 10	—	—	1 — 27	38 15 —	—	—	—	—	— — 24	— 8 —				
vis	— — 44	7 17 1	3 — —	102 5 2	— — 19	4 1 4	— — 47	6 10 6	—	—	—	—	3 — —	6 — —				
Kitt's	— 3 46	37 18 8	10 2 36	351 13 3	— — 10	2 2 10	5 — 56	177 14 8										
Vincent's	— 3 58	39 4 —	— 3 6	26 1 6	—	—	— 3 41	31 15 10										
rtola	—	—	4 3 45	161 9 10	—	—	— 1 26	12 4 —										
Total 1787	24 2 33	1,152 1 2	162 2 46	5,336 9 2	3 2 4	190 5 1	68 1 30	2,315 19 9	—	23 16 1	—	—	6 — 14	20 9 8				

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the Britiſh Weſt Indies.*

FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.—*Continued.*

		Staves, Barrel.		Staves, Hhd. and Pipe.		Timber, Fir.		Wood, at Value.		Lard, Hogs.		Miſcellaneous Articles.		Totals.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Value.		
		Ct. No.		Ct. No.						lbs.					
Anguilla	—														
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97 18 —¼	—	10,277 1 6
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,120	21 — —	—	167 — 4	—	19,722 14 10
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,709 14 —
Grenada	—	—	—	380 — —	375 15 —	—	—	—	4 — —	—	—	—	272 5 10	—	8,965 3 —
Jamaica	—	3 — —	— 10 6	300 — —	296 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	740 9 5¼	—	143,779 16 3
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,422 7 5
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 18 4	—	1,857 10 1
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	254 16 7	—	8,951 19 2
St Vincent's	—	—	—	200 — —	197 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 7 8	—	2,897 15 —
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107 9 4	—	6.476 9 9
Total 1783	—	3 — —	— 10 6	880 — —	869 10 —	—	—	—	4 — —	1,120	21 — —	—	1,658 5 6½	—	208,060 11 —
Anguilla	—														
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58 11 1	—	5,762 6 4
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91 5 10	—	14,120 7 6
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 12 7	—	4,289 2 8
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 10 4	—	6,817 8 1
Jamaica	—	—	—	186 — —	189 9 —	—	—	—	91 16 2	—	—	—	628 1 11	—	70,992 10 4
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 7 6	—	979 8 10
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 6 6	—	789 16 1
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 14 5	—	3,122 11 3
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 4 —	—	2,666 10 6
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 8 —	—	1,958 17 —
Total 1784	—	—	—	186 — —	189 9 —	—	—	—	91 16 2	—	—	—	887 2 2	—	111,498 18 7
Anguilla	—														
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 7 6	—	2,970 10 10
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 9 2	—	22,017 4 8
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67 14 5	—	4,010 1 11
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 14 —	—	7,993 18 —
Jamaica	—	110 — —	70 2 6	145 — —	146 13 9	—	—	—	131 5 —	—	—	—	2,242 1 8	—	66,253 14 2
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 7 6	—	527 15 5
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 16 —	—	645 1 10
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 11 4	—	3,540 18 4
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,175 13 10
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	590 13 7
Total 1785	—	110 — —	70 2 6	145 — —	146 13 9	—	—	—	131 5 —	—	—	—	2,446 1 7	—	111,725 12 7
Anguilla	—														
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 9 7	—	6,194 7 9
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101 6 1	—	31,792 10 11
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 17 3	—	8,353 2 —
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 6 —	—	13,188 14 1
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 16 1	—	—	—	376 12 9	—	74,268 10 1
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	844 16 1
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	377 9 9
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 17 4	—	8,141 9 2
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 8 —	—	—	—	7 10 —	—	5,989 15 11
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,090 17 1
Total 1786	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 4 1	—	—	—	626 19 —	—	151,241 12 10
						Loads. Feet.									
Anguilla	—					—	—								
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201 19 6	—	6,609 9 11
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 15 4	—	26,129 4 4
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 13 5	—	9,306 16 —
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,665 11 3
Jamaica	—	86 — 20	54 18 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263 10 4	—	72,275 3 1
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	5 10	5 4 —	—	—	—	—	—	5 13 9	—	776 18 2
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,438 2 10
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 13 9	—	6,047 11 4
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 10 —	—	4,120 8 11
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	7 10 6	—	3,171 5 9
Total 1787	—	86 — 20	54 18 7	—	—	5 10	5 4 —	—	—	—	—	—	585 6 7	—	142,640 11 7

7. An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which entered in the Ports of Great Britain from the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands in each Year, from 1700, and the Value of Imports from the ſaid Iſlands to Great Britain, with the Amount of the Duties of Cuſtoms and Exciſe thereon; diſtinguiſhing each, and from the Year 1782, ſpecifying each Article ſo imported.——[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furniſhed by the Inſpector General of the Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain, and by the other Officers of the proper Departments.]

ars.	Ships.	Tons.	Value of Imports.	Duties of Cuſtoms.	Duties of Exciſe.	Total Amount of Duties.
01	—	—	738,601 1 10¼			
02	—	—	476,175 1 9¾			
03	—	—	626,985 11 6½			
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						
09						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15	—	—	1,002,301 14 10			
16	—	—	1,106,407 12 1			
17	—	—	1,209,363 5 3			
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						

N° 7. *continued.*

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Value of Imports.			Duties of Customs.		Duties of Excise.			Total Amount of Duties.
1724											
1725	—	—	1,368,442	17	4	—	—	56,057	—	—	
1726	—	—	1,129,025	15	3	—	—	61,256	1	6	
1727	—	—	1,048,563	4	9	—	—	63,614	4	—	
1728											
1729											
1730											
1731											
1732											
1733											
1734											
1735	—	—	1,487,481	14	7	—	—	99,096	1	1	
1736	—	—	1,436,437	11	7	—	—	62,297	—	10	
1737	—	—	956,005	17	6	—	—	76,059	13	10	
1738											
1739											
1740											
1741											
1742											
1743											
1744											
1745											
1746											
1747											
1748											
1749											
1750											
1751	351	44,924	1,446,075	18	5	—	—	170,504	—	5	
1752	349	46,336	1,432,105	5	6	—	—	144,209	19	7	
1753	476	59,407	1,899,036	10	5	—	—	149,330	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
1754	415	53,013	1,464,862	9	11	—	—	189,774	8	7	
1755	500	60,542	1,869,259	7	4	—	—	171,757	7	2	

PART IV. *The Import Trade from the Britiſh Weſt Indies.*

° 7. continued.

ears.	Ships.	Tons.	Value of Imports.			Duties of Cuſtoms.			Duties of Exciſe.			Total Amount of Duties.		
756	307	48,167	1,689,260	2	1	—		—	169,665	17	5			
757	432	55,088	1,906,162	15	10	—		—	153,311	18	8			
758	425	61,919	1,858,455	2	10	—		—	181,834	8	7½			
759	478	75,411	906,761	19	9	—		—	218,838	11	2			
760	404	60,779	2,286,110	8	—	—		—	172,686	8	10			
761	448	73,989	2,437,070	4	2	—		—	215,225	10	8			
762	498	78,865	2,565,068	11	7	—		—	260,556	8	—			
763	482	80,722	2,361,704	11	7	—		—	278,883	8	4			
764	543	84,021	2,532,992	1	6	—		—	210,872	12	1			
765	448	74,069	2,301,779	11	11	—		—	251,597	15	11			
766	525	83,606	2,970,784	1	3	—		—	289,110	1	5¾			
767	550	86,026	2,844,894	12	5	—		—	235,852	3	11			
768	576	88,478	2,773,351	16	—	—		—	263,859	3	6			
769	564	89,466	3,002,679	12	2	—		—	338,277	3	10			
770	610	89,683	3,418,823	3	10	—		—	313,830	11	4½			
771	502	77,584	2,972,203	15	—	—		—	333,143	6	6			
772	579	90,197	1,465,404	—	8	—		—	349,448	15	1¾			
773	608	94,206	2,848,613	3	2	—		—	357,722	18	11¾			
774	498	82,327	3,622,618	3	4	—		—	348,672	—	11¾			
775	592	103,045	3,675,948	2	5	—		—	329,773	15	10¾			
776	594	97,972	3,329,920	11	1	—		—	347,854	9	5½			
777	464	76,900	2,794,457	—	6	—		—	381,448	8	—¾			
778	568	92,298	3,057,424	11	10	—		—	357,339	19	8			
779	553	86,196	2,811,909	10	11	—		—	363,769	3	—¾			
780	475	88,726	2,450,078	5	4	—		—	353,076	4	8¾			
781	474	88,562	1,860,546	5	3	—		—	305,673	8	3¾			
782	471	89,123	2,217,928	4	—	—		—	297,971	7	7			
783	523	104,808	2,806,392	14	4	1,113,238	6	5	316,168	12	7	1,429,406	19	—
784	539	111,396	3,453,037	18	11	1,183,014	7	4	321,478	19	6½	1,504,493	6	10½
785	648	138,984	4,440,105	2	3	1,455,636	10	8	335,762	13	6	1,791,399	4	2
786	570	114,271	3,467,237	15	3	1,061,641	15	10	362,098	2	11	1,423,739	18	9
787	573	131,934	3,749,447	17	4	1,257,615	2	5½	357,074	6	3	1,614,689	8	8½

Memorandums.

N° 7. *continued.*

Memorandums.

1ſt. That the Shipping with their Tonnage from the Port of Portſmouth, from the Year 1751 to 1757, are not included in the preceding Account, or the Shipping from Falmouth, from the Year 1750 to 1767.

2d. The Shipping with their Tonnage from North Britain is only included in the preceding Account from the Year 1777 to 1788.

3d. The Account particularizing the Quantity and Value of each Article imported from the Year 1782, is contained in the Appendix to this N° 7.

4th. It was found impracticable to diſtinguiſh the Ships which arrived from each Britiſh Weſ India Iſland.

An ACCOUNT of the Imports from the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands into Great Britain, from the Year 1782 to the Year 1788.

	Coffee.			Cocoa.			Ginger.			Pimento.			Drugs, Aloes, Epatica.			Gingſang.			Jallop.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	Ct. lbs.			C. qrs. lbs.			C. qrs. lbs.			lbs.			lbs.			lbs.			lbs.		
	470 — 17	3,291 1 3	—	7 2 14	19 1 3	—	12 — 5	15 1 1													
	2,544 1 26	17,811 7 6	—	—	—	—	8,207 1 25	10,259 6 9	—	32	— 16 —	—	39,694	578 7 4							
	3,397 — 9	23,779 11 3	—	11 1 7	28 5 7																
	4,849 3 16	33,949 5 —	—	1,430 2 20	3,576 13 10																
	3,625 3 4	25,362 9 3	—	1,070 3 8	2,677 1 —	—	8,338 — 3	10,422 10 7	—	903,376	12,629 13 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	437	54 12 6	
	109 1 12	765 10 —	—	2 2 9	6 9 —																
	945 1 11	6,617 8 9	—	1 3 8	4 11 —																
	363 1 7	2,493 19 —	—	8 3 16	22 4 7																
	92 — 14	463 15 —	—	4 — —	10 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,498	1,172 18 —				
1783	16,397 2 4	114,534 7 —	2,869 10 10½	2,537 2 26	6,344 6 3	158 5 2½	16,557 2 5	20,696 18 5	8,318 16 11	903,408	22,630 9 6	7,453 5 7½	39,694	578 7 4	873 5 6	3,498	1,172 18 —	—	437	54 12 6	
	663 2 23	4,645 18 9	—	199 — 20	497 18 10	—	2 — —	2 10 —													
	77 — 7	539 8 9	—	—	—	—	5,045 3 7	6,307 5 3	—	—	—	—	16,544	977 11 7							
	12,659 1 24	88,616 5 —	—	102 — —	255 — —																
	15,450 2 25	108,039 13 6	—	2,248 2 2	5,618 4 11	—	9 3 21	12 8 5													
	5,199 — 25	36,394 11 3	—	6 — —	15 — —	—	3,993 — 21	4,991 9 6	—	1,134,254	28,626 13 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	258	45 3 —	
	939 2 12	6,577 5 —	—	12 1 7	30 15 7																
	15 — —	105 — —																			
	312 3 4	2,189 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	30 — —				
	902 — 15	6,314 18 9	—	18 3 18	47 5 6																
	4,927 1 26	34,492 7 6																			
1784	41,147 — 21	287,914 18 6	7,200 15 9	2,586 3 19	6,464 4 10	161 13 5½	9,050 3 21	11,313 13 2	4,547 1 2	1,134,254	28,626 13 —	9,357 5 3½	16,544	977 11 7	363 19 4	300	30 — —	—	258	45 3 —	
	57 3 2	404 7 6	—	119 3 5	299 9 7																
	8 3 9	61 16 3	—	—	—	—	5,890 3 7	7,363 10 3	—	—	—	—	38,658	563 15 2							
	14,798 2 10	103,559 16 6	—	2,091 — 14	5,227 16 3																
	15,253 2 3	106,656 16 6	—	2,745 — 20	6,862 18 10	—	—	—	—	600	15 — —										
	4,857 — 19	33,719 10 9	—	218 — 19	544 16 7	—	3,143 3 6	3,929 14 9	—	3,255,816	82,046 8 —	—	—	—	—	84	6 6 —				
	8 — 21	57 6 3																			
	6 — —	42 — —	—	— 2 14	1 11 3	—	—	—	—	2,564	64 2 —										
	2,046 1 13	14,324 11 3	—	513 1 17	1,283 9 10																
1785	37,036 1 21	258,826 5 —	6,456 7 3	5,688 1 5	14,220 2 4	355 10 4½	9,034 2 13	11,293 5 —	4,539 6 —	3,258,980	82,125 10 —	26,886 11 8½	38,658	563 15 2	850 9 6	84	6 6 —				
	205 — 6	1,435 7 6																			
	— — 20	1 5 —	—	—	—	—	7,498 — 19	9,372 14 1	—	—	—	—	13,751	200 10 8							
	21,366 3 19	149,560 12 —	—	340 — 14	850 6 1																
	13,576 1 8	94,958 4 9	—	1,146 3 —	2,861 7 4	—	2 1 7	2 17 9													
	1,372 1 4	9,258 6 9	—	— 3 7	2 — 7	—	3,042 — 26	3,802 15 9	—	1,017,757	25,563 7 —	—	—	—	—	6	— 9 —	—	3,933	491 12 6	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 — 24	5 5 4													
	176 1 24	1,235 5 —																			
	2,335 — 11	16,345 13 9	—	234 1 25	586 3 6																
1786	39,032 1 8	272,794 14 9	6,830 13 2	1,722 — 18	4,299 17 6	107 13 6	10,546 3 20	13,183 12 11	5,298 14 11	1,017,757	25,563 7 —	8,383 4 11	13,751	200 10 8	302 10 4	6	— 9 —	—	3,933	491 12 6	
	— 1 22	3 2 6	—	—	—	—	— — 21½	— 4 8													
	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,437 2 18	6,797 1 4	—	—	—	—	23,653	344 18 9							
	17,387 3 6	121,714 12 6	—	1,126 2 26	2,816 16 6	—	161 — —	201 5 —													
	8,550 2 4	59,839 1 —	—	2,645 1 2	6,611 7 11	—	6 2 10	8 4 7													
	3,706 3 27	25,682 3 3	—	82 3 15	207 3 6	—	3,553 2 15	4,442 — 8	—	606,994	15,211 9 —										
	86 — 12	602 15 —																			
	632 1 5	4,426 1 3	—	99 2 24	249 5 8																
	1 1 15	9 13 9																			
1787	30,365 2 7	212,277 9 3	5,313 18 7	3,954 2 11	9,884 13 7	247 3 2½	9,159 — 8½	11,448 16 3	5,037 9 —	606,994	15,211 9 —	7,587 8 6	23,653	344 18 9	591 7 6						

IMPORTS.—*Continued.*

	Radix Serpentaria.			Sarſaparilla.			Drugs, at Value.			Dye Stuffs, Orchelia.			Brazilletto.			Brazil.			Ebony.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.		Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.			lbs.						C. q. lb.			Tons. C. q. lbs.			Tons C. q. lb.			Tons. C. q. lb.	
Anguilla —	54	6 15 —																		
Antigua —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 4 —												
Barbadoes -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	372 11 1												
Dominica -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 9 9												
Grenada —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 5 3												
Jamaica —	—	—	—	2,399	119 19 —	—	—	701 9 —	—	—	—	—	528 6 2 —	3,422 5 6	—	30 — — —	1,650 — —	—	604 19 — —	9,865 13 6
Montſerrat -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 8 —												
Nevis —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 9 11												
St Kitt's —	198	24 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	10 6 2												
St Vincent's																				
Tortola —	201	25 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	41 3 4	—	8 — 7	7 1 1	—	1 14 2 14	12 2 4	—	17 — — —	935 — —			
Total 1783	453	56 12 6	18 14 —	2,399	119 19 —	87 19 3	—	1,140 6 6	—	8 — 7	7 1 1	—	530 1 — 14	3,434 7 10	—	47 — — —	2,585 — —	—	604 19 — —	9,865 13 6
Anguilla —																				
Antigua —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 19 6	—	—	—	—	5 — — —	35 — —	—	—	—	—	5 — — —	82 10 —
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	202 2 7												
Dominica—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 2 5												
Grenada —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 12 1	—	—	—	—	1 — — —	7 — —	—	—	—	—	2 — — —	33 — —
Jamaica —	4,898	612 5 —	—	194	9 14 —	—	—	647 14 1	—	—	—	—	144 12 1 —	952 5 9	—	—	—	—	247 7 1 —	3,989 9 7
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 — —												
Nevis —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 7 4												
St Kitt's —	—	—	—	117	5 17 —	—	—	91 5 11	—	20 — —	17 10 —	—	7 6 3 24	51 9 —						
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 14 9												
Tortola —	65	8 2 6	—	876	43 16 —	—	—	4 5 6	—	31 1 18	27 9 9									
Total 1784	4,963	620 7 6	196 15 11	1,187	59 7 —	43 10 6	—	1,018 4 2	—	51 1 18	44 19 9	—	157 19 — 24	1,045 14 9	—	—	—	—	254 7 1 —	4,104 19 7
Anguilla —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 — —	5 5 —	—	4 — — —	28 — —						
Antigua —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 11 8												
Barbadoes—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	262 16 7												
Dominica—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94 7 7		—	—	—	—	—	—	7 — — —	385 — —	—	50 — — —	825 — —
Grenada —	—	—	—	284	14 4 —	—	—	4 7 2	—	—	—	—	63 16 1 7	446 14 2						
Jamaica —	6,488	811 — —	—	4,046	202 6 —	—	—	1,410 4 1		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97 6 1 7	1,605 14 1
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 19 2												
Nevis —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 19 1												
St Kitt's —	59	6 12 9	—	—	—	—	—	19 4 —	—	539 1 14	471 19 —	—	1 14 — 13	11 18 9						
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 14 5												
Tortola —	18	2 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	14 7 2												
Total 1785	6,565	819 17 9	261 15 5	4,330	216 10 —	158 15 4	—	1,829 10 11	—	545 1 14	477 4 —	—	69 10 1 20	486 12 11	—	— — —	385 — —	—	147 6 1 7	2,430 14 1
Anguilla —																				
Antigua —	100	12 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	24 1 5												
Barbadoes—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	346 12 —												
Dominica—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 18 6												
Grenada —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 10 6												
Jamaica —	—	—	—	7,439	371 19 —	—	—	1,176 6 6	—	—	—	—	59 15 3 19	424 7 5	—	—	—	—	86 15 1 26	1,431 15 4
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 18 8												
Nevis —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 10 5												
St Kitt's —	241	30 2 6	—	87	4 7 —	—	—	33 3 7	—	320 — —	280 — —									
St. Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 3 —												
Tortola —	—	—	—	135	6 15 —	—	—	133 12 6	—	—	—	—	9 12 1 6	67 6 1						
Total 1786	341	42 12 6	12 7 2	7,661	383 1 —	280 18 1	—	1,766 17 1	—	320 — —	280 — —	—	69 8 — 25	491 13 6	—	—	—	—	86 15 1 26	1,431 15 4
Anguilla —																				
Antigua —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76 1 4	—	—	—	—	6 7 1 10	44 11 4						
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	449 14 10	—	10 — 14	8 17 2	—	5 2 1 8	35 16 3						
Dominica—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96 5 3												
Grenada —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156 11 1												
Jamaica —	72	9 — —	—	2,033	101 17 6	—	—	2,410 6 1	—	—	—	—	171 8 2 9	1,199 10 2	—	—	—	—	212 8 1 15	3,504 18 3
Montſerrat	30	3 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	14 14 11												
Nevis —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 2 2	—	—	—	—	— 17 2 8	5 16 —						
St Kitt's —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,293 16 8	—	—	—	—	18 3 — 27	91 2 7						
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 19 2												
Tortola —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,841 12 3	—	—	—	—	— 5 1 3	1 16 11						
Total 1787	102	12 15 —	3 16 6	2,033	101 17 6	67 15 4	—	7,367 3 9	—	10 — 14	8 17 2	—	202 4 1 9	1,378 13 3	—	—	—	—	212 8 1 15	3,504 18 3

PART IV. *The Import Trade from the British Weſt Indies.*

IMPORTS.—*Continued.*

	Fuſtic.			Indigo.			Lignum Vitæ.			Logwood.			Mahogany.			Sugar, Brown.			Rum.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	Tons. C. q. lbs.			lbs.			Tons. C. q. lbs.			Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs.			Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs.			Cwt. qrs. lbs.			Galls.		
Anguilla -	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 3 1 —	43 10 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,902 1 25	9,490 17 11	—	2,163	180 5 —	
Antigua -	36 18 1 23	332 6 1	—	600	37 10 —	—	37 5 3 23	177 3 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,374 2 —	65,138 14 5	—	11,990	999 3 4	
Barbadoes -	354 5 2 14	3,188 10 7	—	20,200	1,262 10 —	—	—	—	—	5 — — —	60 — —	—	—	—	—	35,124 — 21	48,295 11 11	—	3,529	294 1 8	
Dominica -	—	—	—	300	18 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,072 — —	50,973 19 11	—	7,525	627 1 8	
Grenada -	2 — — —	18 — —	—	150	9 7 6	—	10 — — —	47 10 —	—	20 — — —	240 — —	—	—	—	—	117,290 3 —	160,864 8 11	—	9,011	755 18 —	
Jamaica -	2,926 17 1 27	25,963 18 7	—	43,430	2,714 7 6	—	684 12 — 8	3,213 7 4	—	848 18 3 14	9,892 6 6	—	2,724 5 3 —	28,632 19 8	—	959,443 3 25	1,313,064 7 —	—	1,910,305	165,164 10 7	
Montſerrat	2 — — —	18 — —	—	800	50 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,361 2 25	33,497 7 3	—	4,884	407 — —	
Nevis -	—	—	—	400	25 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,186 1 10	34,631 4 3	—	7,903	658 11 8	
St Kitt's -	215 4 3 24	1,937 4 7	—	3,000	187 10 —	—	251 — 3 —	1,192 8 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131,419 — 18	180,406 11 4	—	17,964	1,518 14 9	
St Vincent's	—	—	—	2,900	181 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,199 3 20	64,755 16 —	—	8,879	754 3 11	
Tortola -	1,232 10 1 8	11,035 2 10	—	90,144	6,251 8 —	—	601 3 1 —	2,833 2 11	—	4 8 — 16	52 17 8	—	—	—	—	48,702 1 25	66,238 1 6	—	3,220	285 6 3	
Total 1783	4,769 16 3 12	42,493 2 8	—	161,924	10,737 13 —	—	1,593 5 1 3	7,507 2 1	—	878 7 — 2	10,245 4 2	—	2,724 5 3 —	28,632 19 8	—	1,480,077 2 1	2,027,357 — 5	909,014 5 4	1,987,373	171,644 16 10	41,009 5 9
Anguilla -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,519 3 8	3,464 15 1	—	2,016	168 — —	
Antigua -	42 12 2 20	380 7 1	—	—	—	—	95 — — —	451 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175,239 2 5	240,318 11 1	—	41,368	3,922 18 1	
Barbadoes -	1 8 1 14	12 15 4	—	1,810	113 2 6	—	37 6 2 21	177 7 7	—	—	—	—	50 5 — —	402 — —	—	50,268 3 25	69,097 17 9	—	10,239	953 19 5	
Dominica -	—	—	—	2,044	127 15 —	—	— 14 — —	3 6 6	—	20 — — —	240 — —	—	19 17 2 —	159 10 —	—	34,435 — 18	47,348 6 10	—	126	10 10 —	
Grenada -	—	—	—	452	28 5 —	—	15 — — —	71 5 —	—	—	—	—	15 — — —	120 — —	—	259,888 2 1	355,824 11 2	—	69,288	7,078 4 3	
Jamaica -	5,071 4 — —	45,495 16 —	—	42,730	3,133 8 6	—	311 15 3 24	1,408 3 3	—	2,235 14 3 —	25,651 7 —	—	4,127 8 — 14	37,751 9 8	—	928,560 1 13	1,270,952 5 11	—	1,806,653	159,354 17 1	
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,687 1 23	54,570 4 11	—	295	24 11 8	
Nevis -	5 19 1 4	53 13 6	—	—	—	—	38 13 3 12	183 15 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54,127 — 11	74,424 15 1	—	14,263	1,188 11 8	
St Kitt's -	10 — — —	90 — —	—	918	67 7 6	—	106 10 1 10	505 19 1	—	19 19 3 11	239 18 2	—	54 10 — —	436 — —	—	165,077 1 9	226,502 3 8	—	16,900	1,516 16 9	
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,795 3 13	83,344 8 11	—	14,478	1,853 2 8	
Tortola -	416 4 — 4	3,745 16 3	—	5,529	345 11 3	—	60 14 1 16	288 8 4	—	—	—	—	14 10 — —	116 — —	—	44,910 3 9	61,638 7 7	—	5,702	691 1 7	
Total 1784	5,547 8 1 14	49,778 8 2	—	53,483	3,815 9 9	—	665 15 — 27	3,089 10 6	—	2,275 14 2 11	26,131 5 2	—	4,281 10 2 14	38,984 19 8	—	1,815,510 3 23	2,487,486 8 —	1,115,026 6 3	1,981,328	176,762 13 2	40,884 10 11
Anguilla -	121 14 3 7	1,095 13 3	—	—	—	—	1 — — 9	4 15 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	372 — 5	511 11 3				
Antigua -	98 10 2 —	881 14 6	—	1,407	87 18 9	—	66 18 3 20	317 19 10	—	—	—	—	40 4 2 —	321 16 —	—	260,833 1 8	357,992 8 8	—	137,827	13,114 16 6	
Barbadoes -	29 11 — —	264 3 —	—	—	—	—	— 15 3 25	3 15 10	—	69 17 2 22	826 2 4	—	61 17 3 14	495 3 —	—	130,016 2 23	178,550 12 7	—	20,459	2,151 12 10	
Dominica -	135 14 1 12	1,221 9 2	—	2,785	174 1 3	—	—	—	—	8 — — —	96 — —	—	258 15 2 20	2,070 5 4	—	77,413 3 2	106,087 8 8	—	6,985	627 2 6	
Grenada -	497 7 1 18	4,476 6 8	—	1,000	62 10 —	—	61 17 2 6	293 18 9	—	—	—	—	66 8 — —	609 4 —	—	177,294 — 15	241,429 12 —	—	208,216	19,375 5 8	
Jamaica -	1,991 — 3 25	17,663 16 3	—	291,346	18,479 18 6	—	86 11 1 10	410 9 10	—	10,669 17 1 27	125,772 4 9	—	11,280 16 — 3	104,700 10 9	—	1,095,995 3 20	1,500,773 6 10	—	3,004,680	271,897 16 11	
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	& 369 Ps.	—	—	30,692 3 24	42,202 16 6	—	4,546	378 16 8	
Nevis -	21 18 — 10	197 2 9	—	—	—	—	35 — — —	165 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62,262 1 1	85,610 12 —	—	15,351	1,279 5 —	
St Kitt's -	278 11 2 5	2,507 3 11	—	1,500	93 15 —	—	13 — — —	57 12 6	—	—	—	—	181 — 2 18	1,469 18 2	—	208,915 3 9	286,304 2 1	—	115,605	10,215 12 5	
St Vincent's	87 14 2 10	789 11 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 8 3 18	99 11 3	—	80,508 — 16	110,253 16 5	—	41,367	3,447 5 —	
Tortola -	802 14 2 20	7,099 12 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58 16 — —	470 8 —	—	49,163 — 9	66,839 3 1	—	3,344	281 10 10	
Total 1785	4,064 17 3 23	36,196 12 9	—	298,038	18,898 3 6	—	265 3 3 14	1,254 17 1	—	10,747 15 — 21	126,694 7 1	—	11,960 7 2 17	110,236 16 6	—	2,173,468 — 20	2,976,555 10 1	1,334,871 14 —	3,558,380	322,769 4 4	73,426 17 9
Anguilla -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	677 2 2	873 7 3	—	626	82 3 3	
Antigua -	906 — — 16	8,121 11 3	—	—	—	—	43 — — —	204 5 —	—	31 18 — 27	382 18 10	—	120 2 1 —	2,575 18 7	—	174,023 — 21	238,686 10 7	—	105,270	11,078 3 4	
Barbadoes -	320 3 1 1	2,752 5 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 8 — —	780 — —	—	80,908 3 15	111,162 4 9	—	18,203	1,654 17 10	
Dominica -	416 16 — 5	3,751 4 4	—	7,600	475 — —	—	—	—	—	40 — 2 6	480 6 7	—	1,063 17 3 6	8,511 2 4	—	50,073 1 27	68,445 11 11	—	1,245	103 15 —	
Grenada -	974 15 1 9	8,047 18 8	—	600	37 10 —	—	26 13 3 25	126 16 4	—	—	—	—	128 8 3 16	1,359 1 1	—	174,986 1 10	238,251 2 10	—	122,701	12,055 17 11	
Jamaica -	3,857 7 3 9	34,589 — 5	—	76,645	4,934 18 3	—	29 19 — —	142 5 3	—	13,603 8 1 6	161,940 9 10	—	7,510 2 — 25	67,000 3 9	—	809,627 2 6	1,107,964 7 —	—	1,920,539	167,982 9 6	
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,954 3 10	46,687 17 11	—	1,756	146 6 8	
Nevis -	5 — — —	45 — —	—	—	—	—	16 13 2 3	79 13 10	—	—	—	—	7 — — —	56 — —	—	49,305 2 16	67,795 6 —	—	20,835	1,736 5 —	
St Kitt's -	262 11 1 19	2,333 2 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55 12 1 21	1,422 — 6	—	140,351 — 15	191,759 7 7	—	64,534	6,039 7 8	
St Vincent's	52 16 3 12	475 11 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64,190 2 4	88,261 19 7	—	43,098	3,591 10 —	
Tortola -	1,519 13 3 22	13,574 15 6	—	—	—	—	24 — — —	114 — —	—	46 12 2 15	559 11 7	—	304 8 — —	2,513 4 —	—	34,999 2 8	47,443 19 10	—	424	40 8 3	
Total 1786	8,315 4 3 19	73,690 10 2	—	84,845	5,447 8 3	—	140 6 2 —	667 — 5	—	13,721 19 2 26	163,363 6 10	—	9,217 19 2 12	84,217 10 3	—	1,613,098 2 22	2,207,331 15 3	990,711 8 10	2,299,231	204,515 4 5	47,445 9 —
Anguilla -	12 — 3 11	108 7 7	—	301	18 6 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 19 1 10	103 14 8	—	2,129 2 16	2,928 5 2	—	106	8 16 8	
Antigua -	159 13 — 5	1,400 19 4	—	26	1 12 6	—	40 — — —	190 — —	—	—	—	—	56 19 2 15	455 17 —	—	254,575 1 18	349,468 10 6	—	128,936	13,454 — 9	
Barbadoes -	240 5 3 14	1,874 — 10	—	—	—	—	1 9 1 20	6 19 9	—	—	—	—	5 4 — —	41 12 —	—	130,242 — 16	178,186 12 2	—	28,689	3,455 12 —	
Dominica -	428 12 1 13	3,857 11 3	—	11,250	703 2 6	—	10 4 — —	48 9 —	—	173 — — —	2,076 — —	—	25 7 2 —	203 — —	—	58,665 1 21	80,327 1 6	—	1,492	124 6 8	
Grenada -	340 9 3 6	3,056 2 1	—	156	9 15 —	—	32 — — —	152 — —	—	—	—	—	127 4 1 5	2,129 1 2	—	172,880 — 9	235,246 4 7	—	102,590	10,415 4 —	
Jamaica -	2,131 11 2 9	19,027 10 —	—	27,223	1,872 12 10	—	48 5 3 16	223 17 11	—	6,701 3 1 2	78,978 1 9	—	5,783 4 — 3	49,662 7 9	—	824,706 2 25	1,128,877 19 2	—	1,890,540	167,343 8 7	
Montſerrat	12 14 3 19	114 14 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,849 3 10	49,293 10 5	—	1,522	126 17 11	
Nevis -	34 9 — 25	314 12 11	—	140	8 15 —	—	15 7 — 6	72 18 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72,475 1 11	99,653 11 11	—	2,884	240 6 8	
St Kitt's -	327 14 3 22	2,912 5 9	—	318	19 17 6	—	40 9 — 23	192 3 8	—	8 9 1 22	101 13 4	—	347 5 2 —	3,500 3 —	—	231,397 2 12	316,272 19 6	—	78,299	6,905 5 —	
St Vincent's	1 12 1 11	14 11 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 15 2 23	69 8 5	—	1 — — —	27 10 —	—	64,449 1 27	88,219 15 4	—	15,766	1,705 9 11	
Tortola -	521 8 2 14	4,652 11 —	—	—	—	—	339 3 — 23	1,611 — 2	—	—	—	—	207 18 3 10	1,663 10 8	—	78,749 1 6	106,211 11 3	—	517	43 1 8	
Total 1787	4,210 13 2 9	37,333 6 —	—	39,414	2,634 1 7	—	526 18 3 4	2,497 9 —	—	6,888 8 1 19	81,225 3 6	—	6,567 3 — 15	57,786 16 3	—	1,926,121 — 3	2,634,686 1 6	1,187,774 12 7	2,251,341	203,822 9 10	46,902 19 —

IMPORTS.—*Continued.*

	Hides, Ox or Cow.			Tortoiſeſhell.			Tobacco.			Turmerick.			Wool, Cotton.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	Nº.			lbs.			lbs.			lbs.			lbs.		
Anguilla -	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,216	240 10 6	—	—	—	—	22,076	712 17 5	
Antigua -	—	—	—	264	59 8 —	—	20,772	204 4 1	—	—	—	—	163,827	5,990 4 10	
Barbadoes -	220	77 — —	—	85	19 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	735,600	23,753 15 —	
Dominica -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,596	27 — 10	—	148,188	4,785 4 7	
Grenada -	580	203 — —	—	76	17 2 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	739,110	24,366 15 —	
Jamaica -	11,014	4,175 10 —	—	3,253	731 18 6	—	115,316	1,081 1 7	—	—	—	—	1,406,858	46,183 5 1	
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,423	228 19 3	—	—	—	—	129,803	4,191 11 —	
Nevis -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,501	80 15 2	
St Kitt's -	46	16 2 —	—	—	—	—	707,355	6,631 8 11	—	—	—	—	406,754	13,389 6 10	
St Vincent's	15	5 5 —	—	—	—	—	1,979	18 11 —	—	—	—	—	246,245	8,135 16 6	
Tortola -	648	226 16 —	—	233	52 8 6	—	1,394,479	13,280 9 2	—	—	—	—	723,841	24,804 17 2	
Total 1783	12,523	4,703 13 —	—	3,911	879 19 6	241 19 10	2,292,540	21,691 4 6	143,164 7 —	2,596	27 — 10	28 11 1½	4,724,803	155,694 8 7	
Anguilla -															
Antigua -	—	—	—	231	52 10 6	—	960	9 — —	—	—	—	—	33,293	1,124 13 4	
Barbadoes -	105	36 15 —	—	49	11 — 6	—	—	—	—	3,210	33 8 8	—	1,450,210	47,552 3 11	
Dominica -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	386,929	12,494 11 6	
Grenada -	—	—	—	44¾	10 1 4	—	1,518	14 4 7	—	—	—	—	1,561,821	51,988 11 6	
Jamaica -	4,930	1,848 — —	—	8,319	1,874 3 6	—	14,719	141 2 3	—	—	—	—	1,716,505	55,688 8 5	
Montſerrat	—	—	—	182	40 19 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,510	1,437 6 —	
Nevis -	—	—	—	45	10 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,988	806 18 —	
St Kitt's -	—	—	—	20	4 10 —	—	57,037	534 15 5	—	—	—	—	543,851	18,217 18 11	
St Vincent's	26	9 2 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	387	4 — 7	—	489,380	16,008 6 3	
Tortola -	—	—	—	114	25 13 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	642,472	21,143 3 2	
Total 1784	5,061	1,893 17 —	—	9,004¾	2,029 — 4	557 2 5	74,234	699 2 3	4,635 15 4	3,597	37 9 3	39 11 —	6,893,959	226,462 1 —	
Anguilla -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,993	1,162 5 5	
Antigua -	—	—	—	283	63 13 6	—	21,646	202 18 7	—	—	—	—	318,818	10,318 14 4	
Barbadoes -	227	114 9 —	—	88	19 16 —	—	8,974	84 2 7	—	4,776	49 14 11	—	1,367,413	45,358 18 9	
Dominica -	26	9 2 —	—	486	109 7 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,036,872	33,747 18 11	
Grenada -	77	26 19 —	—	246	55 7 —	—	36	6 9 —	—	—	—	—	1,639,897	57,333 14 1	
Jamaica -	3,860	1,600 11 —	—	10,015	2,257 11 —	—	290	2 14 4	—	—	—	—	2,250,241	75,576 4 —	
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,933	1,386 7 6	
Nevis -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,562	825 8 9	
St Kitt's -	33	11 11 —	—	21	4 14 6	—	62,881	589 10 2	—	—	—	—	420,595	14,183 5 3	
St Vincent's	—	—	—	93	20 18 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	802,291	26,794 9 11	
Tortola -	41	14 7 —	—	119	26 15 6	—	19,408	182 12 6	—	—	—	—	263,996	9,593 3 7	
Total 1785	4,264	1,776 19 —	—	11,351	2,558 3 —	705 6 10	113,235	1,062 4 11	7.071 5 10	4,776	49 14 11	52 10 8	8,204,611	276,280 10 6	
Anguilla -	13	4 11 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,486	1,769 4 8	
Antigua -	—	—	—	401	91 8 6	—	19,003	178 3 —	—	—	—	—	147,156	4,957 13 3	
Barbadoes -	65	22 15 —	—	27	6 1 6	—	3,478	32 12 1	—	12,208	127 3 3	—	1,654,916	57,264 19 11	
Dominica -	28	9 16 —	—	939	211 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	909,898	30,193 3 3	
Grenada -	681	238 7 —	—	117	26 16 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,863,052	64,664 5 7	
Jamaica -	2,164	794 3 —	—	5,954	1,339 13 —	—	—	—	—	111	1 3 1	—	1,888,521	63,419 2 6	
Montſerrat -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,640	1,861 5 9	
Nevis -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,120	359 1 7	
St Kitt's -	292	102 4 —	—	7	1 11 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	328,118	13,356 1 2	
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	— 14 —	—	4	— — 10	—	639,125	20,638 8 2	
Tortola -	—	—	—	180	40 10 —	—	3,950	37 — 7	—	—	—	—	278,702	9,364 10 10	
Total 1786	3,243	1,171 16 —	—	7,625	1,717 6 6	471 15 11	26,506	248 9 8	1,661 9 10	12,323	128 7 2	135 11 —	7,830,734	267,847 16 8	
Anguilla -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109,407	3,532 18 8	
Antigua —	—	—	—	148	33 6 —	—	39,534	370 12 7	—	—	—	—	131,010	4,263 15 4	
Barbadoes -	304	106 8 —	—	77	17 6 6	—	—	—	—	11,851	127 3 7	—	2,640,725	95,186 6 1	
Dominica -	117	40 19 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	961,066	31,238 15 6	
Grenada -	693	242 11 —	—	47	10 11 6	—	45	— 8 5	—	8	— 1 8	—	2,030,177	73,951 11 8	
Jamaica -	4,060	1,611 15 —	—	5,264	1,184 8 —	—	18,140	179 8 4	—	4,122	42 18 9	—	1,899,967	64,156 13 4	
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69,486	2,243 16 4	
Nevis -	—	—	—	21	4 14 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,486	726 2 2	
St Kitt's -	6	2 2 —	—	24	5 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	484,640	16,242 4 6	
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	— — 9	—	—	—	—	760,380	25,453 6 8	
Tortola -	—	—	—	167	37 11 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	287,577	10,603 18 6	
Total 1787	5,180	2,603 15 —	—	5,748	1,293 6 —	347 15 —	57,723	550 10 1	3,607 13 9	15,981	170 4 —	133 3 6	9,396,921	327,599 8 9	

IMPORTS.—*Continued.*

	Aſhes, Pot.			Books, Bound.			Bottles, Glaſs.			Drugs, Cortex Peru.			Gum Arabic.			Oil, Palm.			Turpentine.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	Cwt. qrs. lbs.			Cwt. qrs. lbs.			Doz. Nº.						C. qrs. lbs.			C. qr. lbs.			Cwt. qrs. lbs.		
Anguilla																					
Antigua																					
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 8	1 10 —													
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75 — —	75 — —				
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 —	1 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — 7	— 1 3				
Jamaica	199 — —	278 12 —	—	— 1 —	2 — —	—	26 6	5 19 3	—	—	—	—	88 2 21	188 19 2	—	—	—	—	431 3 15	215 18 9	
Montſerrat																					
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 10	1 1 9													
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 8	— 3 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 2 8	14 15 8	
St Vincent's																					
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116 — 24	58 2 1	
Total 1783	199 — —	278 12 —	—	— 1 —	2 — —	—	43 8	9 16 6	—	—	—	—	88 2 21	188 19 2	—	75 — 7	75 1 3	—	577 2 19	288 16 6	
Anguilla																					
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 10	— 17 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200 — —	100 — —	
Barbadoes	—	—	—	1 3 14	15 — —	—	10 2	2 5 9													
Dominica																					
Grenada	—	—	—	— — 14	1 — —	—	—	—	—	2	— 5 —										
Jamaica	6 2 —	9 2 —	—	— 1 7	2 10 —	—	60 10	13 13 9	—	128	16 — —										
Montſerrat																					
Nevis																					
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 4	1 4 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90 2 —	45 5 —	
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 6	— 6 9													
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 2 10	14 5 10	
Total 1784	6 2 —	9 2 —	—	2 1 7	18 10 —	—	81 8	18 7 6	—	130	16 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	319 — 10	159 10 10	
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 — 3	10 — 3	
Antigua	—	—	—	— — 10	— 14 3	—	3 4	— 15 —													
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 11	— 4 1													
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 3	— 10 1													
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 5	— 1 10													
Jamaica	—	—	—	— 3 20	7 8 6	—	18 6	4 3 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 — 9	5 1 7				
Montſerrat																					
Nevis																					
St Kitt's	—	—	—	— — 10	— 14 3	—	5 8	1 5 6													
St Vincent's	—	—	—	— — 20	1 8 6																
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2	— 9 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 2 —	25 15 —	
Total 1785	—	—	—	1 1 4	10 5 6	—	33 3	7 9 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 — 9	5 1 7	—	71 2 3	35 15 3	
Anguilla																					
Antigua	—	—	—	— — 12	— 17 1	—	5 10	1 6 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	816 1 8	408 3 2	
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 1	— 13 10													
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 —	1 2 6													
Grenada	—	—	—	— — 19	1 7 1	—	23 7	5 6 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150 — —	75 — —	
Jamaica	9 1 —	12 19 —	—	4 — 9	32 12 10	—	48 11	11 — 1	—	2,885	360 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 — —	1 — —	
Montſerrat																					
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1	— 4 10	—												
St Kitt's	—	—	—	— — 21	1 10 —	—	7 5	1 13 4	—	409	51 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73 3 24	36 19 7	
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 8	1 14 6													
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 4	— 14 11													
Total 1786	9 1 —	12 19 —	—	4 2 5	36 7 —	—	105 11	23 16 4	—	3,294	411 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,042 1 4	521 2 9	
Anguilla																					
Antigua	—	—	—	— — 7	— 10 —	—	21 11	4 18 7													
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 8	— 7 6													
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 —	— 4 6													
Grenada	—	—	—	— 3 15	7 1 5	—	3 4	— 14 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164 3 18	164 18 2	—	18 1 25	9 4 8	
Jamaica	—	—	—	4 3 16	39 2 10	—	46 5	9 18 1	—	9	1 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92 3 18	46 9 1	
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 —	3 16 6													
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 6	— 2 3													
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 10	6 6 9													
St Vincent's	—	—	—	1 1 4	10 5 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44 — —	22 — —	
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 8	— 3 —													
Total 1787	—	—	—	7 — 14	56 19 11	—	109 4	26 12 1	—	9	1 2 6	—	—	—	—	164 3 18	164 18 2	—	155 1 15	77 13 9	

PART IV. *The Import Trade from the British West Indies.*

IMPORTS.—*Continued.*

	Dye Stuffs, Annotto.			Camwood.			Cedar.			Cochineal.			Indigo, Forn.			Niccoragua.			Redwood.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Du
				T. C. q. lb.			T. C. q. lb. Ps.									Tons. C. q. lb.					
Anguilla -																					
Antigua -																					
Barbadoes -																					
Dominica -																					
Grenada -																					
Jamaica -	—	—	—	10 — — —	80 — —	—	37 2 2 —&40	268 13 —	—	—	—	—	10,300	1,416 5 —	—	56 16 — —	568 — —				
Montſerrat																					
Nevis -																					
St Kitt's -																					
St Vincent's																					
Tortola -	—	—	—	6 — 1 14	48 3 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 6 3 4	143 7 10				
Total 1783	—	—		16 — 1 14	128 3 —	—	37 2 2 —&40	268 13 —	—	—	—	—	10,300	1,416 5 —	—	71 2 3 4	711 7 10				
Anguilla -																					
Antigua -	—	—	—	19 16 1 7	158 10 6	—	3 11 — —	25 — —													
Barbadoes -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 16 — —	12 — —													
Dominica -																					
Grenada -																					
Jamaica -	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 11 2 —	319 — —	—	82	41 — —	—	—	—	—	221 3 1 —	2,211 12 6				
Montſerrat																					
Nevis -																					
St Kitt's -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61 — — —	610 — —				
St Vincent's																					
Tortola -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 — — —	400 — —				
Total 1784	—	—	—	19 16 1 7	158 10 6	—	50 18 2 —	356 — —	—	82	41 — —	—	—	—	—	322 3 1 —	3,221 12 6				
Anguilla -																					
Antigua -																					
Barbadoes -	112,117	12,583 14 —																			
Dominica -	22,929	2,292 18 —	—	—	—	—	— 4 — —	1 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 15 2 14	387 16 3				
Grenada -																					
Jamaica -	—	—	—	2 1 3 12	16 14 10	—	Ps. 482 13 2 21&10	3,400 5 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	905 13 3 16	9,056 18 11				
Montſerrat																					
Nevis -																					
St Kitt's -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105 19 3 —	1,019 17 6				
St Vincent's	—	—	—	2 — 2 7	16 4 6																
Tortola -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117 16 2 —	1,178 5 —				
Total 1785	135,046	14,876 12 —	—	4 2 1 19	32 19 4	—	482 17 2 21&10	3,401 13 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,168 5 3 2	11,642 17 8				
																			Tons. C. qrs. lbs.		
Anguilla -																					
Antigua -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90 5 3 10	902 18 4				
Barbadoes -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	282 5 2 18	11,291 6 4	
Dominica -	74,917	7,491 14 —	—	54 — — —	432 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	765 7 2 —	7,653 15 —				
Grenada -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,002 12 — 13	9,876 1 1				
Jamaica -	—	—	—	—	—	—	319 5 3 22	2,253 5 7	—	—	—	—	2,000	275 — —	—	1,820 7 — 7	18,203 10 7	—	5 — — —	200 — —	
Montſerrat																					
Nevis -																					
St Kitt's -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	623 — 3 4	6,224 12 10				
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 — — —	220 — —				
Tortola -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110 9 1 10	1,104 13 4	—	— 6 3 16	13 15 8	
Total 1786	74,917	7,491 14 —	—	54 — — —	432 — —	—	319 5 3 22	2,253 5 7	—	—	—	—	2,000	275 — —	—	4,434 2 2 16	44,185 11 2	—	287 12 2 6	11,505 2 —	
Anguilla -																					
Antigua -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57 18 3 13	579 8 7				
Barbadoes -																					
Dominica -	—	—	—	14 19 2 23	119 17 9	—	40 — — —	280 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117 7 3 5	1,173 17 11				
Grenada -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 10 — 11	535 — 11	—	4 3 2 15	167 5 4	
Jamaica -	30	3 — —	—	—	—	—	220 18 3 15	1,482 10 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	719 4 3 7	7,192 8 1				
Montſerrat																					
Nevis -																					
St Kitt's -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	252 4 2 13	2,522 6 1				
St Vincent's																					
Tortola -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116 8 — 21	1,164 1 10				
Total 1787	30	3 — —	—	14 19 2 23	119 17 9	—	260 18 3 15	1,762 10 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,316 14 1 14	13,167 3 5	—	4 3 2 11	167 5 4	

IMPORTS.—*Continued.*

	Saunders, Red.			Elephants Teeth.			Feathers for Beds.			Grocery, Cocoa, For^n.			Coffee, For^n.			Rice.			Sugar, Brown, For^n.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
				C. qrs. lbs			C. qrs. lbs.			C. qrs. lbs.			C. qrs. lbs.			C. qrs. lbs.					
Anguilla																					
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76 1 20	565 — —							
Barbadoes	—	—	—	5 3 16	35 7 6	—	2 1 7	7 8 —													
Dominica	—	—	—	45 1 10	272 — 8																
Grenada																					
Jamaica	—	—	—	68 3 5	412 15 3	—	—	—	—	315 3 16	789 14 7	—	331 1 —	2,318 15 —							
Montſerrat																					
Nevis																					
St Kitt's	—	—	—	2 — 11	12 11 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172 3 18	1,210 7 6	—	2,600 — —	1,950 — —				
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115 — —	805 — —	—						
Tortola	—	—	—	79 2 —	476 19 10	—	— 1 21	1 8 —		—	—	—	—	—	—	63 2 —	47 12 6				
Total 1783	—	—	—	201 2 14	1,209 15 —	—	2 3 —	8 16 —	—	315 3 16	789 14 7	—	695 2 10	4,899 2 6	—	2,663 2 —	1,997 12 6				
Anguilla																					
Antigua	—	—	—	19 1 21	116 12 6	—	— 1 14	1 4 —	—	—	—	—	93 2 —	654 10 —							
Barbadoes																					
Dominica	—	—	—	68 1 18	410 9 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	897 3 16	1,234 12 —	
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 8	1 16 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200 — —	900 — —				
Jamaica	—	—	—	97 2 8	585 8 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 — —	28 10 —	—	7 1 22	10 4 9	
Montſerrat																					
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 1 4	10 14 3				
St Kitt's	—	—	—	16 3 19	101 10 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 4	9 — —	—	575 — 17	431 7 2	—	297 1 16	384 3 3	
St Vincent's																					
Tortola																					
Total 1784	—	—	—	202 1 10	1,214 — 5	—	— 3 22	3 — 6	—	—	—	—	94 3 4	663 10 —	—	1,827 1 21	1,370 11 5	—	1,202 2 26	1,629 — —	
Anguilla																					
Antigua	—	—	—	4 1 25	26 16 9																
Barbadoes	—	—	—	1 1 6	7 16 4	—	— 3 8	2 12 7													
Dominica	—	—	—	2 — 9	12 9 7																
Grenada	—	—	—	4 — 19	25 — 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 — —	11 5 —				
amaica	—	—	—	60 — 12	360 12 8	—	— 3 9	2 13 1													
Montſerrat																					
Nevis																					
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 — 17	3 13 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	243 1 6	182 9 6				
St Vincent's	—	—	—	1 1 2	6 2 1																
Tortola	—	—	—	2 — 14	12 15 —	—	— — 10	— 5 7													
Total 1785	—	—	—	75 2 3	451 12 8	—	2 3 16	9 4 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	285 1 6	193 14 6				
nguilla																					
ntigua	—	—	—	— 1 15	2 6 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 1 8	33 19 9				
arbadoes	—	—	—	30 2 —	183 — —																
ominica	17 — — —	18 14 —	—	8 — 16	48 17 1																
renada	—	—	—	4 — 8	24 8 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	576 3 9	793 2 9	
amaica	—	—	—	27 1 4	163 14 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97 1 26	73 2 2				
ontſerrat																					
evis																					
Kitt's	22 — — —	22 — —																			
Vincent's	—	—	—	121 2 5	729 5 4																
ortola	—	—	—	18 3 11	113 1 9																
otal 1786	39 — — —	40 14 —	—	210 3 3	1,264 12 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	142 3 6	107 1 11	—	576 3 9	793 2 9	
guilla																					
tigua	—	—	—	1 — —	6 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,576 3 21	1,920 15 11				
rbadoes	—	—	—	5 — 24	31 5 8																
minica	—	—	—	29 1 5	175 15 3	—	— — 21	— 12 —													
enada	—	—	—	20 1 27	122 18 10																
naica	1 17 2 —	13 2 6	—	6 1 6	37 16 4																
ntſerrat																					
vis																					
Kitt's	—	—	—	1 1 6	7 16 4	—	— — 14	— 8 —													
Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,343 1 20	1,007 11 4				
tola																					
tal 1787	1 17 2 —	13 2 6	—	63 2 12	381 12 5	—	— 1 7	1 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,920 1 13	2,928 7 3	—			

IMPORTS.—*Continued.*

	Hides, Indian, in Hair.			Iron, Caſt.			Linen Sails, Foreign-made.			Linſeed.			Oil, Train.			Pitch and Tar.			Rags.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	No			Tons. Cw. qrs. lbs.			Ells.						Tuns. Hds. Gas.			Laſts. Barls.					
Anguilla																					
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,158	48 5 5													
Barbadoes	—	—	—	31 10 — 25	78 15 6	—	92	3 1 4	—	—	—	—	1 2 —	19 10 —							
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	8 4 —													
Grenada																					
Jamaica	2,889	866 14 —	—	—	—	—	2,409	55 8 2													
Montſerrat																					
Nevis																					
St Kitt's																					
St Vincent's																					
Tortola	—	—	—	— 11 — 7	1 7 7	—	2,750	43 9 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 5	102 15 —				
Total 1783	2,889	866 14 —	—	32 1 1 4	80 3 1	—	6,573	158 8 1	—	—	—	—	1 2 —	19 10 —	—	11 5	102 15 —				
Anguilla																					
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	483	12 14 2													
Barbadoes	—	—	—	35 14 — 24	89 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 1 58	32 4 9							
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	185	4 8 6	—	—	—	—	20 — 55	262 16 8							
Grenada	—	—	—	— 12 — 21	1 10 5	—	1,459	42 — 8													
Jamaica	628	188 8 —	—	— 6 1 24	— 16 1	—	1,086	24 2 4													
Montſerrat																					
Nevis																					
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 2	136 10 —				
St Vincent's																					
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,444	37 7 6													
Total 1784	628	188 8 —	—	36 12 3 13	91 12 —	—	4,657	120 13 2	—	—	—	—	22 2 50	295 1 5	—	15 2	136 10 —				
Anguilla																					
Antigua																					
Barbadoes	—	—	—	50 1 3 14	125 4 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 —	9 — —				
Dominica																					
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	581	19 7 4													
Jamaica	87	26 2 —	—	19 15 1 7	49 8 3	—	1,716	50 11 4													
Montſerrat																					
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	800	90 — —	—	—	—	—	2 —	18 — —				
St Kitt's																					
St Vincent's																					
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,162	24 9 11													
Total 1785	87	26 2 —	—	69 17 — 21	174 12 10	—	3,459	94 8 7	—	800	90 — —	—	—	—	—	3 —	27 — —				
Anguilla																			Tuns. C. qr. lb.		
Antigua	—	—	—	1 5 2 11	3 3 11	—	551 ½	16 10 3													
Barbadoes	—	—	—	41 14 2 23	104 6 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 3 3	682 3 1	—	1 6	13 10 —	—	72 — — —	216 — —	
Dominica																					
Grenada																					
Jamaica	94	28 4 —	—	39 2 2 4	97 16 3	—	606	12 — —													
Montſerrat																					
Nevis																					
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 7	50 5 —				
St Vincent's																					
Tortola																					
Total 1786	94	28 4 —	—	82 2 3 10	205 6 11	—	1,157 ½	28 10 3	—	—	—	—	51 3 3	682 3 1	—	7 1	63 15 —	—	72 — — —	216 — —	
Anguilla																					
Antigua	—	—	—	1 2 3 14	2 18 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 43	8 14 4	—	—	—	—	20 — — —	140 — —	
Barbadoes	—	—	—	47 7 2 27	118 9 4																
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 3 —													
Grenada	—	—	—	8 19 — 22	22 7 11																
Jamaica	9	2 14 —	—	103 7 2 7	258 8 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 2 — 25	57 6 7	
Montſerrat																					
Nevis																					
St Kitt's	—	—	—	30 10 1 16	76 5 11																
St Vincent's																					
Tortola																					
Total 1787	9	2 14 —	—	191 7 3 2	478 10 7	—	—	16 3 —	—	—	—	—	— 2 43	8 14 4	—	—	—	—	39 2 — 25	197 6 7	

PART IV. *The Import Trade from the Britiſh Weſt Indies.*

IMPORTS.—*Continued.*

	Skins, Beaver.			Calf, Raw.			Deer in Hair.			Indian, Half-dreſt.			Otter.			Skins, at Value.			Wax, Bees.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
				Doz. No.			No.												Ct. q. lbs.		
guilla																					
tigua																					
badoes	—	—	—	27 8	34 11 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1 12	20 13 10	
minica																					
enada																					
maica	—	—	—	2 —	2 10 —	—	259	32 7 6	—	Nº 19	1 3 9	—	—	—	—	—	36 14 6	—	16 1 4	77 7 1	
ontserrat																					
evis																					
Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 3 4	103 9 7	
Vincent's																					
ortola																					
Total 1783	—	—	—	29 8	37 1 8	—	259	32 7 6	—	19	1 3 9	—	—	—	—	—	36 14 6	—	42 1 20	201 10 6	
	Nº																				
guilla																					
tigua																					
rbadoes	—	—	—	9 2	11 9 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 3 —	3 11 3	
minica																					
enada																					
maica	35	6 2 6	—	2 4	7 7 —	—	1,731	216 7 6	—	—	—	—	Nº 1	— 3 6							
ontserrat																					
evis																					
Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,278	159 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	152 — 8	722 6 9	
Vincent's																					
ortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	336	42 — —	—												
otal 1784	35	6 2 6	—	11 6	18 16 2	—	3,345	418 2 6	—	—	—	—	1	— 3 6	—	—	—	—	152 3 8	725 18 —	
guilla																					
tigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	8 11 6							
badoes																					
minica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 — 16	19 13 6	
enada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 —	—	84 3 4	402 14 7	
maica	622	108 17 —	—	—	—	—	777	97 2 6	—	281	17 11 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1 23	21 3 3	
ntſerrat																					
evis																					
Kitt's																					
Vincent's																					
ortola																					
otal 1785	622	108 17 —	—	—	—	—	777	97 2 6	—	281	17 11 3	—	49	8 11 6	—	—	1 5 —	—	93 1 15	443 11 4	
guilla																					
tigua	—	—	—	21 10	27 5 10	—	93	11 12 6													
badoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 2 6	35 17 6	
minica																					
enada																					
maica	—	—	—	— 10	1 — 10	—	622	78 17 6													
ntſerrat																					
evis																					
Kitt's																					
Vincent's																					
ortola																					
tal 1786	—	—	—	22 8	28 6 8	—	715	90 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 2 6	35 17 6	
guilla																					
igua																					
badoes	—	—	—	22 8	28 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 16 8				
minica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5 8	—	34 1 16	163 7 3	
enada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 — —	—	— 2 10	2 15 11	
maica	—	—	—	—	—	—	557	69 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128 15 —	—	17 2 17	83 16 10	
ntſerrat																					
is																					
Kitt's																					
incent's																					
tola																					
tal 1787	—	—	—	22 8	28 6 8	—	557	69 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169 17 4	—	52 2 15	250 — —	

N° 7. Appendix.

PART IV. *The Import Trade from the British West Indies.*

IMPORTS.——*Continued.*

	Wine, Canary.			French.			Madeira.			Port.			Rhenish.			Spanish.			Wood Staves, Barrel.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.
				Tons. Hhds. Gals			Tons. Hhds. Gals			Tons. Hhds. Ga.			Tons. Hhds. Ga.			Tons. Hhds. Ga.				
Anguilla —																				
Antigua —	—	—	—	— — 17	1 10 4	—	37 1 60	787 5 —	—	— — 50	4 19 2	—	— — 14	1 11 8	—	— — 9	— 15 8	—	8 1 10	2 18 4
Barbadoes	—	—	—	— — 11	— 19 7	—	21 3 49	460 16 8	—											
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 3 54	104 5 —												
Grenada —	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 2 53	308 18 4	—	— — 60	5 19 —									
Jamaica —	—	—	—	—	—	—	193 1 7	4,061 6 2	—	14 3 51	373 16 —	—	— — 11	1 4 10	—	2 3 32	63 5 10			
Montſerrat																				
Nevis —	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 42	14 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 3 10	7 5 10
St Kitt's —	—	—	—	—	—	—	44 3 39	943 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	260 1 15	91 2 7
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 4	10 16 8												
Tortola —	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 1 18	322 16 10		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250 — 12	87 10 8
Total 1783	—	—	—	— — 28	2 9 11	—	333 3 11	7,013 4 8	—	15 1 35	384 14 2	—	— — 25	2 16 6	—	2 3 41	64 1 6	—	539 2 19	188 17 5
Anguilla —																				
Antigua —	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 3 36	274 12 8												
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 3 —	519 15 —	—	—	—	—	— — 10	1 2 7						
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — 13	1 1 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 2 20	7 11 8
Grenada —	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 1 33	473 8 2												
Jamaica —	—	—	—	— 1 16	7 1 —	—	314 2 58	6,691 12 —	—	6 3 59	174 11 10	—	— 1 21	9 10 —	—	— 2 13	12 2 8	—		
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	— — 50	4 3 4												
Nevis —	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 3 53	20 3 4												
St Kitt's —	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 3 27	900 — —												
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 1 48	303 5 —												
Tortola —	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 1 —	509 5 —												
Total 1784	—	—	—	— 1 16	7 1 —	—	457 2 3	9,697 6 2	—	6 3 59	174 11 10	—	— 1 31	10 12 7	—	— 2 13	12 2 8	—	21 2 20	7 11 8
	Tons. Hds Galls																			
Anguilla —																				
Antigua —	— 1 45	14 11 4	—	—	—	—	11 2 13	246 5 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 2 20	14 11 8
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	33 — 42	696 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 — —	7 — —
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 2 39	433 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 — —	2 2 —
Grenada —	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 3 49	548 14 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 2	11 3 6	—	20 — —	7 — —
Jamaica —	—	—	—	—	—	—	226 3 54	4,780 5 —	—	1 3 26	46 6 5	—	— 2 10	15 7 7						
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 10	27 1 8												
Nevis —	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 — 47	45 18 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 3 58	21 11 3			
St Kitt's —	—	—	—	—	—	—	46 1 —	977 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 44	31 6 9			
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 3 54	20 5 —												
Tortola —	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 2 9	95 5 —												
Total 1785	— 1 45	14 11 4	—	—	—	—	372 2 2	7,871 4 4	—	1 3 26	46 6 5	—	— 2 10	15 7 7	—	2 3 41	64 1 6	—	87 2 20	30 13 8
Anguilla —																				
Antigua —	—	—	—	—	—	—	43 3 26	920 18 4	—	1 — —	25 — —	—	—	—	—	1 1 16	28 17 10	—	123 2 —	43 4 6
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 2 22	264 6 8	—	— — 5	— 9 10									
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 3 30	144 5 —	—	— — 24	2 7 7	—	—	—	—	— — 6	— 10 5			
Grenada —	—	—	—	— — 5	— 8 11	—	7 2 15	159 3 7	—	— — 21	2 1 8	—	—	—	—	— 1 62	10 18 3	—	55 1 20	19 7 11
Jamaica —	—	—	—	—	—	—	198 — 37	4,203 1 8	—	1 2 6	38 1 10	—	— 1 50	12 6 7	—	— 2 61	16 6 5	—	22 2 —	7 17 6
Montſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 36	8 5 —												
Nevis —	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2 21	54 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79 — 20	27 14 2
St Kitt's —	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 2 11	305 8 4												
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 2 1	94 11 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190 — —	66 10 —
Tortola —																				
Total 1786	—	—	—	— — 5	— 8 11	—	291 — 10	6,156 5 3	—	2 2 56	68 — 11	—	— 1 50	12 6 7	—	2 2 19	56 12 11	—	470 2 10	164 14 1
Anguilla —																				
Antigua —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	456 — 5	159 12 3
Barbadoes	—	—	—	— — 12	1 1 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59 — 22	20 14 2
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 3 20	8 — 5
Grenada —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	456 2 —	159 15 6
Jamaica —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 — 30	252 19 6	—	—	—	—	2 2 14	56 4 5	—	56 1 —	19 13 9
Montſerrat																				
Nevis —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 3 8	16 — 8
St Kitt's —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 — —	28 — —
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 4	6 12 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	174 1 20	61 — 11
Tortola —																				
Total 1787	—	—	—	— — 12	1 1 5	—	—	—	—	10 1 34	259 12 4	—	—	—	—	2 2 14	56 4 5	—	1,351 — 17	472 17 8

Ll 2

IMPORTS.—*Continued.*

	Staves, Hhd. and Pipe.			Other Wood.			Miſcellaneous Articles.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	C. qrs. N°.								
gua	8 1 10	7 1 8	—	—	49 16 —	—	—	860 5 7	
adoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201 15 1	
inica	—	—	—	—	13 10 —	—	—	15 — —	
ada	37 2 —	31 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	3 8 8	
ica	33 — —	28 1 —	—	—	29 5 9	—	—	3,188 8 10¾	
tſerrat	—	—	—	—	1 11 —				
is	20 3 10	17 14 2	—	—	—	—	—	127 10 4	
itt's	49 2 6	42 2 4	—	—	77 16 6	—	—	143 6 1	
incent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128 14 8	
ola	467 — 20	406 1 9	—	—	1 13 7	—	—	13 18 —	
uilla									
al 1783	616 1 16	532 18 5	—	—	173 12 10	—	—	4,479 13 5¾	
gua	165 — —	140 5 —	—	—	43 12 —	—	—	176 2 —	
adoes	67 1 16	57 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	87 14 6	
inica	—	—	—	—	42 2 6	—	—	9 3 8	
nada	58 1 10	49 11 8	—	—	1 10 —	—	—	14 12 8	
aica	52 — —	44 4 —	—	—	181 — 11	—	—	290 11 1	
tſerrat	16 — —	13 12 —	—	—	—	—	—	3 6 8	
is	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108 19 9	
itt's	71 — 5	62 4 11	—	—	—	—	—	139 5 11	
incent's	—	—	—	—	7 10 —	—	—	9 18 —	
tola	5 — —	4 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	3 13 4	
uilla									
al 1784	434 3 1	371 8 1	—	—	275 15 5	—	--	836 13 —	
uilla	45 — —	38 5 —	—	—	2 — —				
igua	223 2 —	194 9 6	—	—	45 — —	—	—	47 3 —	
badoes	178 — —	151 6 —	—	—	1 2 —	—	—	172 1 3	
inica	35 — —	29 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	289 3 5	
nada	38 2 20	32 17 4	—	—	47 5 4	—	—	125 4 8	
aica	212 — —	200 18 —	—	—	387 4 6	—	—	530 10 1	
ntſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 18 8	
is	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46 4 8	
itt's	69 2 20	59 4 4	—	—	1 2 5	—	—	196 19 —	
incent's	20 — —	17 — —	—	—	30 16 9	—	—	36 10 5	
tola	—	—	—	—	7 17 —	—	—	7 4 5	
al 1785	821 3 10	723 15 2	—	—	522 8 —	—	—	1,438 8 2	
uilla	10 — —	10 — —	—	—	1 15 5				
igua	243 3 10	214 5 8	—	—	175 15 —	—	—	102 14 3	
badoes	69 — —	60 3 —	—	—	—	—	—	214 5 10	
inica	37 2 20	32 — 4	—	—	172 19 —	—	—	239 14 3	
nada	119 3 20	105 13 7	—	—	5 10 —	—	—	122 4 4	
aica	15 — —	12 15 —	—	--	1,842 2 10	—	—	1,368 6 1	
ntſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 18 —	
is	184 — 20	153 10 10	—	—	—	—	—	332 8 8	
Kitt's	260 — —	221 — —	—	—	210 13 3	—	—	128 10 11	
incent's	374 2 20	318 9 4	—	—	78 4 4	—	—	63 17 8	
tola	16 — —	13 12 —	—	—	—	—	—	13 13 2	
al 1786	1,330 1 —	1,141 9 9	—	—	2,486 19 10	—	—	2,431 2 10	
uilla									
igua	735 3 15	649 13 7	—	—	104 8 5	—	—	454 6 10	
badoes	271 2 13	236 2 3	—	—	46 14 5	—	—	463 8 10	
inica	92 1 10	78 9 8	—	—	146 16 —	—	—	710 11 11	
nada	763 3 10	683 9 2	—	—	276 2 6	—	—	176 17 7	
ica	341 2 20	297 18 7	—	—	2,897 1 10	—	—	1,359 15 10	
ntſerrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 8 4	
is	97 — 20	82 11 10	—	—	—	—	—	882 10 1	
Kitt's	295 2 2	263 18 9	—	—	5 — —	—	—	707 19 —	
incent's	666 1 17	585 18 5	—	—	245 8 8	—	—	101 7 2	
tola	211 1 10	192 11 8	—	—	7 8 4	—	—	8 16 7	
al 1787	3,475 3 5	3,070 13 11	—	—	3,729 — 2	—	—	4,884 2 2	

N° 8

Year

1783

1784

1785

1786

1787

Memo

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C

Nº 8.—An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ship, with their Tonnage, which cleared from Ireland to the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, and the Total Value of Britiſh and Iriſh Manufactures and Foreign Goods, exported from Ireland to the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, in the Years 1783, 4, 5, 6, and 7; diſtinguiſhing each Year.——[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts tranſmitted by the Lord Lieutenant, as furniſhed by the proper Officer in Ireland.]

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Britiſh Manufactures.	Iriſh Manufactures.	Foreign Goods.	TOTAL.
1783 —	116	16,563	38 — —	11,510 11 6½	736 5 10½	12,284 17 5
1784 —	162	20,916	302 1 7¼	9,501 19 9	577 — 2	10,381 1 6¼
1785 —	154	21,671	127 8 —	13,846 6 9	118 — —	14,091 14 9
1786 —	149	20,281	273 12 11	9,963 — 8	84 11 8	10,321 5 3
1787 —	161	23,118	111 2 6	19,914 7 3	134 17 2	20,160 6 11

Memorandum.——The Inſpector General of Imports and Exports of Great Britain ſtates the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which cleared Outwards from Ireland to the Britiſh Weſt Indies, leaving out the Ships which appeared to have firſt cleared from Great Britain, as under.

Years.	Ships.	Tons.
In 1783 —	12	1,030
1784 —	55	4,872
1785 —	40	3,776
1786 —	39	4,069
1787 —	48	5,624

N° 8. *continued.*

An ACCOUNT of the Total Value of Britiſh and Iriſh Manufactures, and Foreign Goods, exported fr Ireland to the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands in the Years 1783, 4, 5, 6, and 7; diſtinguiſhing each Year, each Species of Goods.

	1783.	1784.	1785.	1786.	1787.
Apparel	6 — —	43 15 10	12 10 —	7 5 —	
Beer	38 — —	—	—	20 — —	18 — —
Drapery, Old	168 6 8	100 10 —	—	—	420 — —
D° — New	37 10 —	27 — —	165 10 —	4 10 —	43 5 —
Earthen Ware	—	—	—	40 13 —	
Fiſh	—	54 15 —	—	90 15 —	
Glaſs Ware	—	108 7 —	2 10 —	43 12 2	15 — —
Hardware	—	—	— 18 —	55 7 5	1 18 —
Hides	—	—	20 — —	—	650 — —
Grocery, Sugar and Raiſins	185 5 2½	125 12 9	188 12 —		
Tea	91 8 —	276 6 —	—	—	39 18 —
Meal	—	132 10 9¼	43 15 —	—	78 2 6
Linen, Lawns	—	—	3 3 —		
Muſlins	—	—	52 10 —		
Calico, White	—	—	28 — —		
Cambric	—	—	—	13 5 —	651 — —
Cloth	7,439 10 —	4,300 18 8	9,638 — —	8,279 3 8	13,564 18 8
Coloured	2,784 16 10½	3,553 14 3	2,563 12 —	1,445 3 10½	2,712 12 3
Linen and Cotton, and Silk mixed, Mancheſter	2 10 —	465 18 —	153 6 6	2 9 10	1,072 13 4
Snuff	—	—		—	60 2 6
Sadlers Ware	—	28 — 1	108 10 3	48 8 1½	
Iron, Wrought	—	30 — —	32 — —	24 — —	80 — —
Haberdaſhery	—	2 8 —	2 — —	3 17 6	
Shoes	798 10 —	721 — —	447 15 —	92 10 —	335 10 —
Silk Manufacture	—	—	105 — —	—	375 — —
Stationary Ware	—	—	62 — —	10 10 —	
Stockings	—	38 2 —	79 13 —	—	7 10 —
Upholſtery Ware	59 17 —	—	3 15 —		
Vinegar	—	68 5 —	—	—	1 10 —
Spirits, Brandy	13 7 6	—	—	—	10 2 6
Rum	29 3 4	—	14 17 6	84 11 8	23 4 2
Wine, French	405 — —				
Port	105 8 4	128 6 8	103 2 6		
Spaniſh	76 17 6				
Wood, Deals	—	104 2 6			
Small Parcels	—	—	—	50 — —	
Cards, Playing	21 12 —				
Fuſtians	—	8 9 —	—	5 3 —	
Hats	21 15 —	63 — —	122 15 —		
Silk and Worſted mixed Manufacture	—	—	138 — —		
Total	12,284 17 5	10,381 1 6¼	14,091 14 9	10,321 5 3	20,160 6 11

N° 9.—An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which entered the Ports of Ireland from the Britiſh Weſt Indies, together with the Total Value of Goods and Commodities, being the Produce of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, imported into Ireland in the Years 1783, 4, 5, 6, and 7, and the Amount of the Duties payable thereon in each Year.—[N. B. This Account was made up from the Accounts tranſmitted by the Lord Lieutenant, as furniſhed by the proper Officer in Ireland.]

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Value of Goods.	Average Duty paid thereon in each Year.
1783 — —	28	3,245	98,588 3 3½	57,396 — 6
1784 — —	68	7,186	39,539 — 2¼	57,396 — 6
1785 — —	60	7,200	77,694 7 6	57,396 — 6
1786 — —	38	4,875	99,161 16 2½	57,396 — 6
1787 — —	58	7,288	88,869 18 11	57,396 — 6

Memorandum.——The Inſpector General ſtates the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which entered Inwards from the Britiſh Weſt Indies, at the Ports of Ireland, as under.

Years.	Ships.	Tons.
In 1783 — —	30	3,634
1784 — —	90	9,601
1785 — —	46	4,822
1786 — —	72	7,743
1787 — —	64	8,287

mo.

The above Statement of the Annual Revenue is a Five Years Average of the whole Five Years Revenue, as it is ſtated in the Cuſtom Houſe Account.

N° 9. *continued.*

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Value of Commodities, being the Produce of His Majeſty's Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, imported into Ireland, and the Amount of the Duties payable on ſuch Imports ſince the Year 1782—the Year ending the 25th of March.

COMMODITIES.			1783.		1784.		1785.		1786.		1787.		Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quy.	Value.	Quy.	Value.	Quy.	Value.	Quy.	Value.	Quanty.	Duty.
	Chocolate	Pounds	5	— 12 6	10	1 5 —	—	—	46	5 15 —	2	— 5 —	63	1 13 1
	Coffee	Cwt. qu. lb.	131 1 21	1,314 7 6	91 2 7	915 12 6	6 — 21	61 17 6	91 1 —	912 10 —	—	—	320 1 21	1,736 19 2
	Cork	Cwt. qu. lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	35 — —	—	—	10	— 19 3
	Drugs	Value	—	17 16 —	—	3 10 —	—	17 — —	—	35 12 —	—	87 13 6	161 11 6	25 9 2
Dying Stuffs.	Fuſtick	Cwt. qu. lb.	260	182 — —	380	266 — —	—	—	580	406 — —	760	532 — —	1,980	Free.
	Indigo	Pounds	766	255 6 8	200	66 13 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	966	
	Logwood	Cwt. qu. lb.	—	—	120	270 — —	—	—	1,920	4,320 — —	780 — —	1,755 — —	2,820	
	Redwood	Cwt. qu. lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	470 2 —	941 — —	470 2 —	
	Small Peels	Valᵉ	—	31 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	44 16 —	—	—	76 1 —	
Groceries.	Almonds	Cwt. qu. lb.	—	—	1 — 14	3 1 10¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 14	— 7 1
	Cocoa Nuts	Pounds	70	3 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	2 19 —	129	2 9 7
	Ginger	Cwt. qu. lb.	211 1 7	316 19 4½	7 1 7	10 19 4½	5 2 21	8 10 7½	42 — 7	63 1 10½	52 2 7	78 16 10½	318 3 21	189 8 8
	Pimento	lbs.	10,611	530 11 —	560	28 — —	140	7 — —	—	—	196	9 16 —	11,507	102 16 8
	Rice	Cwt. qu. lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 — 14	16 6 3	10 3 21	9 16 10½	29 7 —	11 10 11
	Saffron	lbs.	56½	84 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56½	8 17 11
	Succards	lbs.	501½	75 4 6	199½	29 18 6	332	49 16 —	210¾	31 12 3	337	50 11 —	1,580¾	24 17 11
	Sugar, Muſcᵛᵒ	Cwt. qu. lb.	29,838 2 —	67,136 12 6	11,392 - 21	25,632 8 5¼	20,616 1 21	46,386 19 8¼	27,003 3 7	60,758 11 6¾	26,182	58,909 10 —	115,032 3 21	76,528 17 2
	Small Peels	Value	—	2 12 6	—	15 7 —	—	133 10 2	—	74 2 2	—	96 7 2	322 9 —	33 17 2
	Lime, Lemons, and Orange Juice	Gallons	—	—	30	3 — —	—	—	126	12 12 —	—	—	156	1 12 9
	Melaſſes	Cwt. qu. lb.	—	—	—	—	311 — 14	466 13 9	—	—	—	—	311 — 14	49 17 —
	Oakham	Cwt. qu. lb.	58 2 —	36 11 3	—	—	21 — 7	13 3 3¼	—	—	—	—	79 2 7	1 — 11
	Oranges and Lemons	C. qu. N°.	—	—	12	1 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 — —	— 6 4
	Skins, Buck	N°	—	—	—	—	35	4 7 6	—	—	—	—	35	2 11 2
	Snuff	lbs.	9	1 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	— 3 2
	Spirits, Rum	Gallons	265,854	19,939 1 —	88,964	6,672 6 —	378,414	28,381 1 —	347,992	26,099 8 —	209,264	15,694 16 —	1,290,488	191,960 1 9
	Tar	Barrels	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	52 4 —	—	—	87	Free.
	Tobacco	lbs.	258,731	6,468 5 6	119,970	2,999 5 —	4,222	105 11 —	6,668	166 14 —	1,480	37 — —	391,071	16,294 12 6
	Wax, Bees	lbs.	280	14 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	280	— 12 5
Wood.	Barrel Staves	C. qu. N°.	60	15 — —	40	10 — —	565	141 5 —	366	91 10 —	163 — —	40 15 —	1,194	
	Oars	C. qu. N°.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2 —	6 7 6	—	—	1 2 —	Free.
	Plank	Value	—	33 15 6	—	—	—	189 — 9	—	—	—	4,540 — —	4,762 16 3	
	Spars	C. qu. N°.	—	—	—	—	1 1 —	4 1 3	—	—	—	—	1 1 —	
	Timber	Tuns. Ft.	7	19 5 —	4	11 — —	40 — —	110 — —	—	—	—	—	51	
	Wooden Ware	Value	—	84 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	3,096 3 7	—	1,045 — —	4,225 12 7	
	Wool, Cotton	C. qu. lb.	504	2,016 — —	649 2 21	2,598 15 4	403 2 14	1,614 10 —	733 1 14	2,933 10 —	1,259 1 21	5,037 15 —	3,550 — 14	Free.
	Small Peels	Value	—	9 — —	—	—	—	—	—		—			

N° 10.—A GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, that have cleared out, and entered inwards, between

Nº 10.—A GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, that have cleared out, and entered inwards, between Great Britain and Africa, and the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands; together with the Total Value of Exports and Imports from and to Great Britain and Africa, and the Britiſh Weſt Indies, for the following Years.—[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furniſhed by the Inſpector General of the Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain.]

EXPORTS.

Years.	Ships to Africa.	Their Tonnage.	Ships to B. Wt Indies.	Their Tonnage.	Value of Exports to Africa.	Value of Exports to Brith Wt Indies.	Total Value of Exports to Africa and the Britiſh Weſt Indies.
1763	163	18,939	451	74,479	463,818 9 4	1,187,434 2 2	1,651,252 11 6
1764	163	17,802	372	64,862	464,878 14 2	970,019 2 10	1,434,897 17 —
1765	163	18,754	371	62,573	469,034 14 4	1,050,539 6 6	1,519,574 — 10
1766	134	15,665	373	64,334	496,789 12 —	1,070,266 3 9	1,567,055 15 9
1767	158	16,799	480	84,301	558,062 5 8	1,087,736 11 8	1,645,798 17 4
1768	134	13,471	464	78,995	612,392 9 8	1,258,884 6 3	1,871,276 15 11
1769	146	14,743	474	80,986	605,180 5 11	1,346,247 4 4	1,951,427 10 3
1770	156	16,211	398	69,153	571,003 6 9	1,313,676 19 7	1,884.680 6 4
1771	192	20,296	430	77,335	712,538 7 4	1,209,822 7 11	1,922,360 15 3
1772	175	19,021	433	78,942	866,394 11 3	1,433,028 3 8	2,299,422 14 11
1773	151	15,696	464	86,257	688,110 10 11	1,338,703 2 4	2,026,813 13 3
1774	167	17,218	472	87,694	846,525 12 5	1,420,524 8 2	2,267,050 — 7
1775	152	16,787	498	93,717	786,168 2 8	1,706,301 10 1	2,492,469 12 9
1776	101	12,083	490	85,753	470,779 1 1	1,602,713 15 8	2,073,492 16 9
1777	58	7,196	420	76,861	239,218 3 —	1,247,771 7 7	1,486,989 10 7
1778	41	5,316	504	90,834	154,086 1 10	1,151,594 2 1	1,305,680 3 11
1779	28	3,475	522	97,135	159,217 19 7	1,127,465 19 1	1,286,683 18 8
1780	53	7,355	535	101,798	195,907 14 —	1,675,313 — 8	1,871,220 14 8
1781	77	9,730	353	64,851	312,822 7 10	1,031,028 3 3	1,343,850 11 1
1782	69	9,311	452	80,726	351,734 18 5	1,289,552 1 9	1,641,287 — 2
1783	130	20,077	473	96,751	787,563 8 —	1,670,606 8 9	2,458,169 16 9
1784	99	14,383	457	93,247	523,985 16 2	1,214,986 12 1	1,738,972 8 3
1785	116	16,064	532	111,011	587,196 10 2	1,197,210 12 1	1,784,407 2 3
1786	146	21,483	481	103,772	888,738 2 10	1,267,304 7 8	2,156,042 10 6
1787	137	22,263	527	124,454	668,255 14 4	1,638,703 13 10	2,306,959 8 2

IMPORTS.

Years.	Ships from Africa.	Their Tonnage.	Ships from B. W. Indies.	Their Tonnage.	Value of Imports from Africa.	Value of Imports from B. Weſt Indies.	Total Value of Imports from Africa and the Brit Weſt Indies.
1763	20	2,355	482	80,722	18,128 2 8	2,361,704 11 7	2,379,832 14 3
1764	20	1,975	543	84,021	35,738 9 2	2,532,992 1 6	2,568,730 10 8
1765	19	1,840	448	74,069	51,692 2 11	2,301,779 11 11	2,353,471 14 10
1766	31	3,195	525	83,606	52,217 3 11	2,970,784 1 3	3,023,001 5 2
1767	33	3,465	550	86,026	55,981 8 6	2,844,894 12 5	2,900,876 — 11
1768	50	4,775	576	88,478	67,249 1 4	2,773,351 16 —	2,840,600 17 4
1769	51	5,038	564	89,466	58,955 12 6	3,002,679 12 2	3,061,635 4 8
1770	39	3,570	610	89,683	68,449 13 7	3,418,823 3 10	3,487,272 17 5
1771	50	4,602	502	77,584	97,486 19 3	2,972,203 15 —	3,069,690 14 3
1772	69	5,732	579	90,197	92,338 12 —	1,465,404 — 8	1,557,742 12 8
1773	65	6,349	608	94,206	68,424 19 9	2,848,613 3 2	2,917,038 2 11
1774	53	5,267	498	82,327	56,503 8 7	3,622,618 3 4	3,679,121 11 11
1775	71	8,037	592	103,045	67,328 6 3	3,675,948 2 5	3,743,276 8 8
1776	61	6,094	594	97,972	99,674 13 11	3,329,920 11 1	3,429,595 5 —
1777	41	4,857	464	76,900	62,740 1 4	2,794,457 — 6	2,857,197 1 10
1778	20	2,465	568	92,298	81,951 16 4	3,057,424 11 10	3,139,376 8 2
1779	9	1,185	553	86,196	33,960 16 9	2,811,909 10 11	2,845,870 7 8
1780	6	860	475	88,726	21,689 — 7	2,450,078 5 4	2,471,767 5 11
1781	11	1,750	474	88,562	36,386 8 10	1,860,546 5 3	1,896,932 14 1
1782	8	1,180	471	89,123	68,475 16 5	2,217,928 4 —	2,286,404 — 5
1783	15	1,917	523	104,808	47,860 12 9	2,806,392 14 4	2,854,253 7 1
1784	31	5,697	539	111,396	119,152 — 1	3,453,037 18 11	3,572,189 19 —
1785	40	7,245	648	138,984	48,535 12 —	4,440,105 2 3	4,488,640 14 3
1786	42	5,998	570	114,271	117,683 1 1	3,467,237 15 3	3,584,920 16 4
1787	46	6,630	573	131,934	117,817 16 10	3,749,447 17 4	3,867,265 14 2

Memo. For the Statement of the Revenue ariſing from both the African and Weſt India Trade for the Three laſt Years, *vide* the Accounts on the ſubſequent Page.

An ACCOUNT of the Revenue collected on the Articles imported from the Britiſh Weſt Indies, and from Africa; diſtinguiſhing each, and ſhewing the Total of both during the laſt Three Years.

Years.	Duties on Imports from Africa.	Duties on Imports from Weſt Indies.	Total Amount of Duties.
1785 —	7,863 8 5½	1,791,399 4 2	1,799,262 12 7½
1786 —	9,032 2 8	1,423,739 18 9	1,432,772 1 5
1787 —	12,453 4 10¼	1,614,689 8 8½	1,627,142 13 7¼

☞ The Supplement to this Account immediately follows this.

An ABSTRACT of the Ships, with their Tonnage, that have cleared out, and entered Inwards, between Ireland and the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, together with the Total Value of Exports and Imports from and to Ireland and the Britiſh Weſt Indies; to which is added, the Revenue ariſing therefrom during the laſt Three Years.

	EXPORTS.			IMPORTS.			
Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Value Exports.	Ships.	Tons.	Value Imports.	Amount of Duties.
1785 —	40	3,776	14,091 14 9	46	4,822	77,694 7 6	In the Account returned of Weſt India Produce imported into Ireland, the Amount of the Duties in each Year is not given; but inſtead thereof the Total Duties received in the 3 Y^rs, which are at the Rate of £. 57,396 — 6 for each Year.
1786 —	39	4,069	10,321 5 3	72	7,742	99,161 16 2½	
1787 —	48	5,624	20,160 6 11	64	8,287	88,869 18 11	

PART IV.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Veſſels, their Tonnage, and Number of Men, including their repeated Voyages, that have cleared Outwards from the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands to all Parts of the World, between the 5th of January 1787 and 5th January 1788; together with
ſaid Veſſels; alſo the Groſs Amount of the Revenue produced thereon; diſtinguiſhing each Iſland.

e Iſlands.	Tonnage.			Rum.			Sugar.			Cocoa.			Ginger.			Melaſſes.			Pimento.			Tobacco.			Coffee.			Cotton Wool.		Indigo.		Hides	
	N° of Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	V
				Galls			Cwt. qr. lbs.			Cwt. qr. lb.			Cwt. qr. lb.			Galls			lbs.			lbs.			Cwt. qr. lbs.			lbs.		lbs.		N°	
—	2	310	18	106	9 5 6	—	2,129 2 16	3,567 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109,407	9,117 5 —	301	97 16 6	—	
—	65	13,806	901	128,936	11,281 18 —	—	254,575 1 18	426,414 — —	—	—	—	—	— — 21	— 8 —	—	3,510	190 2 6	—	—	—	—	39,534	741 5 3	—	— 1 22	1 17 11	—	131,010	10,917 10 —	26	8 9 —	—	
—	66	11,221	833	28,689	2,510 5 9	—	130,242 — 16	205,131 — —	—	—	—	—	5,437 2 18	11,419 1 9	—	1,089	58 19 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,640,725	220,060 8 4	—	—	304	121
—	56	8,682	966	1,492	130 11 —	—	58,665 1 21	92,398 — —	—	1,126 2 26	2,816 16 7	—	161 — —	338 2 —	—	9,423	510 8 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,387 3 6	73,898 3 3	—	961,066	80,088 16 8	11,250	3,656 5 —	117	46
—	65	13,276	969	102,590	8,976 12 6	—	172,880 — 9	265,431 — —	—	2,645 1 2	6,613 3 4	—	6 2 10	13 16 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	— 16 10	—	8,550 2 4	36,339 15 6	—	2,030,177	169,181 8 4	156	507 — —	693	27
—	242	63,471	7,748	1,890,540	189,054 — —	—	824,706 2 25	1,340,148 — —	—	82 3 15	207 4 2	—	3,553 2 15	7,462 12 7	—	2,316	125 9 —	—	606,994	40,466 5 4	7,587 8 6	18,140	340 2 6	—	3,706 3 27	15,754 14 3	—	1,899,967	158,330 11 8	27,223	8,847 9 6	4,060	1,624
—	53	11,992	764	78,299	6,851 3 3	—	231,397 2 12	393,376 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,154	441 13 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86 — 12	365 19 —	—	484,640	40,386 13 4	318	103 7 —	6	2
and Nevis	23	5,371	341	4,406	385 10 6	—	108,325 — 21	176,029 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,313	70 13 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91,972	7,664 6 8	140	45 10 —	—	
's	30	6,086	463	15,766	1,379 10 6	—	64,449 1 27	104,730 — —	—	99 2 24	249 5 8	—	—	—	—	9,656	523 8 —	—	—	—	—	4	— 1 6	—	632 1 5	2,687 5 —	—	760,380	63,365 — —	—	—	—	
—	25	5,137	344	517	45 4 9	—	78,749 1 6	131,905 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,011	109 18 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 15	5 17 7	—	287,577	23,964 15 —	—	—	—	
Bay	14	3,200	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	44 2 14	111 11 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	16 13 4	—	—	—	
Total	641	142,552	13,484	2,251,341	220,624 1 9	345,083 18 5	1,926,121 — 3	3,139,129 — —	1,187,774 12 8	3,999 — 25	9,998 1 —	—	9,159 — 8	19,234 1 1	5,037 9 —	37,472	2,030 12 8	469 8 —	606,994	40,466 5 4	7,587 8 6	57,723	1,082 6 1	3,607 13 3	30,365 2 7	129,053 12 6	5,313 18 7	9,397,121	783,093 8 4	39,414	13,265 17 —	5,180	2,072
—	16	1,909	159	97,400	8,522 10 —	—	22,295 — —	37,345 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,500	2,458 6 8	—	—	—	
—	3	317	28	25,200	2,205 — —	—	2,114 — —	3,541 — —	—	1 3 4	4 7 10	—	124 — —	260 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65,250	5,437 10 —	—	—	—	
—	9	1,046	85	3,600	350 — —	—	11,163 — —	18,698 — —	—	8 — 4	20 1 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,750	812 10 —	—	—	—	
—	7	771	59	86,100	7,533 15 —	—	1,248 — —	2,090 — —	—	19 2 16	49 2 5	—	1 — —	2 2 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,250	2,687 10 —	1,250	406 5 —	—	
—	10	1,231	91	106,700	10,670 — —	—	6,829 — —	11,439 — —	—	—	—	—	918 — —	1,927 16 —	—	—	—	—	2,800	128 6 8	—	—	—	—	10 — —	42 10 —	—	5,500	416 13 4	400	130 — —	60	24
—	3	350	30	8,500	743 15 —	—	3,099 — —	5,271 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	48	5,624	452	327,500	30,025 — —	—	46,748 — —	78,384 — —	—	29 1 24	73 11 7	—	1,043 — —	2,190 6 —	—	—	—	—	2,800	128 6 8	—	—	—	—	10 — —	42 10 — —	—	142,250	11,812 10 —	1,650	536 5 —	60	24
Antigua	1	100	14																														
—	71	8,281	552	375,150	32,825 12 6	—	6,779 — —	11,355 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,700	92 1 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91 — —	386 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	54	6,416	379	213,400	18,672 10 —	—	2,668 — —	4,469 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	700	37 18 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	16	2,003	147	31,600	2,765 — —	—	1,066 — —	1,785 — —	—	45 — —	112 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	543 — —	2,307 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	47	6,373	410	272,080	23,807 — —	—	290 — —	486 — —	—	36 — —	90 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44 — —	187 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	133	13,041	893	372,325	37,232 10 —	—	6,167 — —	10,330 — —	—	—	—	—	339 — —	711 18 —	9 17 —	1,800	97 10 —	—	6,450	430 — —	—	—	—	—	2,566 — 2	10,905 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	291	116
—	21	2,457	140	167,740	14,677 5 —	—	386 — —	649 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
and Nevis	20	1,850	138	122,710	10,737 2 6	—	1,895 — —	3,174 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
ent's	21	2,587	174	51,300	4,488 15 —	—	579 — —	970 — —	—	43 2 —	108 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 — —	8 10 —	—	1,500	125 — —	—	—	—	
—	3	372	21	13,900	1,216 5 —	—	91 — —	152 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500	125 — —	—	—	—	
Total	386	43,380	2,854	1,620,205	146,422 — —	—	19,921 — —	33,370 — —	—	124 2 —	311 5 —	—	339 — —	711 18 —	9 17 —	4,200	227 10 —	—	6,450	439 — —	—	—	—	—	3,246 — 2	13,795 — —	—	3,000	250 — —	—	—	291	116
—	34	2,127	177	109,320	9,565 10 —	—	844 — —	1,414 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	700	37 18 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	41	3,182	237	146,100	12,783 15 —	—	2,742 — —	4,593 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,700	633 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	14	1,096	96	25,400	2,222 10 —	—	408 — —	683 — —	—	15 — —	37 10 —	—	—	—	—	7,380	399 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219 — —	930 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	30	2,610	194	209,620	18,341 15 —	—	1,130 — —	1,893 — —	—	16 — —	40 — —	—	—	—	—	4,300	232 18 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	218 — —	926 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	66	6,133	449	207,660	20,766 — —	—	2,822 — —	4,727 — —	—	—	—	—	4 — —	8 8 —	—	2,300	124 11 8	—	200	9 3 4	—	—	—	—	110 3 8	474 19 9	—	1,000	83 6 8	—	—	—	
—	19	1,201	110	65,000	5,687 10 —	—	646 — —	1,082 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
t and Nevis	7	379	40	21,300	1,863 15 —	—	64 — —	107 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	41 13 4	—	—	—	
nt's	14	919	74	83,180	7,278 5 —	—	872 — —	1,460 — —	—	50 — —	125 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 — —	119 — —	—	250	20 16 8	—	—	—	
—	4	226	20	7,000	612 10 —	—	363 — —	608 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	229	17,873	1,397	874,580	79,121 10 —	—	9,891 — —	16,567 — —	—	81 — —	202 10 —	—	4 — —	8 8 —	—	26,380	1,428 18 4	—	200	9 3 4	—	—	—	—	575 3 8	2,451 4 9	—	1,750	145 16 8	—	—	—	
—	47	2,540	259	5,740	502 5 —	—	33 — —	55 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	248 — —	1,054 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	78	5,694	458	2,000	175 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	67	5,299	520	1,300	113 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	39	2,734	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	22	1,903	155	2,200	220 — —	—	24 — —	40 — —	—	—	—	—	2 — —	4 4 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 — —	8 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	104	7,155	546	15,070	1,318 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
and Nevis	71	3,085	377	140,660	12,307 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
's	71	3,963	332	21,200	1,855 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	8	581	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	507	32,954	2,890	188,170	16,492 7 6	—	57 — —	95 — —	—	—	—	—	2 — —	4 4 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250 — —	1,062 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	1	87	7	100	8 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	1	109	8	8,600	860 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	1	102	8																														
Total	3	298	23	8,700	868 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	1,815	242,721	21,114	5,270,496	493,553 14 3	—	2,002,738 — 3	3,267,545 — —	—	4,234 — 21	10,585 7 7	—	10,547 — 8	22,148 17 1	—	68,052	3,687 1 —	—	616,444	41,033 15 4	—	57,723	1,082 6 1	3,607 13 3	34,447 1 17	146,405 7 3	—	9,544,121	795,301 15 —	41,064	13,802 2 —	5,531	2,212

ogether with an Account of the Species, Quantity, and Value of the Principal Articles of Weſt India Produce, which have been exported in the

	Hides.		Brazeelletto.		Fuſtic.		Lignum Vitæ.		Logwood.		Mahogany.		Limes.		Other ſmall Articles.	Total Value, agreeable to the Current Prices in London.	Total Value, agreeable to the Inſpector General's Books.	Total Value, of Groſs Duties.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.			
	N°		Ton.C.		Tons C.		Ton.C.		Tons C.		Tons C.		Barrls					
16 6	—	—	—	—	12 —	72 — —	—	—	—	—	12 19	129 10 —	—	—	—	12,992 17 —	6,700 19 —	
9 —	—	—	6 7	54 6 6	159 13	958 10 —	40 —	160 — —	—	—	56 19	569 10 —	—	—	33,186 2 4	484,483 19 6	373,794 — 11	
—	304	121 12 —	5 2	46 — —	240 5	1,441 10 —	1 9	6 — —	—	—	5 4	52 — —	—	—	45,723 7 1	486,570 4 8	287,605 16 2	
5 —	117	46 16 —	—	—	428 12	2,571 12 —	10 4	40 16 —	173 —	1,470 10 —	25 7	253 10 —	—	—	7,252 7 3	271,472 14 —	246,324 6 —	
— —	693	277 4 —	—	—	340 9	2,042 14 —	32 —	128 — —	—	—	127 4	1,272 — —	—	—	64,439 — 3	555,222 11 6	394,175 8 6	
9 6	4,060	1,624 — —	171 8	1,456 18 —	2,131 11	12,789 6 —	48 5	193 — —	6,701 3	56,959 15 6	5,783 4	57,832 — —	—	—	131,222 19 4	2,022,814 7 10	1,580,239 7 7	
7 —	6	2 8 —	18 3	155 11 —	327 14	1,966 4 —	40 9	162 — —	8 9	67 16 6	347 5	3,472 10 —	—	—	32,827 9 10	480,178 15 5	351,759 17 4	
10 —	—	—	— 17	8 1 6	47 3	282 18 —	15 7	61 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,162 3 2	185,709 10 11	153,839 18 3	
—	—	—	—	—	1 12	9 12 —	—	—	5 15	46 7 6	1 —	10 — —	—	—	2,570 7 6	175,571 9 6	122,221 13 3	
—	—	—	— 5	2 2 6	521 8	3,128 8 —	339 3	1,356 12 —	—	—	207 8	2,074 — —	—	—	2,308 — 10	164,128 17 6	130,152 5 8	
—	—	—	—	—	42 11	255 6 —	—	—	1,338 9	11,376 16 6	9,368 18	93,689 — —	—	—	793 4 11	106,242 12 —	94,973 — 2	
17 —	5,180	2,072 — —	202 2	1,722 19 6	4,252 18	25,518 — —	526 17	2,107 16 —	8,226 16	69,921 6 —	15,935 8	159,354 — —	—	—	321,485 2 6	4,945,387 19 10	3,741,786 12 10	1,560,886 1 8
—	—	—	—	—	40 —	340 — —	—	—	—	—	206 —	2,060 — —	—	—	43 — —	50,768 16 8		
—	—	—	—	—	5 —	42 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 — —	30 — —	11,521 15 10		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 — —	19,900 11 6		
5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77 —	770 — —	17	17 — —	24 10 —	13,580 4 5		
— —	60	24 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95 —	950 — —	—	—	50 4 —	25,778 10 —		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 11 —	6,035 6 —		
5 —	60	24 — —	—	—	45 —	382 10 —	—	—	—	—	378 —	3,780 — —	18	18 — —	188 5 —	127,585 4 5		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 10 —	44,679 19 2		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14 — —	24 5 —	23,217 13 4		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	184 — —	10 — —	7,164 5 —		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 4 —	24,597 4 —		
—	291	116 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	331	331 — —	57 10 —	60,095 18 —		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146	146 — —	40 10 —	15,512 15 —		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	62 — —	8 10 —	13,981 12 6		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 12 —	5,711 12 —		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 4 —	1,499 9 —		
—	291	116 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	737	737 — —	205 5 —	196,460 8 —		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 7 —	11,031 15 4		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	51 — —	18 16 —	18,080 6 —		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12 — —	9 13 6	4,295 3 6		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20 — —	15 6 —	21,469 9 4		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 10	26 — —	—	—	—	—	115	115 — —	87 5 —	26,538 2 5		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 — —	6,788 10 —		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	23 — —	18 6 3	2,053 14 7		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 — —	9,019 1 8		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 5 —	1,230 15 —		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 10	26 — —	—	—	—	—	221	221 — —	208 18 9	100,506 17 10		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 — —	1,632 5 —		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 — —	207 — —		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 6 —	155 1 —		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 — —	39 — —		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85 5 —	355 19 —		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55 —	165 — —	—	—	15 1 6	1,498 14 —		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	70 — —	19 4 —	12,396 19 —		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 3 6	1,860 3 6		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 —	90 — —	—	—	10 11 —	100 11 —		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85 —	255 — —	70	70 — —	268 11 —	18,245 12 6		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 15 —		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	860 — —		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	868 15 —		
2 —	5,531	2,212 8 —	202 2	1,722 19 6	4,297 18	25,900 10 —	533 7	2,133 16 —	8,226 16	69,921 6	16,398 8	163,389 — —	1,046	1,046 — —	322,356 2 3	5,389,054 17 7		

Memorandum.

The preceding Account conveying Information of great National Importance, the Inſpector General therefore conſidered it his Duty to explain the Principle upon which he had formed the ſeveral Rates of Value.—The Eſtimates are formed from certain Prices current, publiſhed Weekly by Two different Societies of Brokers belonging to Lloyd's Coffee Houſe. The Prices at Six different Periods of the Year, when the greateſt Quantity of each Commodity was at Market, are taken from their Books, and an Average formed therefrom. Freight is included, but the Inſurance and Expences of landing, which amount to about Five per Cent. are deducted. Jamaica Rum is valued at 2s. per Gallon, and that of the other Iſlands at 1s. 9d. Sugar forming a principal Article of Weſt India Produce, and varying ſomewhat in its Quality in different Iſlands, the Inſpector General therefore formed an Average from the Prices of each Iſland reſpectively; but other Articles were taken upon a general Average of all the Iſlands.

N° 11.——An ACCOUNT of the Imports and Exports to and from each of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies to and from any Foreign Ports in Europe.—[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furniſhed by the Inſpector General of the Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain.]

1783 — — — Nil.

1784 — — — Nil.

1785 — — — Nil.

1786 — — — Nil.

	Veſſel.		Tonnage.		Men.		
1787 — — —	1	— —	100	—	14	—	No Cargo.

12.—An ACCOUNT of the Trade which is carried on between the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies and the Weſt India Poſſeſſions of Foreign Powers: Containing, 1ſt, the Export Trade, 2d, the Import Trade.—

[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furniſhed by the Inſpector General of the Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain.]

THE EXPORT TRADE.

	Shipping.			Coffee.			Fiſh.		Ginger.			Lime.	Live Stock.			Mahogany.	Negroes.	Oil.	Pitch and Tar.	Proviſions.					Rum.	Soap and Candles.	Sugar.			Salt.	Tobacco.	Wood.					
	Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Dried. Quintals.	Pickled. Barrels.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Hhds.	Cows and Oxen.	Horſes.	Sheep and Hogs.	Pieces.	Nº.	Caſks.		Bread and Flour. Barrels.	Beef and Pork. Barrels.	Butter. Firkins.	Corn. Buſhels.	Rice.	Gallons.	Boxes.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Buſhels.	lbs.	Boards and Planks.	Hoops.	Shingles.	Staves.	Shaken Hogſheads.	Lumber. Feet.
-	161	8,564	1,224	82	—	—	888	448	—			—	43	—	55	—	609	—	—	588	622	226	2,224	—	23,800	261	164	—	—	1,664	—	—	3,500	148,500	6,000	352	282,000
-	241	7,660	1,535	430	—	—	808	703	—			802	—	—	—	—	1,046	—	93	3,150	1,765	1,106	247	—	163,240	1,479	541	—	—	1,000	—	—	5,000	135,000	7,000	41	
-	371	14,141	2,444	12	—	—	992	1,101½	—			526	—	9	—	—	1,114	6	18	1,932	2,337	1,948	965	—	203,030	485	60	—	—	960	1,100	—	22,900	10,000	8,000	112	24,000
-	485	23,113	3,142	—		—	2,356	954	—			1,036½	6	9	—	—	837	—	—	2,447	4,327½	3,228	400	67	302,640	757	169	—	—	1,185	—	—	1,500	2,000	—	453	53,600
-	507	32,954	2,890	250	—	—	3,160	1,726	2	—	—	649	119	—	3	85	1,611	—	—	1,852½	3,584½	5,447	584	51½	188,170	1,373	57	—	—	1,410	—	200	—	37,000	—	20	2,000

THE IMPORT TRADE.

	Shipping.			Cocoa.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Dying and Hard Wood.																													Horſes and Mules.	Indico.	Molaſſes	Negroes.	Tobacco.		Tortoiſhell.		Sarſaparilla.	Sugar.
							Brazielletto.			Camwood.	Dying Wood.		Ebony.				Fuſtick.						Hardwood Poſts.	Lignum Vitæ.			Logwood.			Mahogany.			Nicoragua.												
rs.	Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	Bags.	Bags.	lbs.	Tons.	Cwt	qrs.	Pieces.	Tons.	Pieces.	T.	Cwt	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	Cwt	qrs.	lbs.		Pieces.	Nº.	Tons.	Cwt	Pieces.	Tons.	C.	qrs.			Planks.	Tons.	Cwt	Pieces.	Nº.	Caſks.	Gallons.	Nº.	Hhds.	lbs.	Caſks.		Bundles.	Hhds.
83 -	157	6,454	1,070	157	1,069	190,250	—			20	—		—				222	—	—	—		—	593	236	—	—	—					322	—		—	18	202	13,400	—	202	—	—		—	40
84 -	448	15,355	3,025	673	416	1,135,750	—			—	83	—	—				33	—	—	—		720	2,890	162	—	55	—					3,765	273	—	6	708	71½	17,930	23	21	—	—		—	307½
5 -	821	26,943	4,938	771	1,700	1,398,500	—			—	142	1,109	3	10	—	—	1,293	10	—	—	&	838	2,791	77	—	939	53	—	—	T. 5	Cᵗ 10	Pieces. 3,179	304	10	23,996	749	200½	47,755	78	—	10,250	1	lbs. —	50	1,222
6 -	936	35,198	5,493	677	10½	1,346,386	—			—	107	—	—				2,665	—	—	—		1,628	1,750	120	—	27	—			—	—	1,727	888	—	8,647	653	4	60,152	15	Caſks. 16		1	32	2	
7 -	837	5,270	4,764	1,308	—	1,158,000	14	—	—	—	76	10	—				1,148	10	—	—		120	2,278	186	10	673	—			—	—	3,009	125	10	—	682	24	11,280	45	9					

Nº 12.—*continued.*

An ACCOUNT of the Trade which is carried on between the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies and the Weſt India Poſſeſſions of Foreign Powers: Containing, 1ſt, the Export Trade; 2d, the Import Trade; diſtinguiſhing the Exports and Impor and from each Iſland.

THE EXPORT TRADE.

Iſlands.	Shipping.			Coffee.			Fiſh.		Ginger.			Lime.	Live Stock.			Mahogany.
	Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Dried. Quintals.	Pickled. Barrels.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Hhds.	Cows and Oxen.	Horſes.	Sheep and Hogs.	Pieces.
Antigua — —	47	2,540	259	248	—	—	—	15	—			47	—	—	3	—
Barbadoes —	78	5,694	458	—			920	200½	—			360	119	—	—	—
Dominica —	67	5,299	520	—			472	243	—			—	—	—	—	—
Grenada —	39	2,734	192	—			80	479	—			—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica — —	22	1,903	155	2	—	—	400	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sᵗ Kitt's — —	104	7,155	546	—			408	20	—			172	—	—	—	55
Montſerrat —	25	707	82	—			—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—
Nevis — —	46	2,378	295	—			—	—	—			70	—	—	—	—
Sᵗ Vincent's —	71	3,963	332	—			880	757½	—			—	—	—	—	—
Tortola —	8	581	51	—			—	—	—			—	—	—	—	30
Total in 1787 -	507	32,954	2,890	250	—	—	3,160	1,726	2	—	—	649	119	—	3	85

Iſlands.	Negroes.	Oil.	Pitch and Tar.	Proviſions.					Rum.	Soap and Candles.	Sugar.			Salt.	Tobacco.	Wood.				
	Nº.	Caſks.	Barrels.	Bread and Flour. Barrels.	Beef and Pork. Barrels.	Butter. Firkins.	Corn. Buſhels.	Rice.	Gallons.	Boxes.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Buſhels.	lbs.	Board Planks.	Hoops.	Shingles.	Staves.	Shaken Hogſheads.
Antigua — —	77	—	—	6	795	247	—	50	5,740	44	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Barbadoes —	85	—	—	190	846½	2,410	24	—	2,000	936	—			80						
Dominica —	233	—	—	60	255	30	—	—	1,300	4	—			—	—	200				
Grenada —	279	—	—	60	165	70	560	—	—	56	—			—	—	—	—	12,000	—	—
Jamaica — —	92	—	—	1,060	547	115	—	1½	2,200	—	24	—	—							
Sᵗ Kitt's — —	185	—	—	51	517	1,987	—	—	15,070	2,053	—			10	—	—	—	25,000	—	12
Montſerrat —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41,860											
Nevis — —	—	—	—	—	46½	96	—	—	98,800	25	—			1,320						
Sᵗ Vincent's —	660	—	—	425½	412½	492	—	—	21,200	55										
Tortola —																				
Total in 1787 -	1,611	—	—	1,852½	3,584½	5,447	584	51½	188,170	1,373	57	—	—	1,410	—	200	—	37,000	—	20

THE IMPORT TRADE.

Iſlands.	Shipping.			Cocoa.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Dying and Hard Wood.							
							Braziellетto.		Camwood.		Dying Wood.		Ebony.	
	Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	Bags.	Bags.	lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Pieces.	Tons.	Tons.	Pieces.	Tons.	Cwt
Antigua — —	130	7,127	699	—	—	72,000	—		—		—		—	
Barbadoes —	104	7,419	601	1,301	—	173,000	—		—		—		—	
Dominica —	87	6,232	658	7	—	231,000	—		—		70	—	—	
Grenada — —	70	5,820	467	—	—	108,000	—		—		—		—	
Jamaica —	11	547	58	—	—	19,250	—		—		6	10	—	
Sᵗ Kitt's — —	205	14,282	1,084	—	—	262,000	14	—	—		—		—	
Montſerrat —	34	1,221	120	—	—	12,500								
Nevis — —	88	4,415	566	—	—	—	—		—		—		—	
Sᵗ Vincent —	93	4,986	435	—	—	230,500	—		—		—		—	
Tortola — —	15	671	76	—	—	49,750	—		—		—		—	
Total in 1787 -	837	52,720	4,764	1,308	—	1,158,000	14	—	—		76	10	—	

Iſlands.	Dying and Hard Wood.																Horſes and Mules.	Indico.	Melaſſes.	Negroes.	Tobacco.		Tortoiſhell.		Sarſaparilla.
	Fuſtick.					Hard Wood Poſts.	Lignum Vitæ.			Logwood.	Mahogany.			Nicoragua.											
	Tons.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Pˢ	Nº.	Tons.	Cwt.	Pieces.	Tons.	Tons.	Cwt.	Pieces.	Tons.	Cwt.	Pieces.	Nº	Caſks.	Gallons.	Nº	Hhds.	lbs.	Caſks.	lbs.	Bundles.
Antigua — —	159	—	—	—	—	398	60	—	—	—	—	—	222	20	—	—	6								
Barbadoes —	178	—	—	—	—	455	1	10	—	—	—	—		4	—	—	114								
Dominica —	239	10	—	—	—	—		—		—	—	—		5	10	—	17	22	11,280						
Grenada — —	300	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	—	—	53	—	—		53								
Jamaica —	—			—		—		—		—	—	—	2,018	30	—	—									
Sᵗ Kitt's — —	107	—	—	—	—	1,232	8	—	106	—	—	—	374	24	—	—	238	1	—	—	9	—			
Montſerrat —																									
Nevis — —	—	—	—	—	120	121	—	—	190	—	—	—		—	—		46	1	—	45					
Sᵗ Vincent —	—			—		—		—		—	—	—	2	—	—		122								
Tortola — —	165	—	—	—	—	72	117	—	377	—	—	—	340	42	—	—	86								
Total in 1787 -	1,148	10	—	—	120	2,278	186	10	673	—	—	—	3,009	125	10	—	682	24	11,280	45	9	—			

PART IV. *Weſt India Trade with the remaining Colonies.*

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which are Annually employed in the Trade between the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies and the remaining Britiſh Colonies in North America, including Newfoundland, ſince the Peace, ſpecifying the Quantity and Value of the Articles of which ſuch Trade conſiſted.——[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furniſhed by the Inſpector General of the Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain.]

Shipping.									
	Outwards, From the Weſt Indies.			Inwards, From Newfoundland.			Total.		
	Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.
1783	150	9,127	1,325	51	4,120	616	201	13,247	1,941
1784	218	12,272	1,444	32	2,493	291	250	14,765	1,735
1785	204	10,142	1,270	32	2,084	295	236	12,226	1,565
1786	231	13,933	1,439	41	2,638	433	272	16,571	1,872
1787	229	17,873	1,397	36	3,967	301	265	21,840	1,698

An ACCOUNT, ſpecifying the Articles exported from the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies to the Britiſh Colonies in America.

	Shipping.			Beef & Pork.	Bread & Flour.	Cocoa.	Coffee.	Corn.	Cotton.	Dying and Hard Woods.				Ginger.	Hides.
										Dying Woods.	Ebony and Lignum Vitæ.	Fuſtic.	Mahogany.		
	Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Cwt. Qrs. lbs.	Cwt. Qrs. lbs.	Buſhels.	lbs.	Tons C. qrs. lbs.	Tons C. qrs. lbs.	Tons C. qrs. lbs	Logs & Planks.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	N°.
3	150	9,127	1,325	2,040½	2,178½	136 — —	555 3 18	—	23,750	—	5 — - —	7 - - —	—	66 — —	—
4	218	12,272	1,444	3,544	791	24 — —	454 . 1 23	160	22,250	61 - - —	—	—	128 — —	46 2 —	—
5	204	10,142	1,270	259	130	133 — —	786 — —	72	1,250	5 - - —	—	— 6 2 22	55 — —	273 1 14	90
6	231	13,933	1,439	319	1,542	79 2 20	1,426 — —	—	3,750	9 - - —	—	—	42 — —	83 — —	1,620
7	229	17,873	1,397	113	238	81 — —	575 3 8	858	1,750	—	6 10 - —	—	—	4 — —	291

	Limes.	Melaſſes.	Negroes.	Oil.	Pimento.	Rice.	Rum;	Sugar.	Salt.	Sp & Cd^ls	Tobacco.	Madeira Wine.
	Barrels.	Gallons.	N°.	Gallons.	lbs:	Tierce.	Gallons.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Buſhels.	Boxes.	lbs.	Tons. hhds. Gal^s
3	10	135,636	149	—	7,100	—	564,873	6,761 - -	24,168	463	11,000	63 3 45
4	244	54,730	240	—	—	—	888,170	14,744 - -	3,537	271	—	1 3 29
5	201	86,400	109	—	1,000	—	677,412	12,214 - -	383	102	5,500	9 3 27
6	374	95,260	77	—	—	1½	953,743	18,836 - -	4,170	130	—	40 1 57
7	221	26,380	181	2,077	200	6	874,580	9,891 - -	4,260	189	—	4 1 —

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity of Fiſh exported to the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, from Newfoundland.

Years.	Shipping.			Fiſh.	
	Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	Wet.	Dry.
				Bar^ls	Quintals.
1783	51	4,120	616	450	125,105½
1784	32	2,493	291	33½	70,562
1785	32	2,084	295	463	57,253
1786	41	2,638	433	—	86,184
1787	36	3,967	301	890	64,123

PART IV. *The Slaves exported from Africa.*

14. An ACCOUNT of the Number of Slaves Annually exported from Africa by the Subjects of Great Britain, France, Holland, Denmark, and Portugal; to which are added the particular Countries from whence the foregoing Negroes were sent. ——[N. B. This Account was furniſhed by the Delegates from Liverpool.]

	Nº of Slaves.	
y the Britiſh	38,000	
French	20,000	
Dutch	4,000	
Danes	2,000	
Portugueſe	10,000	
	74,000	
f the above, Gambia furniſhes	—	700
the Iſles Delos and the adjacent Rivers	—	1,500
from Sierra Leone to Cape Mount	—	2,000
—— Cape Mount to Cape Palmas	—	3,000
—— Cape Palmas to Cape Appolonia	—	1,000
the Gold Coaſt	—	10,000
Quitta and Papoe	—	1,000
Whydah	—	4,500
Porto Novo, Eppee, and Bidagry	—	3,500
Lagos and Benin	—	3,500
Bonny and New Calabar	—	14,500
Old Calabar and Cameroons	—	7,000
Gabon and Cape Lopez	—	500
Loango, Melimba, and Cape Benda	—	13,500
Majumba, Ambris, and Miſſoula	—	1,000
Loango St. Paul's, and Benguela	—	7,000
		74,200

N° 15. An ACCOUNT of the preſent Number of White Inhabitants, Free Negroes, and Slaves, in the ſeveral Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, under the Heads ſpecified in the Queſtions propoſed to the Agents, and ſent to the Governors; diſtinguiſhing each Year, and adding an Account of the Numbers that were in each of the ſaid Iſlands in any former Periods, as far as the ſame can be obtained. [The following Statements of Population were compiled by Mr. Chalmers, by Orders of the Committee, partly from the Accounts lately tranſmitted by the Governors of the reſpective Iſlands, and partly from Accounts which remained in the Books of the Board of Trade, as will more particularly appear from the ſeveral Supplements annexed to this Account N° 15.]

			White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
	Jamaica	in 1787	23,000	4,093	256,000 *
Leew^{d} Iſlands.	Antigua	the lateſt in 1774	2,590	—	37,808
	Montſerrat	D° D°	1,300	—	10,000
	Nevis	in 1774	1,000	—	10,000
	St. Chriſtopher's	in 1774	1,900	—	23,462
	Virgin Iſlands	the lateſt in 1774	1,200	—	9,000
	Barbadoes	in 1786	16,167	838	62,115
	Granada	in 1785	996	1,115	23,926
	St. Vincent's	in 1787	1,450	1,138	11,853
	Dominica	in 1788	1,236	445	14,967
	Bahamas	in 1773	2,052	77	2,241
	Bermudas	in 1783	5,462	—	4,919
			58,353	—	461,684

* But ſee the Obſervation of the Aſſembly at the End of the Account of Population in Jamaica; and alſo the concluding Paragraph on each of the Accounts of the Population of each Iſland reſpectively.

N. B. By Returns which have been received ſince this Eſtimate was made up, it appears, that in ſome of the before-mentioned Iſlands there are a few more Negroes than the foregoing Eſtimate contains, and in ſome other of the Iſlands a few leſs; as will ſtill more particularly appear in the Supplements, giving minute Accounts of the Population in each of the before-mentioned Iſlands reſpectively.

Nº 15. Supplement.

Nº 1. *JAMAICA.*

An ACCOUNT of the Number of White Inhabitants, Free Negroes, and Slaves, in Jamaica, during the following Years.

	Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
Governor Beeſton ſtated, in 1698, 2,465 Men — 4,900 Women and Children } Total in	1698	7,365		
Negro Slaves, including Men, Women, and Children — —	1698	—	—	40,000
Various Endeavours were uſed to procure a Reinforcement of White People, but without Succeſs; in the mean Time no fewer than 44,376 Negroes were imported from June 1698 to June 1708, being about 4,437 Yearly, though many of them were Annually exported.				
The Militia comprehended all the Males from the Age of 16 to 60; and the whole Militia amounted in 1712 to 2,722 1713 to 2,724 1715 to 2,679				
It was repreſented by the Governor, in 1727, that there had been little Increaſe of People for ſeveral Years.				
Governor Hunter tranſmitted the following Liſts in 1730. Maſters and Miſtreſſes — 2,171 Men Servants — 3,009 Women Servants — 984 Children — — 1,484	1730	7,648		
Free Negroes and Mulatto Men 136 Women — 321 Children — 408	1730	—	865	
Negro Slaves, Men, Women, and Children —	1730	—	—	74,525
Governor Trelawny ſtated in — — — —	1741	10,000	—	100,000
The Militia 4,000, beſides 250 belonging to the Four Free Negro Towns. He ſaid that Two Regiments had been ſent thither in 1731, and afterwards diſbanded; but that not a Trace of them remained in 1741. It appears that there were imported from 1ſt July 1739 to 1ſt July 1749 — Negroes. 69,140 Exported — — — 14,677 Sold to the Planters — 54,463				
In 1752 the Houſe of Commons directed the Board of Trade to lay before them a State of Jamaica, as to its Populouſneſs, Strength, and Commerce. This State was laid before the Houſe in 1753; and it ſhewed particularly the ſeveral Acts of Aſſembly which had been paſſed for introducing White People, and that this had coſt the Iſland £.17,300. 15. 4, ſince 1739.				

There

N° 15. Supplement *continued.*—N° 1. *Jamaica.*

	Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
Negroes. There were imported from 1702 to 1752 – 307,744 And it was ſaid by Governor Trelawny, that though the Imports of the Three laſt Years amounted to 15,290, this Number was much ſhort of what the Planters and Spaniſh Contractors required. Negroes. There were imported in 1752 and 1754 – 15,601 Exported — — — — 2,336 Remained — 13,265				
Governor Knowles ſtated in — — — The Militia 5,000.	1755	12,000	—	130,000
Governor Keith ſtated with Preciſion in — — * The Governor repreſented, that the White People had decreaſed, owing to the great Numbers who lived in Britain, to the Loſs of the Indigo Manufacture, to the little Vent for their Coffee, Cotton, and Pimento, and chiefly becauſe formerly the Tradeſmen were White People, but now not One in Ten are ſo, the reſt being Slaves, who are bred up to the different Trades. † The Governor remarked, that the above Account had been taken from the Rolls of the reſpective Pariſhes, but that there were at leaſt 10,000 more, as there were many Jobbers and others who did not give in their Negroes: That the Extent of the Negro Trade varies according to the Demand, which had been very conſiderable during the two laſt Years, particularly in 1774 the Number was double what it had been ſome Years before, being 18,648 Slaves.	1774	12,737*	4,093	192,787†
Mr. Agent Fuller ſtated the Number in — —	1787	23,000	—	255,780
Lieut Governor Clark ſtated, in December 1787, the Negroes at — — — —	—	—	—	256,000

N. B. The Committee of Aſſembly repreſented to the Houſe in October 1788, as follows:

The Committee cannot quit this Subject without obſerving that the Number of Negroes at this Time actually living within this Iſland is much greater than appears on the Tax Rolls from whence the preceding Statement is taken; for in moſt Pariſhes of the Iſland it is cuſtomary to exempt Perſons who have not more than Six Negroes from the Payment of Taxes on Slaves; whereby many of the Negroes (eſpecially in the Towns) are not given in to the different Veſtries, and the Returns of a great many others are fraudulently concealed. We judge, after diligent Inveſtigation, that the whole Number of Negro Slaves now actually in the Iſland are 240,000 at the leaſt.

Supplement to N° 15.

N° 2. *The LEEWARD ISLANDS.*

An ACCOUNT of the Number of White Inhabitants Free Negroes, and Slaves in the Leeward Iſlands, during the following Years.

	Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
There were in — — —	1672[a]	—	—	3,184
The firſt complete Account is the Liſt of — —	1707*	6,957	18	23,050
The firſt preciſe Account of the Virgin Iſlands, which form Part of the Leeward Iſlands, was that of — — — —	1717	1,138[b]	—	1,370
Governor Hamilton's Account is contained in the Liſts of — — —	1720	10,597[c]	—	37,477

	Men able to bear Arms.		Negroes.
[a] St. Chriſtopher's —	496	—	352
Nevis —	1,411	—	1,739
Montſerrat —	1,175	—	523
Antigua —	—	—	570
Anguilla —	500	—	—
	3,582	—	3,184

* The Particulars of which are thus:

	Antigua.	Montſerrat.	Nevis.	S^t Kitt's.
White Men —	1,049	516	529	396
Women —	805	422	575	396
Boys —	514	324	—	326
Girls — —	524	283	—	298
Total —	2,892	1,545	1,104	1,416
Negroes —	12,943	3,570	3,676	2,861

Of Negroes there were imported into Antigua, from 29th of June 1698 to 25th December 1707, — — — — — — 6,750 in 49 Veſſels.

To Montſerrat, in the ſame Period, 1,604 in 18 Veſſels.

[b] The Particulars of which are thus:

	Anguilla.	Spaniſh Town.	Tortola.	Crab Iſland.
White Men	96	53	37	46
Women —	97	60	34	49
Children —	234	204	88	135
Total —	427	317	159	230
Negroes —	824	308	176	62

[c] The Particulars of which are thus:

	Antigua.	Montſerrat.	Nevis.	St. Kitt's.	Virgin Iſlands.
White Men	1,210	550	366	748	264
Women —	959	502	748	748	298
Boys —	789	304	654	654	263
Girls —	694	332	590	590	297
Total —	3,672	1,688	2,358	2,740	1,122
Negroes	19,186	3,772	5,689	7,321	1,509

Supplement to No 15. *continued.*——No 2. *The Leeward Iſlands.*

	Years.	White. Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
Governor Hart's Account is contained in the Liſts of —	1724	12,420[d]	—	44,030

[d] The Particulars of which are thus:

	Whites.	Militia.	Negroes.
In Antigua	5,200	1,400	19,800
St Kitt's	4,000	1,200	11,500
Nevis —	1,100	300	6,000
Montſerrat	1,000	350	4,400
Anguilla	360	85	900
Spaniſh Town	340	78	650
Tortola	420	100	780
	12,420	3,513	44,030

Of Negroes imported into St Chriſtopher's, from 20th December 1721 to 25th December 1725, — — — — — — in 44 Veſſels, 5,600
Antigua, for the ſame Period, in 42 Veſſels, 4,633
Nevis, ditto — 13 1,267
Montſerrat, ditto — 12 1,776

	Years.	White. Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
The next Account is contained in the Liſts of — —	1729	10,626[e]	—	48,536

[e] The Particulars of which are thus:

	White Men.	W. Women.	W. Children.	Negroes.
St Kitt's	1,117	994	1,586	14,663
Nevis —	373	390	533	5,646
Antigua	1,337	1,096	1,655	22,611
Montſerrat	454	314	777	5,616
	3,281	2,794	4,551	48,536

Negroes imported into Antigua in	1721 —	251
	1722 —	449
	1723 —	584
	1724 —	430
	1725 —	1,525
	1726 —	1,645
	1727 —	2,183
	1728 —	1,365
	1729 —	2,846

Ditto into St Chriſtopher's, from 25th December 1726 to 25th December 1730, in 22 Veſſels, 4,758.

	Years.	White. Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
An imperfect Account was tranſmitted in — —	1734	—	—	54,249[f]

[f] The Particulars of which ſtand thus:

	White Men.	W. Women.	W. Children.	Negroes.
Antigua	1,242	1,336	1,194	24,408
Montſerrat	—	—	—	6,176
Nevis	—	—	—	6,330
St Kitt's	1,115	1,118	1,648	17,335

The Governor repreſented that the Leeward Iſlands, Virgin Iſlands, and even Barbadoes, ſuffered in their Population by Emigration to the Dutch and Daniſh Iſles; thatthere were Laws for the Augmentation of White People, but that they had never been effectually executed; and the Penalties had become ſo great as to be a Burden not to be impoſed.

PART IV. *Population.*

Supplement to N° 15. *continued.*—N° 2. *The Leeward Iſlands.*

	Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
The next Account is contained in the Liſts of —	1756	9,959[g]	—	76,673

[g] The Particulars of which ſtand thus:

	White Men.	W. Women.	W. Boys.	W. Girls.	Negroes.
Antigua	1,392	1,117	458	468	31,428
Nevis	394	369	178	117	8,380
S^t Kitt's	922	1,253	265	273	21,891
Montſerrat	480	412	268	270	8,853
Virgin Iſlands	481	314	240	228	6,121
	3,669	3,465	1,409	1416	76,673

The Governor repreſented that the Whites had decreaſed ſince the laſt Accounts, owing to a malignant Fever in 1755; that the Negroes had increaſed from the great Importations in 1755.

	Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
Sir Ralph Payne's Account, as contained in the Liſts of — — —	1774	7,990[h]	—	90,270

[h] The Particulars of which ſtand thus:

	Whites.	Negroes.
Antigua	2,590	37,808
Montſerrat	1,300	10,000
Nevis	1,000	10,000
S^t Chriſtopher's	1,900	23,462
Virgin Iſlands	1,200	9,000

Sir Ralph Payne repreſented that the Inhabitants of the Leeward Iſlands were exceedingly decreaſed during the laſt Ten Years; the Emigration to the Ceded Iſlands and the Decay of Trade is the chief and only Cauſe of this. The Negroes too are decreaſed in ſome of the Leeward Iſlands, owing to the Mortality exceeding the Births, and to the high Price, which is double to what it was Thirty Years ago.

	Whites.	Blacks.
In Nevis there were in 1778	2,050	9,100
in 1788	1,514	8,420

In S^t Chriſtopher's there were in 1788 23,255 Inhabitants, of which
1,912 Whites,
908 Free coloured,
20,435 Negroes.

Supplement to N° 15.

N° 3. *BARBADOES.*

An ACCOUNT of the Number of White Inhabitants, Free Negroes, and Slaves, in Barbadoes, during the following Years.

	Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
Governor Atkyns reported the Number of People to be in — — — [a] White Men able to bear Arms — 10,000 White Male Children — 3,030 White Women and Female Children 8,695 21,725 Negro Men — — 10,525 Negro Boys — — 5,827 Negro Women and Female Children 16,121 32,473	1676	21,725[a]	—	32,473
The Account of — — — [b] An Act passed in 1697 for the encouraging the Importation of White Servants. The Act recites that they had been ill used. [c] Of Negroes there were imported from June 24th 1698 to December 25th 1707, 34,583. Governor Crew said in 1708 that it annually required 3,640, or about 7 per Cent. to keep up the Stock. The Average Price from 1698 to 1708 had been £. 23. 8 per Head.	1698	Men. 2,330[b]	—	42,000[c]
* Of Negroes there were imported in 1709 1293.	1710	—	—	52,337*
The first minute Account is the List of — — [d] The White Men — 3,537 Women — — 3,529 Children — — 5,462 12,528 [e] Of Negroes there were imported from 8th August 1723 to 13th September 1734 33,344.	1712	12,528[d]	—	41,970[e]
The next minute Account is the List of — — Governor Grenville remarked that the real Number of White People was 25,000, and of Blacks 68,000	1748	15,252[f]	107	47,025
The next Account is the List of — — —	1757	16,772[g]	—	63,645[h]

[f]	1748		1749
The Births, Males —	192	—	297
Females —	174	—	215
	366		512
Burials —	483		344

			Negroes.
[g] The White Men –	4,608	[h] Imported in 1756	2,778
Women —	5,549	1757	2,601
Children —	6,615	1758	1,177
	16,772		

Supplement to No 15. *continued.*—No 3. BARBADOES.

	Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
There were born in 1756 — 1757				
Males — 260 — 304				
Females — 299 — 279				
559 — 583				
Buried — 611 — 726				
There were in — — —	1768	16,139[i]	448	66,379
There were in the Liſts of — — —	1773	18,532[k]	—	68,548[l]
There were in the Liſts of — — —	1783	16,167[m]	838	57,437

	There were born.	Buried.
[i] In 1767 Males 274 Females 259 Total	492	492
In 1768 — 292 — 281	573	568

[k] In 1772 there were Births,
Males 285 — Females 293 — Total 578
Burials — — 598

[l] Of Negroes there were imported in 1768 — 4,851
1781 — 937
1782 — 194

[m] White Men	4,466
Women	5,903
Children	5,798
	16,167

	1781	1782
Births	635	785
Burials	759	700

Of Negroes there were in 1780 — 68,284
1781 — 63,208
1783 — 62,258
1784 — 61,808
1785 — 62,775
1786 — 62,115
1787 — 62,712
1788 — 64,405

Theſe Accounts, which were furniſhed by Mr. Agent Brathwaite, are from Liſts given in on Oath; and are therefore nearer the Truth than the Liſts which, being ſent into the Secretary's Office by the Churchwardens, are from thence tranſmitted by the Governor.

Supplement to N° 15.

N° 4. *GRANADES.*

An ACCOUNT of the Number of White Inhabitants, Free Negroes, and Slaves, in the Granades, during the following Years.

	Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
The firſt Account is the Liſt of — — [a] Of Negroes there were imported, in 1763, 1,594; and it was ſaid that theſe Iſlands would require an Annual Supply of 3,000.	1763	1,225	455	12,000[a]
The next Account is the Liſt of — — — [b] Of theſe Free Negroes and Mulattos it was ſaid that they had one or more Slaves. [c] Of Negroes there were imported from Africa — — 1,010 From other Iſlands — 485 In 1772 — 1,495	1771	1,661	415[b]	26,211[c]
The next Account is the Liſt of — — —	1777	1,324	210	35,118
The next Account is the Liſt of — — — [d] Negro Slaves — 17,792 Children — — 5,606 Superannuated — 1,222 24,620	1783	996	1,125	24,620[d]
The next Account is the Liſt given in on Oath in January — — — — —	1785	—	—	23,926[e]
[e] There were in — — — —	1787	—	1,115	

N. B. It appears by an accurate Statement tranſmitted from the Granades, that there were imported and ſold in theſe Iſlands the Number and Kinds of Negroes as under.

	Number of Cargoes.	Total Amount of Slaves.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total Amount in Sterling.		
Sold in the Year 1784	8	1,688	771	327	351	240	57,041	9	6
Ditto - - - 1785	10	3,012	1,269	448	851	444	97,770	8	11½
Ditto - - - 1786	8	2,253	997	403	569	284	81,371	17	8½
Ditto - - - 1787	13	3,693	1,497	681	906	609	124,391	18	2½
Ditto to 1ſt June 1788	10	2,915	1,316	506	695	398	102,844	4	5
	49	13,561	5,850	2,365	3,371	1,975	463,419	18	9½

Men	5,850	
Boys	2,365	
	8,215	Males.
Women	3,371	
Girls	1,975	
	5,346	Females.

Supplement to N° 15.

N° 5. *St. VINCENT'S.*

An ACCOUNT of the Number of White Inhabitants, Free Negroes, and Slaves, in S^t Vincent's, during the following Years.

		Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
The firſt Account is that of — — —		1763	Men 695	1,138[a]	3,430
[a] Theſe poſſeſt 28 Slaves.					
The next Account is that of — — —		1764	2,104[b]	—	7,414[c]
[b] The Men able to bear Arms were ſtated at — — — —	760				
The Women and Children — —	1,344				
	2,104				
[c] The Slaves upwards of 15 Years of Age	4,414				
Ditto under 15 Years of Age —	3,000				
	7,414				
The next Account is the Return by Governor Seton, taken in December — — —		1787	1,450[d]	—	11,853
[d] Males above the Age of 15 Years —	512				
Females above the Age of 15 Years —	213				
	725				

Governor Seton remarked that the Number of White Perſons under the Ages above mentioned could not, from the Juſtices Returns, be aſcertained with any Exactneſs; neither can the Number of Free Negroes, which however is conſiderable.

N° 6.

Supplement to N° 15.

N° 6. *DOMINICA.*

An ACCOUNT of the Number of White Inhabitants, Free Negroes, and Slaves, in Dominica, during the following Years.

	Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
The Returns in — — — — [a] Of the Negroes there were Workers — 3,145 Children — 2,113 Superannuated 511 Maroons — 63 5,832	1763	1,718	300	5,872[a]
The Returns in — — — — — [b] Of the Negroes, there were Men and Women 4,717 Children under 12 Years — 3,000 Runaways — — 80 Superannuated — — 700 8,497	1766	2,020	—	8,497[b]
The Returns in — — — — [c] Of Negroes, there were imported in 1767 — 2,085 1768 — 2,323 1769 — 3,123 1770 — 2,584 1771 — 3,179 1772 — 3,895 1773 — 2,005 19,194 In 1773 Lieu^t Governor Stuart remarked that 6,000 Negroes were annually neceſſary, which would coſt £. 30 per Head.	1773	3,350	750	18,753[c]
The Returns in — — — — [d] Of the Negroes, there were Men — 5,176 Women — 4,352 Children under 12 Years, Males 1,568 Females — 1,617 12,713*	1780	1066[f]	543[e]	12,713[d]

* Of this Number (of 12,713 Negroes)

523	were under Twelve Months.
2,357	from One to Eight Years.
2,091	from Eight to Eighteen Ditto.
2,958	from Eighteen to Thirty Ditto.
4,733	from Thirty upwards.
51	ſuperannuated.
12,713	

[f] White Inhabitants 1066, viz^t.

527	Males.
276	Females.
263	Children under 12 Y^rs.
1,066	

[e] Free Negroes 543, viz^t.

244	Males.
252	Females.
47	Children under 12 Y^rs.
543	

The

Supplement to N° 15, *continued.*—N° 6. *DOMINICA.*

	Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
The following Returns, and Obſervations thereon, were tranſmitted by Governor Orde, in October 1788, though it does not appear from what Documents the ſame were made.				
The Returns in — — —	1788	1,236[i]	445[h]	14,967[g]

[g] Of the Negroes, there were

Men	—	5,929
Women	—	4767
Children under 12 Years, Males		2,187
Females		2,084
		14,967*

* Of this Number (of 14,967 Negroes)

612	were under One Year of Age.
2,866	from One to Eight Years.
2,738	from Eight to Eighteen Ditto.
3,262	from Eighteen to Thirty Ditto.
5,213	from Thirty upwards.
276	ſuperannuated.
14,967	

[i] White Inhabitants 1,236, viz^t.

577	Males,
285	Females,
193	Male Children under 12 Years.
181	Female Children under 12 Years.
1,236	

[h] Free Negroes 445, viz^t.

153	Males,
209	Females,
83	Children under 12 Years.
445	

Negroes imported and exported between 10th January 1784 and 5th April 1788.

	Imported.	Exported.	
In 1784	4,998	1,925	
1785	6,254	3,328	
1786	8,407	5,927	
1787	5,709	2,852	
1788	2,185	1,749	
			15,781
	27,553	Balance	11,772 remaining
			27,553

On an Average for Five Years, taken from March 1783 to March 1788, the Number of Negroes born appear to be — — — —	6,748
And the Number who have died in the ſame Period — — —	6,020
Giving the Average Increaſe of 145 per Annum — — Difference	728

On an Average taken for Five Years, deduced from 200 Couples of Negroes who are Country-born, contraſted with 200 Couples who are African-born, the Proportion of Children brought into the World by the former is to the Proportion brought by the latter as 13 are to 12.

The general Proportion Country-born Negroes bear to African-born Negroes in this Iſland (as far as it can now be aſcertained) appears to be in a Ratio of about 12 to 15, all Ages and Sexes incluſive.

Taking an indiſcriminate Number of 100 Children who have died in One Year, all being under 12 Years of Age, there appears to have died of them Thirty-five at or under Twelve Months; Forty-two from One to Four Years; Eighteen from Four to Eight Years; One about Nine; Two about Ten; and One at about Eleven Years of Age; of theſe Three-fourths died of Teething, Worms, and the Concomitants incident to theſe Diſorders, as the Caſe ſeems to appear.

It is extremely difficult to aſcertain the Ages at which Negroes have died (being Adults) in a newly-ſettled Country, where Fluctuations of ſuch Property have been inconceivably numerous, and where the Owners of Slaves moſt generally are acquainted with the Ages of their Slaves chiefly by Eſtimation; to this Cauſe muſt be attributed the very great Difficulty of obtaining ſuch Information as would elucidate this Subject in an adequate Degree to the framing a ſatisfactory Anſwer to Queſtions relative to this Claſs of Negroes.

Supplement to N° 15.

N° 7. *The BAHAMAS.*

An ACCOUNT of the Number of White Inhabitants, Free Negroes, and Slaves, in the Bahamas, during the following Years.

	Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
In 1717 the Government of theſe Iſlands was reſumed by the Crown. Their Inhabitants were then repreſented as very few, and very poor; as having decreaſed from 400 Men to fewer than 200 Men.				
The Liſts tranſmitted in — — — —	1722	830	—	310
The Liſts tranſmitted in — — — —	1731	935 [a]	—	453
[a] White Men 256 Women 190 Children 489 935 Adult Negroes 275 Infant ditto 178 453				
The Liſts tranſmitted in — — — —	1734	810 [b]	77	488
[b] It was ſaid that One-third of the White Inhabitants had lately died by Sickneſs.				
The Whites and Blacks were ſaid to have been in — — — 1744 — 2,000 in 1752 — 2,486 1755 — 2,522 1769 — 3,130				
The Liſts tranſmitted by the Governor in	1773	2,052	—	2,241

Supplement to N° 15.

N° 8. *BERMUDAS.*

An ACCOUNT of the Number of White Inhabitants, Free Negroes, and Slaves, in Bermudas, during the following Years.

	Whites.	Blacks.	Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
The Firſt minute Account of its Inhabitants was the Liſts of — — — —			1698	3,615[a]	—	2,247
[a] Men —	803	566				
Women —	1,050	649				
Children —	1,762	1,032				
	3,615	2,247				
The Second Account was the Liſt of — —			1721	4,850[b]	—	3,514
[b] Men —	1,169	817				
Women —	1,596	965				
Boys —	1,072	880				
Girls — —	1,013	852				
	4,850	3,514				
The Militia 1,078.						
The next Account was the Liſt of — —			1724	4,678[c]	—	3,657
[c] Men — —	1,040	831				
Women —	1,626	1,030				
Boys —	1,074	933				
Girls —	938	863				
	4,678	3,657				
Governor Hope ſaid, the Reaſon why there were fewer Men than Women was, that ſo many Men were employed at Sea.—The Blacks breed much.						
The next Account is the Liſt of — —			1727	5,070[d]	—	3,877
[d] Men —	910	787				
Women —	1,768	945				
Boys —	1,261	1,158				
Girls —	1,131	987				
	5,070	3,877				
From November 1744 to December 1750, only One Veſſel arrived here from Africa, with 90 Negroes.						

Supplement to N° 15. *continued.*——N° 8. *BERMUDAS.*

	Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
The next Account is the Liſt of — — —	1756	6,402[e]	—	4,900
The next Account is the Liſt of — —	1764	5,823[f]	—	5,201
The next Account is the Liſt of — —	1774	5,632[g]	—	5,023
The next Account is the Liſt of — —	1783	5,462[h]	—	4,919

		Whites.		Blacks.
[e] Men	—	1,857	—	1,149
Women	—	2,130	—	1,569
Boys	—	1,317	—	1,151
Girls	—	1,098	—	1,031
		6,402		4,900

In 4 Pariſhes there were born from 13th November 1743, to Ditto 1751

Males 163 } Total — 325
Females 162 }
Buried — 181

		Whites.		Blacks.
[f] Men	—	1,539	—	1,225
Women	—	2,198	—	1,513
Boys	—	1,120	—	1,328
Girls	—	966	—	1,135
		5,823		5,201

		Whites *.		Blacks.
[g] Men	—	1,356	—	1,273
Women	—	2,003	—	1,431
Boys	—	1,199	—	1,226
Girls	—	1,074	—	1,093
		5,632		5,023

* The Militia — 1,193
Sailors, White 572 } 1,053
D° Black 481 }

		Whites.		Blacks.
[h] Men	—	1,325	—	1,193
Boys	—	1,076	—	1,153
Women & Girls		3,061	—	2,573
		5,462	—	4,919

Mem^dm.

Governor Brown remarked, when he tranſmitted the Liſts of 1783, that the Number of Free Negroes were quite inconſiderable.

N° 16. An ACCOUNT of the Number of White Inhabitants, Free Negroes, and Slaves, in the Foreign Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, and in the Foreign Settlements on the Continent of America.

It was impoſſible to procure any Accounts (except with regard to the French Iſlands) that could be relied on, of the Number of White Inhabitants, Free Negroes, and Slaves, either in the Foreign Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, or in the Foreign Settlements on the Continent of America.

The FRENCH WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of White Inhabitants, Free Negroes, and Slaves, in the French Weſt India Iſlands, during the following Years.—[From Mr. Neckar's Book on the Adminiſtration of the Finances.]

	Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
St. Domingo (by an Enumeration) in — —	1779	32,650	7,055	249,098
Martinico — D° — —	1776	11,619	2,892	71,268
Gauduloupe — D° — —	1779	13,261	1,382	85,327
St. Lucia — D° — —	1776	2,397	1,050	10,752
Tobago — about the ſame as the former	—	2,397	1,050	10,752
Cayenne — — — —	1780	1,358	—	10,539
Mauritius (Iſle of France) — —	1776	6,386	1,199	25,154
Iſle of Bourbon — — — —	1776	6,340	—	26,175
		76,408	14,628	489,065

THE Committee having directed Mr. Chalmers, the Firſt Clerk in their Office, to prepare Eſtimates of the preſent Value of the Slaves in the Britiſh Weſt Indies, and alſo of the whole Property in the ſame; the Two following Eſtimates (N° 17 and 18) were prepared by him, after converſing with ſeveral Perſons, whom he conceived beſt able to give him Information on the Subject.

N° 17. An ESTIMATE of the preſent Value of the Slaves in the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies; diſtinguiſhing each Iſland.

		Number of Slaves.	Price.	Value.
Jamaica		256,000	at £ 40.	10,240,000 — —
Leeward Iſlands.	Antigua	37,808	D°	1,512,320 — —
	Montſerrat	10,000	D°	400,000 — —
	Nevis	8,420	D°	336,800 — —
	St. Chriſtopher's	20,435	D°	817,400 — —
	Virgin Iſlands	9,000	D°	360,000 — —
Barbadoes		62,115	D°	2,484,600 — —
Grenadas		23,926	D°	957,040 — —
St. Vincent's		11,853	D°	474,120 — —
Dominica		14,967	D°	598,680 — —
Bahamas		2,241	D°	89,640 — —
Bermudas		4,919	at £ 45.	221,355 — —
		461,684	—	18,491,955 — —

N. B. By Returns which have been received ſince this Eſtimate was made up, it appears that in ſome of the before-mentioned Iſlands there are a few more Negroes than the foregoing Eſtimate contains, and in ſome other of the Iſlands a few leſs; as will more particularly appear in the Supplements, giving minute Accounts of the Population in each of the before-mentioned Iſlands reſpectively.

N° 18. An ESTIMATE of the preſent Value of Property in the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, including the Slaves.

	Acres of Land.	Number of Negroes.	Prices.	Amount.	Total.
In Jamaica.					
The Patented Lands with the Erections	1,860,000	—	£. 5 per Acre.	9,300,000 — —	
The Slaves	—	256,000	£. 40 per Head.	10,240,000 — —	
The other Perſonal Property at One-third the Value of the Slaves	—	—	—	3,413,333 6 8	22,953,333 6 8
In Barbadoes.					
The Patented Lands with the Erections	106,470	—	£. 5 per Acre.	532,350 — —	
The Slaves	—	62,115	£. 40 per Head.	2,484,600 — —	
The other Perſonal Property at One-third the Value of the Slaves	—	—	—	828,200 — —	3,845,150 — —
In the Grenades.					
The Patented Lands with the Erections	89,000	—	£. 5 per Acre.	445,000 — —	
The Slaves	—	23,926	£. 40 per Head.	957,040 — —	
The other Perſonal Property at One-third the Value of the Slaves	—	—	—	319,013 6 8	1,721,053 6 8
In Dominica.					
The Patented Lands with the Erections	100,000	—	£. 5 per Acre.	500,000 — —	
The Slaves	—	14,967	£. 40 per Head.	598,680 — —	
The other Perſonal Property at One-third the Value of the Slaves	—	—	—	199,560 — —	1,298,240 — —
In St. Vincent's					
The Patented Lands with the Erections	25,000	—	£. 5 per Acre.	125,000 — —	
The Slaves	—	11,853	£. 40 per Head.	474,120 — —	
The other Perſonal Property at One-third the Value of the Slaves	—	—	—	158,040 — —	757,160 — —
The Leeward Iſlands, viz.					
In Antigua.					
The Patented Lands with the Erections	69,277	—	£. 5 per Acre.	346,385 — —	
The Slaves	—	37,808	£. 40 per Head.	1,512,320 — —	
The other Perſonal Property at One-third the Value of the Slaves	—	—	—	504,106 13 4	2,362,811 13 4
			Carried forward —	— £.	32,937,748 6 8

	Acres of Land.	Number of Negroes.	Prices.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward — — —	—	—	—	—	32,937,748 6 8
In Montſerrat.					
The Patented Lands with the Erections — — —	38,400	—	£. 5 per Acre.	192,000 — —	
The Slaves — — — — —	—	10,000	£. 40 per Head.	400,000 — —	
The other Perſonal Property at One-third the Value of the Slaves —	—	—	—	133,333 6 8	725,333 6 8
In Nevis.					
The Patented Lands with the Erections — — —	30,000	—	£. 5 per Acre.	150,000 — —	
The Slaves — — — —	—	8,420	£. 40 per Head.	336,800 — —	
The other Perſonal Property at One-third the Value of the Slaves —	—	—	—	112,266 13 4	599,066 13 4
In St. Chriſtopher's.					
The Patented Lands with the Erections — — —	43,726	—	£. 5 per Acre.	218,630 — —	
The Slaves — — — — —	—	20,435	£. 40 per Head.	817,400 — —	
The other Perſonal Property at One-third the Value of the Slaves —	—	—	—	272,466 13 4	1,308,496 13 4
In the Virgin Iſlands.					
The Patented Lands with the Erections — — —	25,000	—	£. 5 per Acre.	125,000 — —	
The Slaves — — — — —	—	9,000	£. 40 per Head.	360,000 — —	
The other Perſonal Property at One-third the Value of the Slaves —	—	—	—	120,000 — —	605,000 — —
In the Bahamas.					
The Patented Lands with the Erections — — —	20,000	—	£. 5 per Acre.	100,000 — —	
The Slaves — — — —	—	2,241	£. 40 per Head.	89,640 — —	
The other Perſonal Property at One-third the Value of the Slaves —	—	—	—	29,880 — —	219,520 — —
In Bermudas.					
The Patented Lands with the Erections — — —	12,000	—	£. 10 per Acre.	120,000 — —	
The Slaves — — — — —	—	4,919	£. 45 per Head.	221,355 — —	
The other Perſonal Property at One-third the Value of the Slaves —	—	—	—	73,785 — —	415,140 — —
				Total — £.	36,810,305 — —

N. B. 1ſt. This Eſtimate is independent of the Value of the Crops now growing upon theſe Iſlands.—2d. By Returns which have been received ſince this Eſtimate was made up, it appears, that in ſome of the before-mentioned Iſlands there are a few more Negroes than the foregoing Eſtimate contains, and in ſome other of the Iſlands a few leſs.

It has been thought proper, becauſe it exhibits the Subject in another Light, to eſtimate the Property in the Britiſh Weſt Indies in the following Manner:

The mercantile Value of the Produce exported from the Iſlands in the Year 1787, was — £. 5,389,054 17 7

ppendix to N° 18.

An ESTIMATE of the preſent Value of Property in the Britiſh Sugar Colonies, as delivered by the Weſt India Planters and Merchants.

	£.
ue of 450,000 Negroes, being the Total Amount in all the Britiſh Sugar Colonies, at £. 50 Sterling per Head — —	22,500,000 — —
ue of the Lands, Buildings, Utenſils, Cattle, Mules, &c. double the Value of the Negroes — — —	45,000,000 — —
ue of the Houſes, &c. in the Towns, the Trading and Coaſting Veſſels, and their Crews, belonging to the Iſlands —	2,500,000 — —
Total —	£. 70,000,000 — —

.B. I. The Negroes were eſtimated at £. 50 Sterling each, becauſe Negroes in the Weſt Indies have been commonly ſold in Parcels at that Sum, even before £. 5 a Head had been added to the Price, in Conſequence of the Regulating Act of laſt Year.

II. The Lands and Perſonal Property were eſtimated at double the Value of the Negroes, becauſe this has always been the common Mode of ſuch Valuations, and is the beſt general Rule in the Colonies.

III. The Third Article, of Houſes, &c. in Towns, were eſtimated as above, becauſe it was known certainly that the Houſes in the Towns of Kingſton and Spaniſh Town, in Jamaica, are alone worth £. 1,428,521 Sterling.

PART IV. *Imports from Foreign Weſt Indies.*

N° 19. An ACCOUNT of the Value of Imports from the Foreign Weſt In
into Great Britain from the Year 1762, diſtinguiſhing each Year; to wh
are added the particular Articles of which ſuch Imports conſiſted in 17
and 1786.—[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furniſ
by the Inſpector General of the Exports and Imports from and to G
Britain.]

Years.	Value of Imports.		
1763	1,014,249	16	1
1764	52,055	5	1
1765	80,573	5	6
1766	14,009	8	4
1767	30,137	11	6
1768	12,403	4	4
1769	18,210	1	3
1770	24,187	3	6
1771	7,164	6	2
1772	33,100	3	—
1773	12,437	7	9
1774	729	7	8
1775	5,983	11	3
1776	19,254	12	5
1777	10,327	18	8
1778	2,498	3	8
1779	20,653	8	6
1780	144,889	12	4
1781	136,736	—	4
1782	10,313	2	—
1783	189,621	12	11
1784	78,667	17	4
1785	61,578	13	6
1786	16,787	8	5
1787	8,640	—	5

N. B. The Statement of the particular Articles imported in 1785 and 1786 is here
annexed.

N. B. The great Importation in the Year 1763 was occaſioned by our being at
Time in Poſſeſſion of ſeveral French and Spaniſh Settlements in the Weſt Indies, partic
the Havannah, from whence we were allowed by the Treaty to import the Britiſh Pro
which we had acquired, either by Capture or otherwiſe; and the ſame Cauſe operated
leſſer Degree in the Years 1764 and 1765.

An ACCOUNT of the Species, Quantity, and Value of the Commodities imported from the Foreign Weſt Indies into Great Britain, in the Years 1785 and 1786; diſtinguiſhing each Year, and each Settlement from whence imported.

Year.	Settlement.	Species.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.
1785	St. Lucia	Grocery — Cocoa Nuts	Cwt. qrs. lb. 135 — 27	338 2 —	
		Coffee	4,413 1 27	3,104 8 9	
		Sugar, Brown	8,393 2 18	11,541 5 8	
		Wool, Cotton	111,016 lb.	3,584 17 10	
		Wine — Madeira	51 Gal.	4 5 —	18,572 19 3
	St. Thomas	Dye Stuffs — Lignum Vitæ	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lb. 50 3 2 17	238 7 4	
		Fuſtic	37 13 1 9	338 19 11	
		Grocery — Sugar, Brown	— 379 1 3	521 10 1	
		Melaſſes	1 7 1 14	17 15 10	
		Wood — Mahogany	20 — — —	208 — —	
		Wool, Cotton	5,566 lb.	179 14 8	1,504 7 10
	Tobago	Dye Stuffs — Indigo	1,800 lb.	112 10 —	
		Fuſtic	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lb 23 — — —	207 — —	
		Yellow Saunders	6 — — —	6 — —	
		Grocery — Ginger	— 27 2 5	34 8 6	
		Sugar, Brown	Cwt. qrs. lb 13,287 — —	18,269 8 9	
		Turmeric	16,448 lb.	171 15 —	
		Juice of Limes	7½ Gal.	— 3 9	
		Spirits — Rum	4,681 Gal.	390 1 8	
		Tortoiſhell	405 lb.	91 2 6	
		Wood — Mahogany	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lb. 32 8 — —	259 12 —	
		Staves, Hhd. and Pipe	2,500 Nº	21 5 —	
		Naked Wood	2 Tons	9 10 —	
		Wool, Cotton	656,546 lb.	21,200 19 3	40,773 16 5
	New Orleans	Dye Stuffs — Annotto	400 lb.	40 — —	
		Indigo	11,000 lb.	687 10 —	727 10 —
		Total 1785	—	—	£. 61,578 13 6
1786	St. Martin's	Salt — Bay or French	Weighs. Buſhels. 68 30	—	68 15 —
	Curacoa	Whale Fins, Foreign fiſhing	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lb. — 28 — 21	225 10 —	
		Dye Stuffs — Fuſtick	20 — — —	180 — —	
		Logwood	70 — — —	840 — —	
		Nicoragua	70 — — —	700 — —	1,945 10 —
	Cuba	Dye Stuffs — Brazilletto	79 — 1 23	553 3 2	
		Logwood	296 2 — 24	3,553 6 6	
		Mahogany	39 9 — —	315 12 —	4,422 1 8
	Demarara	Coffee — Britiſh Plantⁿ	— 4 1 15	—	30 13 9
	Trinidada	Dye Stuffs — Fuſtick	25 4 — 22	226 17 9	
		Hides — Indian in Hair	274 Nº	82 4 —	
		Wool, Cotton	45,540 lb.	1,470 11 3	1,779 13 —
	St. Thomas	Drugs — Ginſang	228 lb.	17 2 —	
		Dye Stuffs — Lignum Vitæ	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lb. 31 4 2 22	148 7 3	
		Fuſtick	555 12 1 21	5,000 11 11	
		Mahogany	20 16 — —	166 8 —	
		Linen Sails, Foreign-made	39 Ells.	1 6 —	
		Skins — Tyger	2 Nº	1 — —	
		Tortoiſhell	6 lb.	1 7 —	
		Wood Staves, Barrel	4 Cwt.	1 8 —	
		Hhd. and Pipe	4 Cwt.	3 8 —	
		Wool, Cotton	4,530 lb.	146 5 7	5,487 3 9
	St. Euſtatius	Drugs — Saſſafras	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lb. — 6 1 24	2 2 —	
		Dye Stuffs — Brazielletto	10 — 1 7	70 2 2	
		Fuſtick	223 11 1 21	2,012 2 11	
		Mahogany	— 8 2 3	3 8 2	
		Nicoragua	84 5 2 —	842 15 —	
		Elephants Teeth	— — 2 2	3 2 1	
		Iron Caſt	8 14 2 6	21 16 4	
		Linen Sails, Foreign-made	241 Ells.	5 2 —	
		Wool, Cotton	2,881 lb.	93 — 7	3,053 11 3
		Total in 1786	—	—	16,787 8 5

N° 20. An ACCOUNT of the Value of Exports from Great Britain to the Foreign Weſt Indies, from the Year 1762; diſtinguiſhing each Year, and the Value of the Britiſh Manufacture from the Foreign Merchandize; to which are added the particular Articles of which ſuch Exports conſiſted, in 1785 and 1786.—— [N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furniſhed by the Inſpector General of the Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain.]

Years.	Value of Exports in Britiſh Manufacture.			Value of Exports in Foreign Merchandize.			Total Value of Exports.		
1763	23,983	6	—	7,419	1	—	31,402	7	—
1764	6,567	3	6	408	1	9	6,975	5	3
1765	4,901	—	—	560	7	6	5,461	7	6
1766	3,640	5	1	1,353	6	5	4,993	11	6
1767	1,684	1	8	7,093	9	11	8,777	11	7
1768	5,387	4	4	—	—		5,387	4	4
1769	2,514	11	2	294	13	8	2,809	4	10
1770	1,055	4	10	19,137	5	2	20,192	10	—
1771									
1772									
1773	1,519	17	9	—	—		1,519	17	9
1774									
1775	1,141	2	7	—	—		1,141	2	7
1776	3,662	2	—	787	18	9	4,450	—	9
1777	720	10	6	—	—		720	10	6
1778	1,453	10	—	—	—		1,453	10	—
1779	26,377	5	6	2,590	19	5	28,968	4	11
1780	148,419	—	9	25,104	8	11	173,523	9	8
1781	102,783	19	6	17,798	—	1	120,581	19	7
1782	315,576	10	—	48,201	14	6	363,778	4	6
1783	92,241	18	11	9,758	11	11	102,000	10	10
1784	12,926	2	9	—	—		12,926	2	9
1785	644	13	—	8	12	8	653	5	8
1786	8,581	15	6	192	7	—	8,774	2	6
1787	4,338	5	4	337	2	—	4,675	7	4

N. B. The Statement of the particular Articles exported in 1785 and 1786 is hereunto annexed.

An ACCOUNT of the Species, Quantity, and Value of Britiſh Manufactures, exported to the Foreign Weſt Indies from Great Britain, in the Years 1785 and 1786; diſtinguiſhing each Year, and each Settlement to which exported.

Year.	Settlement.	Species.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.
1785	St. Euſtatius	Beer — — —	T. Hhds. Gal. 14 — —	70 — —	
		Glaſs, Green, Bottles — —	83 ½ Doz.	8 7 —	
		Proviſion, Cheeſe — —	Cwt. 100 — —	120 — —	
		Goods, ſeveral Sorts —	— —	140 — —	
					338 7 —
	Surinam —	Lime — — —	2 Cha. —	— —	1 15 —
	Tobago —	Cottons and Linens 6*d*. a. 18*d*. before printed — —	1,796 Yds	240 — —	
		Linen, Iriſh — —	1,291 Yds	64 11 —	
					304 11 —
		Total of 1785	— —	— £.	644 13 —
1786	Trinidada —	Apparel, Garments — —	5,000 N°	1,250 — —	
		Beer — — —	T. Hhds. Gal. 2 3 27	14 5 8	
		Bricks — — —	20,000	10 — —	
		Cabinet Ware — —	— —	100 — —	
		Candles, Tallow — —	Doz. N° 84 2	18 18 9	
		Cordage twice laid — —	Cwt. 40 — —	46 — —	
		Cottons and Linens printed	5,873 Sqe Yds	440 9 6	
		Fuſtians —	400 Ps	400 — —	
		Glaſs and Earthen Ware —	30,000 Ps	75 — —	
		Green — — —	Cwt. 100 — —	50 — —	
		Grindſtones — —	24 Cha.	36 — —	
		Haberdaſhery — —	70 — —	140 — —	
		Hats, Felt — — —	100 Doz.	112 10 —	
		Linen, Britiſh, 6*d*. a. 18*d*. —	23,103	1,155 3 —	
		Check'd, 7 to 18 —	24,605	1,285 3 1	
		Sail Cloth — —	825 Ells	41 5 —	
		Woollen Goods, Cloths Long	150 Ps	1,162 10 —	
		Short	150 Ps	1,725 — —	
		Stuffs with Silk and Incle — —	lb. 142 —	19 10 6	
		Miſcellaneous Articles —		500 — —	
		Total of 1786	— —	— — £.	8,581 15 6

An ACCOUNT of the Species, Quantity, and Value of Foreign Merchandize exported to the Foreign Weſt Indies from Great Britain, in the Years 1785 and 1786; diſtinguiſhing each Year, and each Settlement to which exported.

Year.	Settlement.	Species.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.
			T. H Gal.		
1785		Wine, Portugal — — —	— 1 1		
		Total of 1785	— —	— —	£. 8 12 8
1786	Trinidada —	Linen, Iriſh — —	3,186 Y^ds	159 7 —	
		Spirits, Rum — —	110 Gallons	33 — —	
		Total of 1786	— —	— —	£. 192 7 —

N° 21.—An ACCOUNT of the Number of Veſſels, their Tonnage, and Number of Men, which have cleared out from the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, between the 5th of January 1783 and the 5th of January 1788, and of the Commodities exported in the ſaid Veſſels to the United States of America; diſtinguiſhing each Year.—[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furniſhed by the Inſpector General of the Exports and Imports to and from Great Britain.]

Years.	Shipping.			Beef & Pork.	Cocoa.	Sugar, clayed.	Coffee.	Cotton Wool.	Dye Woods.			Ginger.	Hides.	Limes.	Molaſſes.	Negroes.	Pimento.	Rum.	Sugar.	Salt.	Soap & Candles.	Tobacco.
									Fuſtic.	Logwood.	Mahogany.											
	Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	Barrels.	Cwt. qrs. lb.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	lbs.	Tons C. qrs. lb.	T. Cwt. qrs. lb.	Pieces and Feet.	Cwt. qrs. lb.	N°	Barrels.	Gallons.	N°	lbs.	Gallons.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Buſhels.	Boxes.	lbs.
In 1783	104	9,136	1,025	851½	55 — —	—	444 — —	1,500	—	7 — — —	—	143 — —	—	368	53,600	200	57,400	679,760	5,651 — —	3,500	165	
1784	435	28,465	3,245	120	74 — —	—	673 3 9	36,250	61 — — —	—	47 13,200	1,116 2 2	777	987	5,800	203	169,500	2,742,277	47,595 — —	6,316	384	
1785	511	35,566	3,537	55	154 — —	26 — —	1,202 — —	11,750	60 — — —	—	346 8,300	1,362 — —	116	794	43,800	468	54,300	2,188,000	46,116 — —	19,022	—	1,100
1786	381	32,192	2,969	—	186 — —	—	1,874 — —	—	Pieces. 370 — —	—	—	487 — —	—	823	1,800	337	16,900	1,399,040	35,801 — —	1,330		
1787	386	43,380¾	2,854	72	124 2 —	12 — —	3,246 — —	3,000	—	—	—	339 — —	—	737	4,200	184	6,450	1,620,205	19,921 — —	2,304	240	

The ſame Account continued; diſtinguiſhing each Iſland for the Years 1785, 1786, and 1787.

Iſlands.	Shipping.			Beef & Pork.	Cocoa.	Sugar, clayed.	Coffee.	Cotton Wool.	Dye Woods.				Ginger.	Hides.	Limes.	Molaſſes.	Negroes.	Pimento.	Rum.	Sugar.	Salt.	Soap & Candles	Tobacco.
									Fuſtic.	Logwood.	Mahogany.												
	Veſſels	Tons.	Men.	Barrels.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	lbs.	T. C. qrs. lbs.	Tons C. qrs. lb.	Pieces.	Feet.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	N°	Barrels.	Gallons.	N°	lbs.	Gallons.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Buſhels.	Boxes.	lbs.
Antigua	73	5,285	501	—	80 — —	—	85 — —	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	2,900	5	—	330,460	5,893 — —	4,880	—	1,100
Barbadoes	73	4,663	415	20	—	26 — —	—	—	—	—	—		10 — —	—	59	100	—	—	423,150	12,040 — —			
Dominica	20	1,485	172	35	24 — —	—	385 — —	—	—	—	—		—	—	20	35,200	—	—	37,000	3,604 — —			
Granada	49	4,335	412	—	45 — —	—	214 — —	2,250	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	300,650	3,428 — —	5,000		
Jamaica	201	14,321	1,387	—	—	—	518 — —	—	—	—	346	8,300	1,352 — —	116	413	3,200	395	54,300	571,770	17,897 — —	2,092		
St. Kitt's	37	2,113	248	—	—	—	—	3,000	—	—	—		—	—	170	—	68	—	275,840	626 — —	800		
Montſerrat	5	322	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	27,000	98 — —			
Nevis	17	757	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	2,400	—	—	96,730	772 — —			
St. Vincent's	20	1,415	143	—	5 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	99,800	898 — —			
Tortola	16	870	115	—	—	—	—	6,500	60 — — —	—	—		—	—	132	—	—	—	25,600	860 — —	6,250		
Total in 1785	511	35,566	3,537	55	154 — —	26 — —	1,202 — —	11,750	60 — — —	—	346	8,300	1,362 — —	116	794	43,800	468	54,300	2,188,000	46,116 — —	19,022	—	1,100
Antigua	69	5,092	502	—	—	—	60 — —	—	Pieces. 370	—	—		—	—	56	500	10	—	294,090	7,734 — —	1,330		
Barbadoes	50	3,789	364	—	—	—	50 — —	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	18	—	281,180	10,451 — —			
Dominica	8	706	65	—	—	—	700 — —	—	—	—	—		—	—	60	—	—	—	18,760	1,092 — —			
Grenada	43	3,814	339	—	186 — —	—	186 — —	—	—	—	—		—	—	40	—	—	—	208,200	1,715 — —			
Jamaica	174	16,341	1,444	—	—	—	878 — —	—	—	—	—		487 — —	—	461	1,300	309	16,900	460,400	12,978 — —			
St. Kitt's	13	1,041	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	70	—	—	—	60,170	1,024 — —			
Montſerrat	6	400	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	10	—	—	—	38,100	290 — —			
Nevis	6	203	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	26	—	—	—	26,340	308 — —			
St. Vincent's	6	534	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	9,500	174 — —			
Tortola	6	272	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	100	—	—	—	2,300	35 — —			
Total in 1786	381	32,192	2,969	—	186 — —	—	1,874 — —	—	370 Pieces.	—	—		487 — —	—	823	1,800	337	16,900	1,399,040	35,801 — —	1,330		
Antigua	71	8,281	552	67	—	12 — —	91 — —	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	1,700	25	—	375,150	6,779 — —	2,256		
Barbadoes	54	6,416½	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	14	700	—	—	213,400	2,668 — —	48	210	
Dominica	16	2,003	147	—	45 — —	—	543 — —	—	—	—	—		—	—	184	—	130	—	31,600	1,066 — —			
Grenada	47	6,373	410	—	36 — —	—	44 — —	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	272,080	290 — —			
Jamaica	133	13,041	893	—	—	—	2,566 — —	—	—	—	—		339 — —	—	331	1,800	29	6,450	372,325	6,167 — —			
St. Kitt's	21	2,457	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	146	—	—	—	167,740	386 — —	—	30	
Montſerrat	7	781	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	3	—	—	—	37,180	225 — —			
Nevis	13	1,069¼	93	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	59	—	—	—	85,530	1,670 — —			
St. Vincent's	21	2,587	174	—	43 2 —	—	2 — —	1,500	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	51,300	579 — —			
Tortola	3	372	21	—	—	—	—	1,500	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	13,900	91 — —			
Total in 1787	386	43,380¾	2,854	72	124 2 —	12 — —	3,246 — —	3,000	—	—	—		339 — —	—	737	4,200	184	6,450	1,620,205	19,921 — —	2,304	240	

PART IV. *Exports from the Britiſh Weſt Indies to Africa.*

N° 22.——An ACCOUNT of the Number of Veſſels, with their Tonnage, and Number of Men, which have cleared out from the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, between the 5th January 1783 and the 5th January 1788; alſo of the Commodities exported in the ſaid Veſſels to Africa; diſtinguiſhing each Year.——[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furniſhed by the Inſpector General of the Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain.]

Years.	Shipping.			Coffee.	Fiſh.	Molaſſes.	Pitch, Tar, &c.	Beef and Pork.	Bread & Flour.	Rum.	Soap and Candles.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Wood Lumber.
	Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	Cwt. qrs. lb.	Hhds.	Gallons.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Gallons.	Boxes.	Cwt. qrs. lb.	lbs.	Feet.
In 1783 —	5	355	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,436	—	24 —	46,100	
1784 —	4	260	55	—	—	—	6	27	28	9,000	14	—	—	4,500
1785 —	5	425	53	—	3	600	—	—	—	12,180	—	—	14,300	
1786 —	7	493	84	6 — —	—	200	130	40	76	46,328	37	36 — —	11,000	2,000
1787 —	3	298	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,700				

The ſame Account continued; diſtinguiſhing each Iſland, for the Years 1785, 1786, and 1787.

Iſlands.	Shipping.			Coffee.	Fiſh.	Molaſſes.	Pitch and Tar, &c.	Beef and Pork.	Bread & Flour.	Rum.	Soap and Candles.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Wood. Lumber.	Years.
	Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Hhds.	Gallons.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Gallons.	Boxes.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	lbs.	Feet.	
Barbadoes —	5	425	53	—	3	600	—	—	—	12,180	—	—	14,300	—	Total in 1785.
Antigua —	1	40	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,844					
Barbadoes —	2	143	30	6 — —	—	—	90	40	76	21,440	37	36 — —	11,000		
Dominica —	2	110	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,110	—	—	—		
Jamaica —	1	100	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,000	—	—	—		
St. Kitt's —	1	100	10	—	—	200	40	—	—	6,944	—	—	—	2,000	
	7	493	84	6 — —	—	200	130	40	76	46,328	37	36 — —	11,000	2,000	Total in 1786.
Barbadoes —	1	87	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	100					
Jamaica —	1	109	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,600					
Nevis — —	1	102	8												
	3	298	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,700	—	—	—	—	Total in 1787.

PART IV. *The Trade from the Foreign Plantations under the Free Port Acts.*

N° 23. An ACCOUNT of the Number of Foreign Veſſels, their Tonnage, and Number of Men, which have entered Inwards in the Iſlands of Jamaica, Dominica, Grenada, and New Providence, from the Foreign Colonies and Plantations in America, under the ſeveral Acts of Parliament commonly called the Free Port Acts, with the Amount of the ſeveral Commodities Annually imported in the ſaid Veſſels for the laſt Four Years; diſtinguiſhing each Year and each Iſland; and diſtinguiſhing the Foreign Plantations from the United States of America.——[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furniſhed by the Inſpector General of the Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain.]

JAMAICA.												DOMINICA.			GRENADA.			BAHAMA.		
1784.			1785.			1786.			1787.			In the Half Year ending 5 January 1788.			In the Half Year ending 5 January 1788.					
Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.
257	12,735	2,096	206	7,448	1,563	254	8,914	1,801	256	7,538	1,847	95	2,596	700	58	1,173	434			

SPECIES OF GOODS.		Jamaica 1784.	Jamaica 1785.	Jamaica 1786.	Jamaica 1787.	Dominica.	Grenada.	Bahama.
Cotton Wool		2,169,000 lb.	1,573,280 lb.	1,196,250 lb.	1,943,000 lb.	77,250 lb.	13,500 lb.	
Cocoa		— —	11,400 lb.	68,700 lb.	64,750 lb.	3,800 lb.	200 lb.	
Cattle.	Aſſes	113 N°	3 N°	— —	43 N°			
	Horſes	250 N°	80 N°	248 N°	233 N°	— —	41 N°	
	Mules	552 N°	890 N°	593 N°	585 N°	87 N°	126 N°	
	Oxen	59 N°	125 N°	112 N°	243 N°	26 N°	180 N°	
	Sheep	70 N°	415 N°	38 N°	98 N°			
Dying Wood		— —	94 Tons	332 Tons	146 Tons			
	Brazielletto	16 Tons	— —	3 Tons	77 D°			
	Fuſtic	15 Tons	18 Tons	154 Tons	504 D°	145⅓ Tons	58½ Tons	
	Lignum Vitæ							
	Logwood	— —	5 Tons	42 Tons	210 Tons			
	Nicoragua	345 Tons	445 D°	706 D°	414½ D°	69⅓ Tons		
Gum Guiacum		— —	— —	2 Barrels	79 Barrels	26 Barrels		
Hides, Raw		1,088 N°	4,114 N°	2,761 N°	4,537 N°	200 N°	14 N°	
Indigo		170,400 lb.	133,275 lb.	60,250 lb.	4,663 lb.			
Mahogany		13,147 Planks	13,214 Planks	6,006 Planks	9,993 Planks	226 Planks		
Radix Serpentaria		20 Bags	19 Bags					
Sarſaparilla		400 lb.						
Tortoiſhell		— —	— —	580 lb.	605 lb.			
Corn, Indian		6,508 Buſhels	809 Buſhels	2,005 Buſhels	1,482 Buſhels	— —	12 Buſhels	
Fiſh, Cod, dried and pickled		948 Quintals	150 Quintals					
Pitch and Tar		— —	— —	75 Barrels				
Bread and Flour		4,925 Barrels	780 Barrels	220 D°	10 Barrels	— —	8 Barrels	
Beef and Pork		— —	— —	— —	11 D°			
Butter		— —	— —	11 Firkins				
Rice		905 Tierces	33 Tierces	325 Tierces	411 Tierces	— —	2 Tierces	
Coffee		— —	10,000 lb.					
Wood.	Hoops	— —	— —	4,900 N°				
	Staves	67,800 N°	36,000 N°	1,000 N°				
	Shingles	711,000 N°	303,000 N°	191,000 N°	6,000 N°			
	Lumber	95,597 Feet	44,000 Feet	10,500 Feet				
	Scantling	— —	3,000					
Dollars		— —	— —	17,400 N°	53,850 N°			

N. B.——The Lumber, Rice, and other Articles of Proviſion, were imported prior to the Commencement of the laſt Free Port Act, which took Effect in September 1787; and it is to be obſerved, that theſe Articles were imported from the River Miſſiſſippi.

N° 24.—An ACCOUNT of the Number of Veſſels, their Tonnage, and Number of Men, which have cleared out from the Free Ports of Jamaica, Dominica, Grenada, and New Providence, in the laſt Four Years; diſtinguiſhing each Year, and each Iſland; alſo the Number of Negroes, and the Quantity and Value of Bread, Flour, and other Commodities, Annually exported in the ſaid Veſſels.——[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furniſhed by the Inſpector General of the Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain.]

	FROM JAMAICA.												From Dominica.			From Grenada.			From Bahama.		
	1784.			1785.			1786.			1787.			In the Half Year ending 5th January 1788.			In the Half Year, ending 5th January 1788.					
	Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.
	248	11,780	2,062	291	12,245	2,073	249	8,873	1,859	194	6,728	1,396	88	2,296	631	58	1,192	441			
Negroes — —	4,014 N°			3,436 N°			3,143 N°			1,659 N°			1,655 N°			257 N°					
Bread and Flour —	2,894 Barrels			2,394 Barrels			3,024 Barrels			2,687 Barrels			486 Barrels			89 Barrels					
Beef and Pork —	1,311 Barrels			235 Barrels			652 Barrels			2,627 Barrels			2,268 Barrels			51 Barrels					
Fiſh, Wet and Dry	Quintals. 272	1,383 Barrels		Quintals. 160	92 Barrels		—			Quintals. 80	84 Barrels		Quintals. 32	192 Barrels		40 Barrels					
Butter — —	110 Firkins			128 Firkins			190 Firkins			2,007½ Firkins			921 Firkins			50 Firkins					
Corn — — —	—			—			—			—			100 Buſhels								

N. B. From the Manner in which the Accounts are returned to the Inſpector General, it is impoſſible for him to aſcertain the Quantity and Value, or even the Species, of the Britiſh Manufactures exported from our Weſt India Iſlands under the Free Port Acts, though they are very conſiderable in Value.

N° 25.—A CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT of the Prices which were paid on the Coaſt of Africa for the Purchaſe of Negroes, and alſo of the Prices which were obtained for them when ſold in the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, from the Year 1676 to the preſent Period. [From the Books of the late Board of Trade, except Meſſrs. Norris and Teaſte's Statements.]

REMARKS.	Years.	Coſt on the Coaſt of Africa per Head Sterling.	Where ſold.	Amount of Sales per Head.
	From 1676 to 1679	The Average £. 3 - -	At Barbadoes for – Leeward Iſlands – Jamaica — —	Sterling. £. 15 — — 16 — — 17 — —
During this Period there were delivered in the Colonies 46,396 Negroes. From January 1680–1 to 4 February 1688–9, 15,872 Slaves were ſold in Jamaica by the African Company, which, on an Average, produced £. 13. 1. 9. Sterling each.	From 1679 to 1688	— — £. 3 - -	At Jamaica — In the other Iſlands from — —	£. 13 1 9 £. 13 — — to £. 16 — —
During the Period from 1698 to 1707, there were landed in the Plantations, both by the Company and private Traders, about 25,000 Negroes a Year. In 1707 the Price on the Coaſt of Africa was ſaid to be £. 10 Sterling a Head; yet it was aſſerted by the private Traders that at the Bite and Whydah, where the Company do not trade, the Price of Negroes was as low as formerly; Engliſh Goods ſold for much leſs. In 1707, 25,000 Slaves were ſaid to be Annually neceſſary for the Britiſh Colonies, including 12,000 for Jamaica and the Spaniards.	From 1698 to 1707	— From £. 8 - - to £. 12 - -	In the different Iſlands from —	£. 10 — — to £. 14 — — and from £. 23 — — to £. 41 — —
In 1744, the uſual Price of Portugueſe Men Slaves, was 420 Pounds of Cowries *.	In 1752	Factory Slaves £. 15 - - Slaves for Trade £. 12 - -		
Ditto — — of Plantation Slaves 320 on the Coaſt of Africa.	1753	The Average £. 12 - -		
In 1750 the Price was from 9 to 10 and 11 Ounces on the Gold Coaſt for Slaves, according to their Quality †.	1755	D° — £. 12 - -	In 1755, At Jamaica, Men Slaves produced £. 50 Currency, or Sterling —	£. 35 14
In 1751, 6½ to 10 Ounces were given for D°.	1757	Young Men Slaves } £. 10 - -		
In 1752, 9 Ounces were paid for D°.				
In 1758, 6 to 8 Ounces paid for D°, there being no Competitors during the War.	1758	75 Slaves were brought ſo low as — } £. 7 - -		
In 1759, at Anamaboe the Blacks made a Law not to ſell any Slaves to the Shipping for leſs than 8 Ounces, on account of the low Price during the War.	1759	The Average £. 14 - -		

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* Worth about £. 12 Sterling.

† Worth about £. 15 Sterling, the Ounce being of the Value of Thirty Shillings.

25.—continued.

REMARKS.	Years.	Coſt on the Coaſt of Africa per Head, Sterling.	Where Sold.	Amount of Sales per Head
Mr. Norris's Statement of the Purchaſes made on the different Parts of the Coaſt of Africa, and the Average Price of the Sales in the Plantations.	From 1763 to 1788	From £.12, 14, to £.15 — — and from £.18, and 20, to £.22 — —	In the different Iſlands.	From £.28 — — to £.35 — —
Mr. Teaſte ſtates the Prices on the Coaſt at the following Places, to be; viz.	In 1787			
River Gambia — — —	—	From £.15 — — to £.18 — —		
Iſles De Los — — —	—			
Rio Pungos — — —	—			
And Sierra Leon — —	—			
River Sherbro — — —	—	From £.14 — — to £.16 — —	In the different Iſlands.	The Average £.35 — —
Cape Mount — — —	—			
Cape Monſerado — —	—			
And at the different Places to Cape La How	—			
From Cape La How to Anamaboe —	—	From £.18 — — to £.21 — —		
At Whydah, Lagos, Benin, and at the different Places to New Calabar —	—	From £.14 — — to £.16 — —		
Bonny — — —	—	From £.16 — — to £.18 — —		
Old Calabar — — —	—	From £.12 — — to £.14 — —		
River Camaroons, and at the different Places to River Gaboon and Cape Lopez	—	From £. 8 — — to £.10 — —		

PART IV. *Imports from the Britiſh Weſt Indies.*

AS it was not poſſible to procure an Account of the Imports from the Britiſ Weſt Indies, during the Year 1788, *till after the foregoing Accounts were made up and printed; and the Comparative Account, which is hereunto ſubjoined, having been ſince furniſhed by the Inſpector General of Imports and Exports, it was thought proper to add the ſame, as it throws additional Light on this Subject.*

N° 26.

6.——A Comparative ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Value of the Produce, which was imported into Great Britain from the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands and Settlements in the Years 1787 and 1788; diſtinguiſhing each Year and each Iſland; and alſo diſtinguiſhing the Species, Quantity, and Value of each principal Article.

	Sugar.											
	1787.						1788.					
	Quantity.			Value.			Quantity.			Value.		
	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Antigua	254,575	1	18	349,468	10	6	181,813	2	—	248,892	15	1
Barbadoes	130,242	—	16	178,186	12	2	110,955	—	19	151,536	16	—
Dominica	58,665	1	21	80,327	1	6	47,610	1	24	65,464	7	7
Grenada	172,880	—	9	235,246	4	7	193,783	—	25	264,013	2	7
Jamaica	824,706	2	25	1,128,877	19	2	1,124,017	—	4	1,538,594	3	4
Montſerrat	35,849	3	10	49,293	10	5	25,113	—	13	34,530	10	7
Nevis	72,475	1	11	99,653	11	11	30,050	1	4	41,319	2	9
St. Kitt's	231,397	2	12	316,272	19	6	187,379	1	25	255,495	14	10
St. Vincent's	64,449	1	27	88,219	15	4	76,735	2	14	105,052	2	6
Tortola	78,749	1	6	107,211	11	3	84,513	3	22	114,239	6	10
Anguilla	2,129	2	16	2,928	5	2	3,728	1	2	5,126	7	4
Honduras Bay												
Muſquito Shore												
Total	1,926,121	—	3	2,635,686	1	6	2,065,700	—	12	2,824,264	9	5

	Rum.							
	1787.				1788.			
	Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.		
	Gallons.	£.	s.	d.	Gallons.	£.	s.	d.
Antigua	128,936½	13,454	—	9	246,800½	23,916	6	5
Barbadoes	28,689	3,455	12	—	28,697¼	3,445	8	3
Dominica	1,492	124	6	8	5,424	452	—	—
Grenada	102,590½	10,415	4	—	229,577½	21,836	1	6
Jamaica	1,890,540	167,343	8	7	2,917,797	255,956	7	4
Montſerrat	1,522¾	126	17	11	13,451	1,120	18	4
Nevis	2,884	240	6	8	13,348	1,112	6	8
St. Kitt's	78,299½	6,905	5	—	171,658	15,294	8	2
St. Vincent's	15,766½	1,705	9	11	18,097½	1,513	18	5
Tortola	517	43	1	8	1,484½	123	14	2
Anguilla	106	8	16	8	107	8	18	4
Honduras Bay								
Muſquito Shore								
Total	2,251,343¾	203,822	9	10	3,646,442¼	324,780	7	7

	Coffee.											
	1787.						1788.					
	Quantity.			Value.			Quantity.			Value.		
	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.	Cwt.	qrs.	lb.	£.	s.	d.
Antigua	—	1	22	3	2	6						
Barbadoes												
Dominica	17,387	3	6	121,714	12	6	14,998	1	—	104,987	15	—
Grenada	8,550	2	4	59,839	1	—	9,584	—	7	67,088	8	9
Jamaica	3,706	3	27	25,682	3	3	6,916	3	25	47,607	10	—
Montſerrat												
Nevis												
St. Kitt's	86	—	12	602	15	—						
St. Vincent's	632	1	5	4,426	1	3	784	—	17	5,489	1	3
Tortola	1	1	15	9	13	9						
Anguilla												
Honduras Bay												
Muſquito Shore												
Total	30,365	2	7	212,277	9	3	32,283	1	21	225,172	15	—

	Cotton Wool.							
	1787.				1788.			
	Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.		
	lbs.	£.	s.	d.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
igua	131,010	4,263	15	4	153,363	5,107	15	1
badoes	2,640,725	95,186	6	1	2,362,829	82,748	5	11
minica	961,066	31,238	15	6	970,362	31,234	12	1
enada	2,030,177	73,951	11	8	2,875,043	105,225	17	5
maica	1,899,987	64,157	13	4	3,500,272	115,897	2	10
ntſerrat	69,486	2,243	16	4	138,617	4,476	3	5
vis	22,486	726	2	2	23,114	746	7	8
Kitt's	484,640	16,242	4	6	296,362	11,275	9	2
Vincent's	760,380	25,453	6	8	1,172,483	38,271	8	7
tola	287,577	10,603	18	6	125,937	6,296	17	—
guilla	109,407	3,532	18	8	—	—		
nduras Bay	200	6	9	2	—	—		
ſquito Shore	—	—			—	—		
Total	9,397,141	327,606	17	11	11,618,382	401,279	19	2

	Ginger.											
	1787.						1788.					
	Quantity.			Value.			Quantity.			Value.		
	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
igua	—	—	21	—	4	8	—	—	4	—	—	10
badoes	5,437	2	18	6,797	1	4	5,523	2	5	6,904	8	5
minica	161	—	—	201	5	—	173	2	8	216	19	3
enada	6	2	10	8	4	7	4	—	23	5	5	1
maica	3,553	2	15	4,442	—	8	3,892	2	5	4,865	13	5
ntſerrat		—		—				—		—		
vis		—		—				—		—		
Kitt's		—		—				—		—		
Vincent's		—		—			53	2	3	66	18	—
tola		—		—				—		—		
guilla		—		—				—		—		
nduras Bay		—		—				—		—		
ſquito Shore		—		—				—		—		
Total	9,159	—	8	11,448	16	3	9,647	1	20	12,059	5	—

	Miſcellaneous Articles.						Total Value.					
	1787.			1788.			1787.			1788.		
	Value.			Value.			Value.			Value.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
igua	6,907	2	8	10,027	12	8	374,096	16	5	287,944	10	1
badoes	4,701	2	11	10,681	10	10	288,326	14	6	255,316	9	5
minica	12,769	6	5	10,421	15	3	246,375	7	7	212,777	9	2
enada	14,804	8	5	13,042	—	—	394,264	14	3	471,210	15	4
maica	195,163	15	10	178,362	19	4	1,585,667	—	10	2,141,283	16	3
ntſerrat	260	—	7	208	15	6	51,924	5	3	40,336	7	10
vis	1,418	8	11	1,714	14	3	102,038	9	8	44,892	11	4
Kitt's	12,169	3	5	6,923	16	8	352,192	7	5	288,989	8	10
Vincent's	2,931	3	5	1,991	13	4	122,735	16	7	152,385	2	1
tola	12,284	—	6	12,260	10	3	130,152	5	8	132,920	8	3
guilla	230	18	6	1,266	18	10	6,700	19	—	6,402	4	6
nduras Bay	79,760	16	2	217,582	4	3	79,767	5	4	217,582	4	3
ſquito Shore	15,205	14	10	1,838	4	3	15,205	14	10	1,838	4	3
Total	358,606	2	7	466,322	15	5	3,749,447	17	4	4,253,879	11	7

. B. The Values in the above Account are Cuſtom Houſe Values, not Mercantile Values, which are ſuppoſed to be much greater.——This Account is confined to the Rum, Sugar, &c. imported directly from the Britiſh Weſt Indies: Whereas, ſome of the preceding Accounts contain the total Importation of theſe Articles, &c. circuitouſly.

THE END OF PART IV.

V.

The Advantages which the *French* Weſt India Iſlands are ſuppoſed, at preſent, to enjoy over the *Britiſh* Iſlands, and the Reaſons on which theſe ſuperior Advantages are founded.

ARE not the French Planters able to ſend their Sugar to the European Market at a lower Price than the Engliſh?
Can you ſay on an Average in what Proportion cheaper than we do?
Can you aſſign the Cauſes of the French ſending it to the European Market cheaper?

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

We have heard, and believe that they can. The laſt Queſtion will be beſt anſwered by conſidering the relative Situation of the French and Britiſh Colonies in St. Domingo and Jamaica.

1ſt. The Number of White Inhabitants in the French Part of St. Domingo is proportionably much greater, and the Paſſage, Wages, and Subſiſtence of hired or indented White Servants far leſs expenſive than in Jamaica.

This ſuperior Population is attended with ſeveral Advantages — the numerous Growers of the inferior Staples, ſuch as Indigo, Coffee, Cotton, and Cocoa, by the Share they pay of the Colonial Taxes, exonerate to a great Degree the Cultivators of Sugar; they add much to the Security of the Landed Property in general; they ſtrengthen its Credit, augment and ſuſtain its Value, and further contribute to the Wealth of the Colony by furniſhing a great Choice and Aſſortment of exportable Articles for the Home Freight, and thereby encouraging the Reſort of Foreign Shipping and Dealers.

2d. The French Coloniſts in St. Domingo purchaſe, at a very cheap Rate, from the Spaniards inhabiting the ſame Iſland, nearly all the Cattle they want; they likewiſe carry on with the Spaniards a moſt beneficial Trade, by which they draw to themſelves nearly all the Silver which is annually ſent to pay the Spaniſh Officers, Civil and Military, and the Troops in Garriſon there.

A further and moſt important Aid is derived from the very extenſive ſmuggling Intercourſe which they carry on with the Traders of ſome other Nations. This Commerce, which all the French Planters unite in facilitating, takes off annually large Quantities of their Indigo, Cotton, Melaſſes, and Sugar, in Exchange for Gold, Silver, and Negroes. The Prices now given for the Latter on the weſtern Part of St. Domingo are moſt exorbitant, and yet they are juſtified by the convenient Mode of Payment, and by the various Encouragements which the Courts of France and Spain at preſent hold out to them, with a View of completely ſettling that invaluable Iſland.

The Articles of Lumber, Indian Corn, and ſome other Supplies, are obtained by the French Planter at the cheapeſt Rates, by Means which the Policy of Great Britain has interdicted to the Britiſh Planter, who is therefore ſubjected to Scarcity and Exaction in thoſe Articles.

The Rate of Inſurance from the French Iſlands to France is generally lower than from the Britiſh Iſlands to Great Britain.

It is conceived that the foregoing Advantages afford, at leaſt, a ſufficient Compenſation to the French Planter for the Inferiority of Price which he receives for his Produce at the Colonial Market.

The annual contingent Charges on a Jamaica Eſtate are, at preſent, nearly Twice as great as they were Thirty Years ago.—At that Period thoſe Charges were ſuppoſed to be paid, and actually were paid, by the Rum.—At preſent, Rum of the ſame Quality is no longer marketable; and the Over-proof Spirit is now actually ſold in the Colony at the ſame Price which was then given for the inferior Spirit.

Sugar at the Jamaica Market has not varied much in its Price for a great many Years;—we impute the advanced Price of late more to the Scarcity occaſioned by frequent Droughts and Hurricanes, than to any other Cauſe.

From the Prices we have ſeen of French Muſcovado Sugar, we obſerve that they have advanced conſiderably ſince the Year 1784; viz.

		1784. Livres.		1788. Livres.	
St. Domingo	Leoganne Sugar at Bourdeaux	30 a 41	increaſed to	40 a 48	Poid de Marc
	Cape Francois –	20 a 30		38 a 46	
	St. Louis –	24 a 34		37 a 44	

By an Account-Sales of 20 Hogſheads Muſcovado Sugar from Tobago ſold at Havre in November 1787, and weighing Net 21790 lb. P^{d} du Roi at 43½ liv. per Cwt. Net Proceeds 7324 liv. 9 s. 6d. (every Charge made except Inſurance), we find the Net Proceeds per Hogſhead Sterling were 15 l. 5 s. 2¼ d. or thereabouts.

The ſame Sugar at the ſame Price, if ſold in London, would have given for Nett Proceeds (every Charge made except Inſurance) about 10 l. 9 s. per Hogſhead, or about 8 s. 9 d. leſs per Cwt. ſo that French at 36⅓ s. Price about equalizes 45 s. Britiſh for Sugars of the ſame Quality.

The relative Advantages in favour of the French Coloniſts, which we have hitherto enumerated, are to be conſidered only as of a ſecondary Order, for we think that the chief and deciſive Advantage on their Side conſiſts in the very ſuperior Fertility of the Soil they have to work upon. The Lands of St. Domingo are beyond all Controverſy far more productive, and cultivated by much fewer Hands in Proportion than thoſe of Jamaica. Moſt of the French Eſtates enjoying a Command of Water for artificial Irrigation, are very little affected by thoſe Dry Seaſons, which prove ſo deſtructive to Vegetation in Jamaica. It appears from an Eſtimate we have ſeen of a Property in St. Domingo, that the Average Yielding of it is 2 Hogſheads and Half of Muſcovado Sugar (of 15 Cwt. each) per Acre;—That another Eſtate there, having only 194 Negroes in all, affords Crops of 370 Hogſheads of like Weight, or above 1 Hogſhead and 3 Quarters for each Negroe belonging to it. On the other Hand, the Average of the Pariſh of St. James, which is One of the lateſt ſettled, and moſt productive in Jamaica, does not in a favourable Year give 3-fourths of a Hogſhead per Negroe.—Particular Spots may probably average that Quantity, but if the Average be extended over all the Sugar Eſtates in the Iſland, collectively, we are ſure it would not much exceed Half an Hogſhead per Acre.—Five hundred Acres of Land with only Fifteen Negroes and Two Sets of Works, have been ſold in St. Domingo for upwards of 25,000 l. Sterling. But a ſimilar Property in Jamaica would probably not be ſaleable for more than 6 or 7,000 l. Sterling at the utmoſt. This ſtriking Diſparity is atteſted by French as well as Britiſh Planters; and in ſhort, we preſume it cannot admit of any Diſpute. At the ſame Time it is a Fact of the utmoſt Importance towards forming juſt Ideas upon the preſent Queſtion, becauſe it connects with all thoſe Inferences deducible from the Compariſon of one with the other, and which affect the relative Situation, Œconomy, Merits, and Character of the Jamaica Planter; and eſpecially ſince it is well known that St. Domingo furniſhes Three Fourths, and Jamaica above One Half of all the Sugar which is manufactured by the reſpective Colonies of the Two Nations. For theſe Reaſons we hope to be excuſed if we enter ſomewhat at large upon this Part of the Subject, and ſupport our Argument upon the Teſtimony of that reſpectable Planter Monſieur D'Auberteuil [*], an Evidence entirely diſintereſted, and whoſe Veracity has never yet been impeached.

He obſerves [†], that "in Jamaica, Grenada, &c. &c. the Price of Sugars is always 15 or 20 per "Cent. higher than at St. Domingo. 1ſt, Becauſe the Soil in the Engliſh Iſlands is leſs fertile. "2d, Becauſe the Engliſh exact leſs Labour from their Negroes; and, 3d, Becauſe they are at "greater Expence in maintaining them.

"That on ſome Eſtates [‡] in St. Domingo, the Land yields above [‖] 5000 lb. Wt. Muſcovado "Sugar per [§] Acre," (or above 3 Hogſheads and a Half per Acre, at 15 Cwt. per Hogſhead.)

[‡] "Others give [‖] 2,700 lb. Wt. per Acre (or near 3 Hogſheads.)

[**] "In the Plain of Cul-de-Sac, at Boucaſſin, and in the Plain of Jacob, [‖] 60,000 lb. Wt. of "Sugar is produced from a Cane Piece of 15 Acres;" (this is equal to 4,000 lb. per Acre, or 2 Hogſheads and Two Thirds.)

[††] A Planter there poſſeſſing 600 Acres of Land in a good Soil, and 300 Negroes, can make a Million of Pounds Weight of Muſcovado Sugar, (this is equal to 723 Hogſheads 15 Cwt. Engliſh Weight) per Annum.

In the Pariſh of St. James in Jamaica, Four Eſtates (Two of which are eſteemed very capital ones) made in the Year 1774 (which was a very favourable Year) exactly the ſame Number of Hogſheads. Theſe Four Eſtates then muſtered in all 876 Negroes—which is very nearly in the Proportion of 3 Negroes Jamaica to 1 St. Domingo. [‡‡]

The [‖‖] French Part of St. Domingo is ſuppoſed to conſiſt of near 11 Millions of [§§] Acres, the Soil of which combines in general all the Qualities which are eſſential to profitable Culture. To this natural Fecundity it may be attributed, that the French are not excited to the ſame Spirit of Induſtry and Neatneſs which is obſervable among the Plantations of Jamaica; [***] nor do they equally attend to the Growth and Perfection of their Canes.—With the French Planters Manure is unneceſſary, and frequent Renewal of their Plants inexpedient.—But under all the Diſadvantages of a negligent and imperfect Huſbandry [†††], "it is the Opinion of the oldeſt and moſt experienced of

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[*] This Gentleman printed his Conſiderations ſur l' Etat de la Colonie Francaiſe de St. Dominique, in the Years 1776 and 1777. His Work was publiſhed by Authority, and as ſuch as been quoted by the Reverend Mr. Clarkſon in his Eſſay upon Slavery.

[†] V. i. P. 45. [‡] V. i. P. 236.

[§] The French Land Meaſure in St. Domingo is called a *Carreau* or ſquare of 100 Geometrical Paces, nearly equal to 3 Engliſh Acres; we ſuppoſe it ſomewhat more than 2¾ Acres, but for readier Computation we take it at 3 Acres, therefore the true Product per Acre is rather more than we have ſtated.

[‖] French Weight poid de Marc, which is 8½ lb. per Cwt. more than the Engliſh Weight.

[**] V. i. P. 201. [††] V. i. P. 113.

	Negroes.	Hogſheads.
[‡‡] Viz. John Ellis Eſquire	334	361
Hugh Hall	325	196
	659	557
Benjamin Heath	108	86
Harvey	109	80
	876	723

[‖‖] V. i. P. 89. [§§] V. i. P. 202. [***] V. i. P. 179. [†††] V. i. P. 179.

“ their Planters, that in the great Plain of the Cape, One Third of their Plantations yields a
“ Profit of 12 per Cent. (all Charges deducted), and all the others 8 per Cent. and that * the Pro-
“ duce is ſtill greater in the Weſtern Diſtricts of the Colony.”

From this Body of Information, for which we are indebted to ſuch unexceptionable Authority, we are warranted in the following Statement of the Effects which ſuch a Difference of Fertility muſt naturally occaſion in the relative Prices and Profits of Britiſh and French Sugars at the Weſt Indian and European Markets.

Here are given us (for Example) Three Degrees of Production aſſigned to different Parts of St. Domingo:

5,000 lb. wt. = 5,425 Engliſh wt.
4,000 lb. wt. = 4,340 Dº } of Muſcovado Sugar per Acre.
2,700 lb. wt. = 2,929 Dº

We may take the Average at 3,900 lb. wt. = 4,231 lb. wt. Engliſh per Acre, and the Average general Production of the Jamaica Lands at 800 lb. which is ſomewhat more than Half a Hogſhead, and is the higheſt general Average we can juſtly aſſign, in ſeaſonable Years, to the Iſland laſt mentioned.—And we quote for each the Price mentioned by the French Author, viz. † 26 s. 3 d. Sterling per cwt.

Then the Computation will ſtand thus:

Britiſh Average for Jamaica.	French Average for St. Domingo.
At 800 lb. wt. per Acre.	At 4,231 lb. wt. per Acre.
Price 26 s. 3 d. Sterling per cwt. at the Jamaica Market.	Price 26 s. 3 d. Sterling per cwt. at the St. Domingo Market.
L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Proceeds of 5¼ Acres – 55 : 2 : 6 Sterling.	Proceeds of 1 Acre – 55 : 2 : 6 Sterling.

From this fair Compariſon it will appear, that as Five Acres and a Quarter of the Cane Lands in Jamaica now in Culture, do not, at a general Average, yield a greater Quantity of Sugar than 1 Acre does at a general Average in St. Domingo;—the French Planter, from this ſingle Circumſtance, and if there were no other in his Favour, muſt be well enabled to underſell the Jamaica Planter at every Market in Europe; nor is it in the Power of the Britiſh Planter, by any poſſible Exertion, to enter into Competition with him. On the contrary, he is obliged to employ above five Times the Quantity of Land and Labour, and incur proportionably heavier Expences of every Denomination, in order only to obtain from 5¼ Acres the ſame Quantity of Sugar which the Frenchman gathers from One Acre. The Charges and Taxes to which the Colonial Subjects of the Two Nations are comparatively liable, we are not ſo minutely informed of, as to diſcriminate between them with Preciſion; but we confidently believe, that 12 and 8 per Cent. clear of all Charges, aſſerted by Monſ. D' Auberteuil to be the general Profits made by the St. Domingo Sugar Planters on their Capitals, are greatly more than double what are now gained by the Jamaica Planters. In the latter Iſland ſome may probably gain 5 per Cent. but the Majority of them do not gain above 3 per Cent.; the general Average is no more than 4 per Cent.—Such indeed ſeems to be the natural Privilege of Superiority attached to the French Coloniſts, who, more from Fortune than Sagacity, Induſtry or Merit of any Kind, have eſtabliſhed themſelves upon a very grateful Soil. And had that of Jamaica been equally productive, we may venture to affirm, that, under the ſpirited Efforts of Britiſh Cultivation, and ſkilful Manufacture, by which ſome of our Muſcovados of Jamaica are now improved almoſt to an Equality with clayed Sugars, we ſhould have continued to retain in the European Market that Aſcendancy, which, we now fear, is irrecoverably loſt to Britain.

We ſhall cloſe our Anſwer with obſerving, that, ſince all the Neceſſaries of Life, the Produce of England, have nearly doubled their Price in the laſt 25 Years, it ſhould not have appeared extraordinary if the Price of Muſcovado Sugar, the Produce of their own Colonies, (influenced and controuled as they are, and muſt be, by the Manners and Circumſtances of this Kingdom, with which they are ſo intimately connected) had undergone the ſame progreſſive Alteration. But ſo far is this from being the real Fact, that our Sugar has, in the very ſame Space of Time, advanced only from 4½ d. to 5½ d. and 6 d. per Pound.

Let us for a Moment only conſider Jamaica, as if it were another Engliſh County adjoining to Cornwall, conſtituting a Part of the great general Field of Britiſh Agriculture, and that Sugar was the peculiar Article of its Growth, as Hops are of another Engliſh County:—We ſay then, that a proportionable Advance in the Price of Jamaica Sugar would be contemplated by the reſt of the Engliſh Landholders with the ſame Pleaſure, and by the Conſumers with the ſame Indifference, as the cotemporary Riſe of Beef, Mutton, Butter, which, in the Memory of us all, have nearly doubled their Prices in this Kingdom.

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* V. i. P. 179.

† V. i. P. 237.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

Whether the French Planter ſends his Sugar to the European Market at a lower Price, or in what Proportion cheaper, and the Cauſe of it, either way, will be anſwered, it is conceived, with more Accuracy in Europe, than the Committee are able to anſwer with.

C. N° 4.

Does the Engliſh Planter cultivate his Land at more Expence than the French? State the Particulars, and the Reaſon why.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

We beg leave to refer to our preceding Anſwer.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

It is preſumed he does; the Lands in the French Iſlands are much richer than the Engliſh, and conſequently not only much Labour is ſaved there in the Articles of manuring them, dreſſing, and turning them up, but the Yielding will neceſſarily be proportionate to the Superiority of the Soil. The Succeſs of the French Planters may perhaps be further attributed to the Method that prevails amongſt them of watering their Lands, which is not practiſed amongſt the Engliſh, except in Three or Four Inſtances.

C. N° 5.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

Do not the French purchaſe from our Traders a great Proportion of the Negroes they want; and do they not pay a higher Price for them?

The French have purchaſed of late Years a greater Proportion of the Negroes they wanted from our Traders upon the Guiney Coaſt, which of Courſe become intitled to the large French Bounties per Ton, 8 Livres per Head. This Traffic decreaſes, owing to the more extended Connections upon the Coaſt which the French have made. They are Cuſtomers alſo for Negroes at Jamaica and Dominica, but chiefly for the lower priced, and what are called Refuſe-Negroes. It however appears, that Traders in French Veſſels, but with Britiſh Capitals, have lately averaged a Price of 10 or 12 l. Sterling per Head more than is common in our Iſlands.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

The French purchaſe a great many Negroes from the Guiney Factors in the Britiſh Iſlands, but they do not pay a higher Price for them here. When a Sale is opened, the Engliſh and French purchaſe indiſcriminately at the ſame Price.

C. N° 6, 7.

Does not a French Plantation, conſiſting of a given Number of Negroes, require a larger Proportion of imported Negroes to keep up the Stock than the like Plantation requires in our Iſlands?

Is not the Price of Freight for a given Quantity of Sugar from the French Iſlands to Europe, greater than the Price of the ſame Quantity from the Britiſh Iſlands?

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

As the French themſelves admit that their Negroes are harder worked and worſe fed than the Negroes in our Iſlands, and ſtate the annual Diminution of 1-5th per Cent. * upon their whole Number; whereas we conceive 1-40th to be about the Average which takes Place in Jamaica; and as they reckon that all their Births do not equal half their Deaths, and that 1-3d of all their Guiney or imported Negroes periſh in Three Years † from the Time of Importation, we have good Reaſon to conclude that they require a larger Proportion of imported Negroes than our Planters do to keep up the Stock.

The Price of Freight from the French Iſlands to Europe is greater than what the Britiſh Planter pays. It is ſomething more than 4*s.* Sterling from Martinico and the neighbouring Iſlands, and about 5*s.* from St. Domingo; and this upon the French Cwt. Poids de Marc, which equals about 108 lb. Engliſh.

But the Inſurance from the French Iſlands is leſs; they pay from 1½ to 2½ ‡ Short Premiums, and from 4 to 5 per Cent. Long Premiums, from all their Iſlands; while we pay from 2½ to 4 Guineas the Short Premium; and the conſtant Long Premium from Jamaica (Time of Peace) is from 8 to 10 Guineas.

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* D'Auberteuil, V. i. P. 68.

† D'Auberteuil, V. i. P. 54.

‡ 26 July to 12 January, Long Premium. 12 January to 26 July, Short Premium.

Jamaica. C. N° 6, 7, 8.

The French outward-bound Premium is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 to all their Iſlands; ours is 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$. ‡

It is to be obſerved, that as the French Owner of the Veſſel is likewiſe Owner of the Cargo brought to Europe, it is of little Conſideration what is paid for Freight upon French Sugars.

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

The Committee are unable to furniſh any ſatisfactory Anſwer to theſe Heads.

C. N° 8.

What has been the average Price of Sugars in the Engliſh and French Markets (particularly the French and Portugueſe) for as many Years back as an Account thereof can be made up?

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Iſland; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chiſholme.

The Syſtem of France in regard to the Productions of her Sugar Colonies, having materially been changed in ſome reſpects ſince the late War, particularly in granting a Drawback, and even a liberal Bounty upon refined Sugars re-exported from France, the Price of Raw or Muſcovado Sugar has riſen conſiderably at all the Ports of France during the laſt Four Years, as will appear from the comparative Table of Prices at Bourdeaux * in 1784, and the very recent Account of them in the preſent Year 1788, and alſo from the Prices at Havre during the laſt Three Years.

Prices of Muſcovado Sugars at Havre in the following Years:

Livres Sous Livres English
1785—28 : 10 : 0 - - a 35 per Cwt. poids du Roi = 116.
1786—33 : 0 : 0 - - a 40 ditto.
1787—37 : 0 : 0 - - a 46 ditto.

The Price of Muſcovado Sugars in London.

	Loweſt. s.	Higheſt. s.		Loweſt. s.	Higheſt. s.
1760	32	47	1774	27	44
1761	32	50	1775	25	39
1762	28	49	1776	29	47
1763	25	37	1777	39	65
1764	27	40	1778	45	68
1765	32	44	1779	50	59
1766	29	42	1780	45	59
1767	33	42	1781	56	73
1768	32	41	1782	40	73
1769	33	43	1783	28	45
1770	31	42	1784	26	46
1771	32	44	1785	35	45
1772	29	43	1786	40	56
1773	28	45	1787	41	52

Committee of the Council of the Iſland.

The Average Price of Sugars in the Engliſh and French Markets will be anſwered with more Accuracy in Europe.

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	‡ Inſurance of Goods in French Ships.		Inſurance of Goods in Engliſh Ships.
	Made in France. Outwards. $1\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. to Martinique, Guadaloupe, and even to St. Domingo.	Made in London. Outwards. 2 per Cent. in general, unleſs to St. Domingo a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Made in London. Outwards. $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. to Jamaica all the Year.
N. B. *French.* Short Premium from 12th Jan. to 1ſt Auguſt. Long Premium from 1ſt Auguſt to 12th Jan.	Home. Short Premium $1\frac{1}{2}$ a 2 per Cent. from Martinique, Guadaloupe, and Cape Francois; 2 a $2\frac{1}{2}$ from other Ports in St. Domingo.	Home. Short Premium 2 per Cent. from Martinique and Guadaloupe; $2\frac{1}{2}$ from St. Domingo.	Home. Short Premium 4 per Cent. from Jamaica.
Engliſh. Short Premium from 12th Jan. to 26th July. Long Premium from 26th July to 12th Jan.	Long Prem. 4 per Cent. 5 per Cent. from St. Domingo.	Long Prem. 4 per Cent. from St. Domingo ſometimes 5 per Cent.	Long Premium from 8 to 10l. and 10 Guineas per Cent. from Jamaica.

And we are aſſured by ſome reſpectable Merchants and Brokers in the City, that of late Years few of the French Inſurances on their Weſt India Men have been done in London, unleſs under Apprehenſions of War; which Circumſtance ſeems to imply, that at other Times they can be done lower in France than in London.

For further Information on this Subject, vide Information given to Mr. Chalmers by Mr. Hake, and Mr. Fuller's Letter; both placed after C. No. 8.

* See our Anſwer, C. N° 3.

Information given to Mr. Chalmers by Mr. Hake Secretary to the Inſurers at New Lloyd's Coffee Houſe.

I Have conſidered the Premiums of Inſurances to and from the Weſt Indies given in by Mr. Fuller, and obſerve the Parallel is ſtill drawn between the French Iſlands and Jamaica, which very naturally will make a ſtriking Difference.

But I ſtill am of Opinion that from our Windward Iſlands we do our Inſurances Home cheaper than the French, as upon the beſt Information I find they never do them under 2¼ per Cent. and we do them at 2 per Cent.; and as we often do our Ships Out and Home for 3 Guineas per Cent. they can have no Advantage, though they may make their Inſurances to their Iſlands at 1½ per Cent.

There is no doubt but that the French very ſeldom ſend their Inſurances to be made in England, unleſs under Apprehenſions of War, owing to the Clauſe in their Policies of being obliged to give their Underwriters the War Premium, which does not exiſt in ours; and further, on ordering any Inſurances to be made in England, their Correſpondents here muſt charge the Commiſſion of ½ per Cent. uſual amongſt Merchants; which adds conſiderably on ſmall Premiums.

There is beyond doubt ſome Advantages from the Ports in France laying more open to the Ocean; whereas the Engliſh have a dangerous Channel in Winter Time to ſail through before they get to London; and even Briſtol, Liverpool, and Clyde have their Dangers.

It is not the general Opinion that the French make their Inſurances to and from the Weſt India Iſlands on lower Terms than the Engliſh.

There are many of the French Ships in that Line inſured in London, and are done on the ſame Terms as our own, except Jamaica, which from its Situation greatly enhances the Premium. Ships coming from thence have a much longer Voyage to run, and muſt make their Paſſage either through the Gulph of Florida, or beat through the Windward Paſſage, both attended with conſiderable Danger and Fatigue.

The Premiums given to all our Windward Iſlands is 2 per Cent.; the ſame from thence with a Warrantee of ſailing before the 1ſt of Auguſt, and 4 per Cent. after that Period, but never more than 2 per Cent. out from Great Britain; however, many good Ships are frequently done Out and Home at 3½ per Cent. nay ſo low as 3 Guineas per Cent. with the uſual Warrantee of ſailing from the Iſlands before the 1ſt of Auguſt; but none of the French Ships are done here on ſuch low Terms.

It will be very difficult to form any Judgement which of the Two Nations do their Inſurances cheapeſt, as the Clauſes in the French Policies differ from ours. One of which Clauſes muſt have a conſiderable Effect: That in caſe of a War breaking out, the Aſſured are bound to give an advanced Premium to their Underwriters for the increaſed Riſk they muſt run; which is totally out of the Caſe with ours; and which, on the leaſt Proſpect of a War, bring many of their Riſques to be inſured in London.

It is very much a Cuſtom for the French to inſure Free from particular Average, which naturally make the Premiums lower; and many of the Merchants and Ship Owners inſure with each other, perhaps on more moderate Terms than with the General Underwriters, as the Profits or Loſſes become then mutual.

It hath long been in contemplation by our Underwriters to put ſome of the Ports in the Iſland of St. Domingo on the ſame Footing as the Riſks from Jamaica, *ſuch as Port au Prince, Leogan, Aux Quais*, &c. as Ships coming from theſe Ports have a good deal of beating up to Windward; but the moſt that they have been able to obtain, hath been 5 per Cent. for the Long Premium.

As the Iſland of Jamaica muſt not be looked upon in the ſame Light as the other Weſt India Iſlands, being ſo far to Leeward, the Premium conſequently is ever higher, always 2½ per Cent. from Great Britain, and from thence 4 per Cent. between the 12th of January and 26th of July; but Ships ſailing after that Period 8 per Cent., unleſs on a very indifferent Ship 10 per Cent. may be given.

PRIX COURANT,

Cote à Bordeaux, le 29 Mars 1788, par Montet, Henry & Bellamy.

Sucre blanc de S. Domingue le Quintal, Poids de Marc, avec tare de 12 a 14 pour Cent.

Premiére Sorte — — — —	manque	
Seconde — — — —	61	62
Troiſiéme — — — —	53	59
Quatriéme — — — —	50	52
Petits Sucres — — — —	45	47
Cómmuns — — — —	41	43
Têtes — — — — —	38	40

Sucre brut, tare 17 pour Cent.

Du Port au Prince & Leogane	38	44
Du Cap	36	42
Saint Louis	34	40
Sirop	20	20 : 10

Les Droits de Conſommation vont de 13 a 14 Liv. par Quintal.

Caffé, tare net.

	la Livre.
Saint Domingue fin verd	23
Marchand	21 : 6 a 22
Ordinaire	20 : 6 a 21
Triage	14 : – a 19

Le Martinique vaut 6 Deniers de plus.

Droits de Conſommation, 3 Sols 9 Deniers par Livre.

Indigo, tare net.

Bleu et Violet	14 : 14 : 10	
Mêlangé	11 : 11 : 10	
Cuivre fin	9 : 10 : —	a 10–5
Ditto Marchand	8 : 5 : —	a 10
Ditto Ordinaire	7 : 10 : —	a 8
Ditto Inferieur	6 : — : —	a 7
Louiſiane Caroline	5 : — : —	a 7

Coton, tare de 4 pour Cent en balle, & 6 pour Cent en ballot.

Cayenne	manque le Cent
Saint Domingue	230 a 260
Martinique Guadaloupe	215 a 245

Cacao, tare net.

	la Livre.
Caraque	27 a 28
Martinique Saint Domingue Cayenne	9 a 10

Marchandiſes diverſes.

Cuirs en Poil		62
Rocou	la Livre	15
Gingembre	le Cent	manque
Tabac Virginie	le Cent	35 a 40
Ditto Mariland	le Cent	32—36
Riz de la Caroline	idem	23
Canefice	idem	70
Caret	la Livre	11 : 10 a 12
Morphil ou Dents d' Elephant	la Livre	3 a 4
Bois de Campêche	le Cent	9 a 10
Idem de Bréſil	le Cent	100
Idem Sainte Marthe	le Cent	35 a 45
Fanon de Baleine	Ditto	280
Huile de Baleine veritable	Ditto	38
Gomme de Senegal	la Livre	40
Eau de Vie	les 32 Veltes	120
Vinaigre	le Tonneau	150
Vin de Cargaiſon		220 a 300
Vin blanc		150—180
Vin rouge vieux pour la Table		500 a 1,000
Farine de Minot, premiere Qualitè de Montauban Ditto Seconde Qualitè		19 a 20 °/₀

Aſſurances.

Pour la Côte de Guinée juſqu á St. Domingue	5 a 6 pour Cent.
Pour aller à Saint Domingue	1½

Jamaica.

Pour Retour de Saint Domingue	2½ pour Cent.
Pour aller aux Iſles du Vent	1½
Pour Retour des Iſles du Vent	2¼
Pour aller dans l'Inde	3 a 4
Pour Retour de l'Inde	4 a 5

Cours du Change à trois Uſances.

Amſterdam	54¾	
Londres	29⅜	
Hambourg	25⅝	
Paris	1½	Pr °/°
Idem à cours Jours	1¼	

Fret par Tonn. eſtimeé 2,000 peſant, Voyages de long Cours.

Pour aller à Saint Domingue	70
Idem aux Iſles du Vent	65
Idem le Continent Ameriquain	100
Idem pour l'Inde	140—150

Cabotage.

Rouen & le Havre	18 a 20	Liſbonne	24
Dunkerque	20	Londres	
Nantes	12	Amſterdam	
La Rochelle	8	Hamburg	
Bayonne	12	La Pruſſe	
Cadiz	22	La Ruſſie	

Copy of a Letter from Stephen Fuller Eſquire, Agent for the Iſland of Jamaica, to Stephen Cottrell Eſquire, dated Harley Street, 23d June 1788.

Sir,

Incloſed, I ſend you a Copy of a Letter from Bordeaux in regard to French Inſurances from their Colonies, which I have no doubt may be depended upon. I ſee no Occaſion to alter the Table I added to Queſtion C. N° 7, the Difference being ſo very little, and depending perhaps upon occaſional Circumſtances. You will be ſo good as to communicate this to Lord Hawkeſbury.

To Mr. George Hibbert.

Bordeaux, the
24th May 1788.

Sir,

In Anſwer to your Favour of 13 inſtant, relative to your Enquiries reſpecting the Terms of Inſurance in this Place, which are as follows.

The Premium upon Ships to the Windward and Leeward Iſlands in Poſſeſſion of the French indiſtinctly from Bordeaux is

2 per Cent. { In Time of Peace the Variation has not been higher than ¼ to ½
Ditto on Goods 1¼ per Cent. } per Cent. at moſt.

The Premium from the Windward Iſlands, to part from thence on or after the 1ſt of February to the 5th of Auguſt, is 2 per Cent. on the Ships, and 1¾ per Cent. upon Goods.

The Premium from St. Domingo to this Place, to part from thence at the ſame Period, is 2¼ upon Ships, and 2 per Cent. upon the Goods.

The Premium upon Ships from the Windward Iſlands in the Winter Months, which is from the 6th or after the 5th of Auguſt to the 31ſt January incluſive, is 4 per Cent.

Ditto on Goods 3½ per Cent.

The Premium from St. Domingo in the ſame Seaſon upon Ships, is from 4 to 5 per Cent. and upon Goods 4 per Cent. from all Ports of that Iſland: 5 per Cent. upon Ships was the Premium given during the laſt Winter Seaſon, but the former one it was not higher than 4 per Cent.: the Inſurance upon Ships from the South Coaſt, (that is to ſay), from Cap Tiburon to the Cayes, is done with ſome Difficulty occaſionally; however the Premium has not exceeded in Time of Peace 5 per Cent.

Inſurance Out and Home or conſolidated is not cuſtomary, nor do I find any Inſtance of its having been done of late Years.

Premiums are paid on Ships going out, in 15 Months from the Date of the Policy, and coming home, in 6 Months after the Arrival of the Veſſel, which dates from the Day the Captain makes his Entry at the Cuſtom Houſe. The Loſſes are paid by the Inſurers to the Inſured, 3 Months after he has appriſed them of the Event, according to Forms eſtabliſhed, without any Deduction whatſoever.

If there is any Averager that happens to the Goods, the Inſurers according to the Terms of the Policy are liable to pay them only when they exceed 3 per Cent. under the Deduction of 1 per Cent. by which it is clearly underſtood that the Inſured is to bear 1 per Cent. of the Damage.

If any Average upon the Veſſel, they only pay what exceeds 3 per Cent. but you muſt obſerve that our Underwriters are liable to pay any extraordinary Tear and Wear occaſioned by Streſs of Weather, &c. and that the Veſſel, though in Port, is at their Riſk, until ſhe is totally unloaded. Groſs Averages are paid alſo by them if they go to 1 per Cent.

(Signed) P. F. Gueſtur.

Barbadoes. C. N° 1.

Are not the French Planters able to ſend their Sugars to the European Market at a lower Price than the Engliſh Planter?

I am informed and do believe they can.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

The French Planters ſend their Sugars to the European Markets cheaper than we do, which ariſes, perhaps, from their cleanſing it at ſo much leſs Expence, and from the trifling Coſt of the Buildings erected on their Plantations for the Manufacture of that Article. Whether the Engliſh does or does not cultivate his Land at greater Expence than the French Planter, muſt be determined by a comparative View of the Advantage derived on the one Hand by the French over the Engliſh, from the conſtant and uniform Attention of their Slaves to their Duty, with that of the Engliſh over the French, conſequent upon the increaſed Price which they muſt pay for a great Portion of their Negroes, purchaſed from the Engliſh Trader, who is neceſſarily to be ſuppoſed to till to Advantage, or he would not be encouraged to adventure. Unfurniſhed with preciſe Facts for Premiſes, we cannot deduce an accurate Inference.

Gov. Parry.

The Situation of Barbadoes, ſo far to Windward of any of the French Iſlands, occaſions our having ſo little Intercourſe with them, as to render us unable to anſwer this Queſtion, or moſt of thoſe which follow.

Council of the Iſland.

C. N° 2.

Can you ſay, on an Average, in what Proportion the French are able to ſend their Sugar to the European Market cheaper than we do?

I cannot ſay in what Proportion cheaper, but ſuppoſing it to be as your Lordſhips have heard, at the Rate of Ten or Fifteen per Cent. will not Ninety pounds, or eighty-five Pounds, or even a leſs Sum, in its relative Value to the Things in France, go farther than One hundred Pounds in England?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

Vide Governor Parry's Anſwer. C. N° 1.

Gov. Parry.

Vide Council's Anſwer. C. N° 1.

Council of the Iſland.

C. N° 3.

Can you aſſign the Cauſes of the French ſending their Sugar to the European Market cheaper?

I beg Leave to refer your Lordſhips to the following Paper, where I have mentioned what appears to me to be the Reaſons why the French Planter is able to cultivate his Land at leſs Expence than the Engliſh, and can ſell his Sugar cheaper; I will, however, ſtate them ſhort in this Place.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

I am informed that the French Planter has Plenty of Land, and it is given to him; that the Soil of the French Iſlands is more fertile than ours, I except the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher; that they cultivate the Cane Plant chiefly in their richeſt Grounds, and grow in Lands of inferior Fertility many Things neceſſary to a Sugar Plantation, which the Engliſh purchaſe; and that from their Soil being richer than ours they employ fewer Slaves to produce the ſame Quantity of Sugar, their Canes not requiring to be often replanted. And here I cannot help obſerving, that theſe Eſtates which import the moſt in Proportion to their Produce are moſt beneficial to Trade, although they may be leaſt profitable to their Owners.

Paper above referred to.

I have been at ſome Pains to enquire whether the French can afford to ſell their Sugars cheaper than the Engliſh, and the Reaſons why; and I have been told that they can for the following Reaſons.

The French Planter is not cramped in his Quantity of Land; and it is not ſold to him, but given by Government.

The Soil of St. Domingo, and the other French Iſlands, is better than that of the Britiſh Iſlands, St. Chriſtopher's excepted.

The French, from having ſo much ſpare Land, grow within themſelves many Things, Lumber in particular, which the Engliſh Planters in moſt of our Iſlands are obliged to purchaſe at conſiderable Expence.

But the ſtrongeſt Reaſon is, that by employing his rich Grounds alone in the Growth of Canes, (which are ſo fertile as to bear Canes Ten Years, and in ſome Parts of St. Domingo even Twenty Years, without replanting) he can produce Sugar cheaper than it is in the Power of the Planters in general of Jamaica and the other Britiſh Iſlands. Should any Thing be done to raiſe the Price of their Sugars, it would enable them to cultivate Lands leſs fertile than thoſe may be which are now in Canes; as thoſe Lands come into Cultivation, the Trade to their Iſlands muſt increaſe.

Were I to anſwer theſe Queſtions merely as a Planter of Barbadoes, I ſhould think it ſufficient to ſay, that more Slaves are employed to produce the ſame Quantity of Sugar in that Iſland than in thoſe of the French.

That the keeping up large and expenſive Buildings (which our Method of manufacturing Sugar requires, and the Advantages formerly received from Rum induced the Inhabitants to erect) is a great Drawback from our Profits.

That we pay the 4½ per Cent. Duty.

And I ſhould conclude with obſerving, that it muſt be clear to your Lordſhips, when you conſider how the French Sugar Colonies have increaſed, and Barbadoes (long remarked for its Induſtry) has declined, that they have real and great Advantages over us, if they can at the ſame Time afford to underſell us at the Rate of 15 or 10 per Cent.

But as theſe Queſtions apply to the Iſlands collectively, I ſhall not confine my Attention to the State and Condition of Barbadoes ſingly, but direct it to the Britiſh Sugar Trade taken in its Aggregate.

The Points to be conſidered are, the Quantity of Sugar to be produced from our Iſlands, what is conſumed at Home, and what remains for Exportation.

If it be the Policy of this Country to have Sugar for Exportation: To obtain a Quantity for that Purpoſe in the Way moſt favourable to our Marine, would be to ſettle new Eſtates in Jamaica and the Ceded Iſlands, and to adopt all Methods of Improvement in the Cultivation of the Cane Plant in old Eſtates in all the Iſlands. There are certainly two other Ways to be taken, by which there would be Sugar for Exportation, viz. the admitting Foreign Sugars, or checking the Home Conſumption; but, I truſt your Lordſhips know too well what makes for and againſt the Naval Power of this Country, and the State of its Revenue, to recommend either of them.

I can remember Sugar to be exported from this Country when the Quantity imported was by One Third leſs than it is at preſent.

Since the Peace 1762, more Money, and Paper as good as Money, has been brought into Circulation; and, from various Cauſes, the Conſumption of Sugar has increaſed. The Growth, however, of Sugar, had it not been impeded by Hurricanes and other Caſualties, would, in all Probability, have been far beyond the Demand for Home Conſumption; and there is no Doubt that the Quantity would be conſiderably increaſed, if the preſent Reſtraints on the Trade to our Iſlands were removed or leſſened.

Some Years ago there were large Exportations of Corn from hence, of late there has been a Change in the State of that Trade; this, as in the Caſe of Sugar, may be owing partly to the Failure of Crops, and partly to the increaſed home Conſumption.

As an Advocate for the Weſt Indians, I may ſay, that if the Price of Sugar is advanced, ſo likewiſe is the Price of Meat, Butter, and Cheeſe.

I ſhould think that the Country Gentleman and Farmer would ſtart at the Hint, that they were to be put into Compariſon with the French Landholder and Farmer, for the Purpoſe of taking ſuch Meaſures as, by equalizing the Price of the Productions of the Two Countries, would raiſe the Value of the French Gentleman's Eſtates, and reduce thoſe of the Engliſh. The Feelings and Apprehenſions of the Weſt Indian are not leſs quick; and he may aſk, Can it be intended, would it be politic, would it be juſt, to take any Meaſures in the Sugar Trade, which in their Conſequences might raiſe the French Colonies, and depreſs our own?

Gov. Parry. Vide Governor Parry's Anſwer, C. N° 1.

C. N° 4.

Does the Engliſh Planter cultivate his Land at more Expence than the French? State the Particulars, and the Reaſons why.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland. Vide Mr. Brathwaite's Anſwer, C. N° 3.

Gov. Parry. Vide Governor Parry's Anſwer, C. N° 1.

Council of the Iſland. Vide Council's Anſwer, C. N° 1.

Do

C. Nº 5.

Do not the French purchaſe from our Traders, a great Proportion of the Negroes they want, and do they not pay a higher Price for them?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

I believe they do; but they employ fewer Negroes to produce an equal or any given Quantity of Sugar.

If the Expence of making Sugar was to be eſtimated only by what is paid for the annual Supply of African Slaves, the Planters of Barbadoes and Antigua would appear to have the moſt profitable Eſtates, as thoſe Iſlands import for their own Uſe the feweſt Slaves: there are many Expences in the working of a Sugar Plantation beſides that of purchaſing Negroes.

And here it may be aſked, Could the French afford to import annually for their own Uſe the Number of Slaves they are ſaid to buy from our Traders, and to give high Prices for them, unleſs their Plantations were profitable, or they had ſome Aid from their Government?

Gov. Parry.

Vide Governor Parry's Anſwer, C. Nº 1.

Council of the Iſland.

We know of no Purchaſes being made by the French of Negroes from this Iſland.

C. Nº 6.

Does not a French Plantation, conſiſting of a given Number of Negroes, require a larger Proportion of imported Negroes, to keep up the Stock, than the like Plantation in our Iſlands?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

I think I am warranted in ſaying it does. It might however be wrong, for Reaſons which muſt be obvious to your Lordſhips, to enquire which is the cheapeſt Plan, that of breeding or purchaſing Negroes to keep up the Stock.

Gov. Parry.

A Reply to this Queſtion does not come within the Compaſs of my Knowledge, nor can I obtain ſatisfactory Information.

Council of the Iſland.

Vide Council's Anſwer, C. Nº 1.

C. Nº 7.

Is not the Price of Freight for a given Quantity of Sugar from the French Iſlands to Europe, greater than the Price for the ſame Quantity from the Britiſh Iſlands?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

I have heard that their Freight is ſo mixed with their Trade, that it would be difficult to ſeparate it.—I am not ſufficiently informed to anſwer this Queſtion; but was the Freight to vary in Barbadoes, (which it does not), I ſhould be glad to hear it was high, as it would be a Proof of a good Crop in the Iſland.

Gov. Parry.

To this Queſtion I can only ſay, that I neither know nor have been able to learn what the eſtabliſhed Rate of Freight is in the French Iſlands, but I have been credibly told that they navigate their Veſſels at much greater Expence than we do ours, and thence I conclude that their Price of Freight muſt be higher.

Council of the Iſland.

Vide Council's Anſwer, C. Nº 1.

C. Nº 8.

What has been the average Price of Sugars in the Engliſh and Foreign Markets, (particularly the French and Portugueſe), for as many Years back, as an Account thereof can be made up?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Aſſembly of the Iſland.

I am not competent to this Queſtion, but I ſhould think your Lordſhips can have the Account from official Papers.

Gov. Parry.

I do not believe there is any Channel in this Country through which a Solution can be obtained.

Council of the Iſland.

Vide Council's Anſwer, C. Nº 1.

Antigua. C. N° 1.

Are not the French Planters able to ſend their Sugar to the European Market at a lower Price than the Engliſh Planters?

Meſſieurs Hutchinſon and Burton, Joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. Hutchinſon.—It ſeems generally agreed that the French Planters are able to ſend their Sugars to the European Market at a lower Price than the Engliſh Planters.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

There is ſuch a total Want of Communication with the French Iſlands, ſuch an invincible Reſtraint upon all Intercourſe with them in the way of Trade, ſo few Inſtances of the French Coloniſts viſiting theſe Iſlands, owing either to Prohibitions, or want of Curioſity and Inclination, and conſequently ſo little Information of their Expences in the Cultivation of their Land, of their Taxes, and of the Charges of the Tranſportation of their Commodities to the European Markets, that it is abſolutely impoſſible to offer any Anſwer to this Queſtion that can be depended upon.

C. N° 2.

Can you ſay in what Proportion the French Planters are able to ſend their Sugar to the European Market cheaper than we do?

Meſſ. Hutchinſon and Burton, Joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. Hutchinſon.—I am unable to ſtate in what Proportion cheaper; the mercantile Houſes, from whence any particular Information on the Subject of the State of the Commerce of France with her Colonies in the Weſt Indies can only be derived, not being able to afford any ſuch Information that is at all ſatisfactory.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

This Queſtion is anſwered by the foregoing.

C. N° 3, 4.

Can you aſſign the Cauſes of the French ſending their Sugar to the European Markets cheaper?

Does the Engliſh Planter cultivate his Land at more Expence than the French? State the Particulars, and the Reaſons why.

Meſſ. Hutchinſon and Burton, Joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. Hutchinſon.—Some Cauſes, among others, that may be aſſigned for their ſending Sugar to the European Market cheaper, are, that their Iſlands being in general larger, and containing more waſte Land than the Britiſh Iſlands, their Planters can therefore cultivate more Proviſion Ground for the Subſiſtence of their Slaves; and by their Trade with America they are enabled to command a more immediate Vent for their Melaſſes, and obtain from thence neceſſary Supplies on much eaſier Terms than the Engliſh Planters:—That their Lands are leſs exhauſted than thoſe of the Old Britiſh Iſlands, and conſequently require leſs Labour in the Cultivation; and that the French Planters are careful to appropriate their Lands to the Culture of ſuch Commodities, as the Soil renders it beſt adapted to produce; whereas the Engliſh, as is very obſervable, particularly in the New Iſlands, turn their Thoughts to the Culture of Sugar only, a Predilection that tends greatly to the immediate Benefit of the public Revenues, but often produces in the End Diſappointment to the Planter: But what is a more obvious Cauſe is, that France ſupports the Civil Eſtabliſhments of her Colonies, and the Planters only pay an inſignificant Poll Tax, and a trifling Duty on the Sugars they export, when the Britiſh Sugar Colonies bear the Weight of an expenſive Civil Eſtabliſhment, and in Time of War, eſpecially, incur enormous Charges in erecting and maintaining Public Works and Fortifications; a ſtriking Inſtance of which has happened in the Caſe of the unfortunate Iſland of Antigua, whoſe Public Debt, ariſing principally from the Expence which attended the Defences made for the Protection of His Majeſty's Naval Yard and Stores at Engliſh Harbour, and their unparalelled Exertions for the King's Service in other Reſpects during the late War, plunged the Colony into ſuch a State of Diſtreſs, as ſeemed to the Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland ſufficiently to plead in favour of the Reſolution they reluctantly entered into a few Years ago, of tranſmitting, through their then Agents, an humble Petition to the King, praying that His Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to afford them Relief, as will appear by a Copy of ſuch Petition, which I have the Honour herewith to deliver; and, beſides theſe Burthens, moſt of the Britiſh Iſlands are ſubject to the Payment of a Duty of 4½ per Cent. on their exported Produce.

Vide Antigua. Appendix. C.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

Theſe Queſtions are anſwered by the foregoing.

C. N° 5.

Do not the French purchaſe from our Traders a great Proportion of the Negroes they want, and do they not pay a higher Price for them?

Meſſieurs Hutchinſon and Burton, Joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. Hutchinſon.—The French certainly purchaſe from our Traders a great Proportion of the Negroes they want; but on what Terms they purchaſe them, I am quite uninformed.

The French Merchants of the neighbouring Iſlands do ſometimes come here for the Purpoſe of purchaſing Slaves; but it cannot be from thence aſcertained what Proportion of the Slaves they want are purchaſed from our Traders, as they take off what they buy in large Lots or by whole Cargoes; the French Speculators obtain the Slaves at rather lower Prices than the Engliſh Planters.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

C. N° 6.

Does not a French Plantation, conſiſting of a given Number of Negroes, require a larger Proportion of imported Negroes to keep up the Stock, than the like Plantation requires in our Iſlands?

Mr. Hutchinſon.—I am unable to anſwer this Queſtion.

Meſſieurs Hutchinſon and Burton, Joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

It has been already ſo fully declared in the foregoing Anſwer, that a Knowledge of the French Iſlands, ſufficient to juſtify any Anſwers about them, is ſo abſolutely wanting, that it is unneceſſary here to repeat it.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

C. N° 7.

Is not the Price of Freight for a given Quantity of Sugar from the French Iſlands to Europe, greater than the Price of the ſame Quantity from the Britiſh Iſlands?

Mr. Hutchinſon.—It is ſaid that the Price of Freight from the French Iſlands is ſomething greater than it is from the Britiſh Iſlands; but the Reaſon aſſigned for being unable to anſwer the ſecond Head of theſe Enquiries (C. N° 2.) equally applies in reſpect to this Article and that which is next following, as far as they relate to the Prices of Freight and Sugar in the French Market. The Price of Sugar at the Portugueſe Market is equally difficult to be known; but the Average Price of Antigua Sugars at the Britiſh Market ſince 1769, taken from the Books of a mercantile Houſe in London, has been as follows; viz.

Meſſ. Hutchinſon and Burton, Joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

Years.		Price per Cwt.	Years.		Price per Cwt.	
1770	No Crop.	37 s.	1779	—	59 s. 9 d.	
1771	—	39 s.	1780	No Crop.	48 s.	Ceded Iſland Sugar.
1772	—	36 s.	1781	—	62 s. 6 d.	
1773	No Crop.	37 s. 5 d.	1782	—	62 s.	
1774	—	35 s. 7 d.	1783	—	39 s.	
1775	—	34 s.	1784	—	42 s.	
1776	—	38 s.	1785	—	43 s.	
1777	—	50 s.	1786	—	52 s.	
1778	No Crop.	56 s. 6 d.	1787	—	48 s.	

It is ſuppoſed that an Anſwer to this Queſtion, to a Degree of the greateſt Accuracy, may be eaſily obtained from the mercantile Houſes in Europe: nothing in the leaſt ſatisfactory on the Subject can be offered from hence.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

C. N° 8.

What has been the Average Price of Sugars in the Engliſh and Foreign Markets (particularly the French and Portugueſe) for as many Years back as an Account thereof can be made up?

Mr. Hutchinſon.—Anſwered above.

Meſſieurs Hutchinſon and Burton, Joint Agents for the Iſland, and Dr. Adair.

This Queſtion it is utterly impoſſible to anſwer in this Part of the World, though it is preſumed no great Trouble would attend the Enquiry with Succeſs in Europe.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful, loyal and obedient Subjects, the Council and Aſſembly of Your Majeſty's Iſland of Antigua, impreſſed with Sentiments of the higheſt Veneration and Affection for Your Majeſty's Royal Perſon, and zealouſly attached to Your Majeſty's Government and the Britiſh Conſtitution, beg Leave in this Manner to lay ourſelves at Your Majeſty's Feet, and to implore Your Majeſty's Attention to this our humble Petition and Addreſs.

Permit us, Sire, to inform Your Majeſty, that on the firſt Appearances of the late unhappy Commotions on the Continent of America, Your Majeſty's faithful Subjects in this Iſland, judging that the natural Enemies of Great Britain, unwilling to loſe ſo favourable an Opportunity for endeavouring to wipe off the Diſgraces, and repair the Loſſes they had ſuffered in the laſt War, would not fail to manifeſt their Deſigns by commencing Hoſtilities, we determined to exert every Means in our Power to render ourſelves ſecure from the Attacks of an Enemy, and to ſacrifice with Cheerfulneſs our Lives and Properties, in Defence of our Liberties and the Rights of our Sovereign.

With theſe Views, we entered into every Meaſure that appeared to us neceſſary to accompliſh our Deſigns; and whenever we could obtain the Advice and Aſſiſtance of any of Your Majeſty's General or other Officers, every Plan recommended by them for the Defence of the Iſland was acceded to, and the neceſſary Funds for carrying them into Execution were provided with Alacrity and Efficacy. And in our Operations Your Majeſty's faithful Subjects conſidered not their immediate Property alone: The Safety of Your Majeſty's valuable Naval Yard and Stores at Engliſh Harbour, and the Protection thereof from a Surprize which was threatened, engaged our particular Attention; and from the Importance of the Object, and the great Extent of the neceſſary Works, drew on us the heavieſt Expences.

Nor, Gracious Sovereign, did we confine ourſelves to fortifying our Iſland only; for, ſenſible of the Value and Importance of Your Majeſty's Troops at all Times, and well knowing how much was to be expected from their Bravery and good Conduct in the Hour of Danger, your faithful Subjects moſt willingly acquieſced to the Requiſitions made from them for the Accommodation of the Garriſon placed in this Colony, and provided ſufficient Quarters, Water and other Neceſſaries, for them, ſo as to make their Reſidence here as healthy and as ſatisfactory to them, as the Climate and Condition of the Iſland would admit. And here we are compelled to add the melancholy Fact, that the Supply of Water, which in moſt Countries is not an Object of Expence, from the Nature of this Iſland, and from its particular unhappy Situation for ſome Time paſt, has proved to us an almoſt incredible Charge.

Theſe Proceedings, may it pleaſe Your Majeſty, continuing without Relaxation for the whole Period of the War, were neceſſarily attended with the Expenditure of large Sums; but Your Majeſty's faithful Subjects, unmindful of every Conſideration, but what was dictated by their Zeal and Loyalty, ſubmitted without murmuring to every Burthen impoſed on them, and ſtrained every Nerve to diſcharge their Duty, till at length finding themſelves overwhelmed by the Debts brought on them, and incapable from unavoidable Misfortunes to diſcharge them, they look up to Your Majeſty as the benign Father of his People, and as the only Source from whence, under Almighty God, they can hope for Relief.

Your Majeſty's faithful Subjects mean not to rely on their Aſſertions only for the Truth of the Facts they have advanced. The Documents which accompany this Addreſs are indiſputable Proofs of our Zeal, and clearly evince to what ruinous Lengths it has carried us. But ruinous as the Conſequences are, melancholy as our Situation is, we regret not what we have done; Your Majeſty's faithful Subjects are happy in reflecting, that ſuch Teſtimonies of their Loyalty and Principles can be produced; and nothing would have prevailed on us to have made this Recapitulation of our Services, but this Diſtreſs to which we are reduced, and in which our principal Conſolation is, next to the Humanity and Benevolence of our Sovereign, that our Misfortunes are not owing to ourſelves.

Knowing, as we do, that Your Majeſty's Subjects, however remote from your Royal Preſence, are the Objects of Your Majeſty's Attention and Concern, and that Your Majeſty ever feels for their Diſtreſſes, it is with infinite Reluctance we give Your Majeſty the Pain of being acquainted with our Sufferings.

Your Majeſty's faithful Subjects preſume not to murmur at the unerring Diſpenſations of the Divine Providence, when we ſay that our Afflictions are brought on us by the Will of God. We bow with Reverence at his Chaſtiſement, and only ſupplicate Relief. For more than Seven Years, Gracious Sovereign, has this unhappy Colony been viſited with a Drought, the Severity of which cannot be more juſtly deſcribed, than by a Detail of the Diſappointments and Miſery it has produced. Our Crops have been deſtroyed,—our Labours and Induſtry fruſtrated,—our Debts accumulated by a Deprivation of the only Means to reduce them.—Families falling from Eaſe and Affluence into Penury and Want, have been obliged to abandon the Eſtates of their Anceſtors. Our Lands which, when bleſſed with Rains, were fruitful and abounding, are become ſteril, and debarred thereby of our uſual Reſources, our Expences in the Cultivation of our Plantations have continually encreaſed; ſuch has been, and ſtill is, our Situation, and this too at a Time when the Calls upon us for the Defence of our Country, and for the Accommodation of Your Majeſty's Garriſon, required more than uſual Supplies. And at this unfortunate Period, when Your Majeſty's faithful Subjects thought the Meaſure of their Woes complete, they ſaw their Metropolis a Second Time in Flames, and the moſt valuable Parts of it, which had before eſcaped a ſimilar Conflagration, were now laid in Aſhes.

When we reflect, Sire, how much this Colony owes already to Your Majeſty's Bounty, it gives us inexpreſſible Concern to appear again as Suppliants for Your Majeſty's farther Liberality; and we beſeech Your Majeſty not to think us unmindful of the Benefits we have received. We acknowledge, with Hearts overflowing with Gratitude, Your Majeſty's late Goodneſs to us in attending to our Petition for Relief; and, with a Senſibility due to the Occaſion, we declare, that Your Majeſty, by ordering our Bills on Your Majeſty's Treaſury to be paid, and by ſending us a Supply of Proviſions, ſaved us from a Famine, and the concomitant Horrors of that Evil. With theſe Sentiments Your Majeſty's faithful Subjects entered into every neceſſary Engagement for ſecuring to Your Majeſty the Repayment of the Sums ſo generouſly advanced, and flattered themſelves, that before this Time their Obligations in that Reſpect would have been moſt punctually diſcharged; but in vain, Gracious Sovereign, are our Endeavours. The heavy Expences brought on us by the War, and the State of Poverty to which it hath pleaſed God to reduce us, have prevented our juſt Deſigns, and rendered us abſolutely incapable of paying the Debt due from us to Your Majeſty's Treaſury.

To Your Majeſty's well known Liberality and Sentiment we appeal to do Juſtice to our Feelings, on this Declaration of a Breach of our Publick Faith, and truſt Your Majeſty will believe that it is an Event that gives us the moſt poignant Concern; and throwing ourſelves entirely on Your Majeſty's Mercy, we humbly preſume to hope, that the Reaſons we have given for an uncommon Expenditure of our publick Funds, and the diſtreſsful Situation to which we are unavoidably reduced, will operate upon Your Majeſty's Goodneſs, and induce Your Majeſty to conſider us rather as unfortunate and deſerving of Compaſſion, than as Men without a due Regard to their Engagement and Obligation.

Thus ſituated, moſt Gracious Sovereign, Your Majeſty's faithful Subjects moſt earneſtly implore Your Majeſty to take our Caſe into Conſideration, and intreat, that Your Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to order and direct, that the Sums for which we ſtand indebted to Your Majeſty may be remitted us, in Conſideration of the Sums expended by us for the Defence of this Iſland, and for the Accommodation of Your Majeſty's Troops during the late War; and to grant us ſuch further Relief, as to Your Majeſty's Wiſdom and Goodneſs ſhall ſeem meet.

May Your Majeſty's Reign be long and glorious; may every Felicity, public and domeſtic, conſtantly attend Your Majeſty and Your Royal Family; and may there never be wanting a Deſcendant from the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover to wield the Sceptre of the Britiſh Empire till Time ſhall be no more.

Thomas Javois, Preſident Council.
Rowland Burton, Speaker Aſſembly.

Nevis. C. Nº 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Nevis. C. Nº 1.

Are not the French Planters able to ſend their Sugar to the European Market at a lower Price than the Engliſh Planter?

Legiſlature of the Iſland. We are incompetent to anſwer this Queſtion.

C. Nº 2.

Can you ſay on an Average in what Proportion the French are able to ſend their Sugar to the European Market cheaper than we do?

Legiſlature of the Iſland. We cannot pretend to ſay.

C. Nº 3.

Can you aſſign the Cauſes of the French ſending their Sugar to the European Markets cheaper?

Legiſlature of the Iſland. We cannot.

C. Nº 4.

Does the Engliſh Planter cultivate his Land at more Expence than the French? State the Particulars, and the Reaſon why.

Legiſlature of the Iſland. The Engliſh Planter certainly cultivates his Land at double the Expence in all the old Iſlands; as we require double the Number of Negroes to manure and cultivate our Lands, which, by being cleared of the Woods, are rendered leſs ſeaſonable, and are more worn out than the Lands in the French Iſlands; the Produce of the latter is therefore of courſe more certain, greater, and made at leſs Expence.

C. Nº 5.

Do not the French purchaſe from our Traders a great Proportion of the Negroes they want; and do they not pay a higher Price for them?

Legiſlature of the Iſland. The French purchaſe largely from our Guinea Traders, but do not pay more in Proportion than we do, there being no Competition, becauſe they prefer grown Negroes, and we prefer young Negroes.

C. Nº 6, 7, and 8.

Does not a French Plantation, conſiſting of a given Number of Negroes, require a larger Proportion of imported Negroes to keep up the Stock, than the like Plantation requires in our Iſlands?

Is not the Price of Freight, for a given Quantity of Sugar, from the French Iſlands to Europe, greater than the Price of the ſame Quantity from the Britiſh Iſlands?

What has been the Average Price of Sugar in the Engliſh and Foreign Markets, (particularly the French and Portugueſe), for as many Years back as an Account thereof can be made up?

Legiſlature of the Iſland. We know not.

C. N° 1, 2, 3, 4.

Are not the French Planters able to ſend their Sugars to the European Market at a lower Price than the Engliſh Planter?

Can you ſay on an Average, in what Proportion cheaper than we do?

Can you aſſign the Cauſes of the French ſending their Sugar to the European Markets cheaper?

Does the Engliſh Planter cultivate his Land at more Expence than the French?—State the Particulars, and the Reaſons why.

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

French Sugars are certainly cheaper, both in the Iſlands, and the Foreign Markets of Europe; but they are not imported by the Planter.

I cannot ſay in what Proportion cheaper, but if I may be allowed to hazard an Opinion, I believe from 10 to 15 per Cent. cheaper.

I do not think myſelf ſufficiently informed to anſwer the Third Queſtion fully and explicitly.—The Gentlemen in the Weſt Indies are better able to ſpeak to it than I am; ſuch Cauſes however as ſtrike me, I ſhall mention.

The Syſtem of the French Colonial Trade is totally different from that of Great Britain, and as it ſhould ſeem, carried on more with a View to the Intereſt of the European Merchant, than that of the Planter. In the Infancy of their Colonies, it was monopolized by an excluſive Company, who were the ſole Exporters of all Neceſſaries from Europe, and the ſole Importers of all Produce; that Syſtem, I apprehend, is now ſo far changed, as to be open to all the Merchants of France; but the Mode in which it is carried on, continues the ſame. The Merchant is ſtill the Importer of all European Articles conſumed in the Colonies, which he ſells to the Planter; and as the Capitals are not large in France, generally at a ſhort Credit. The Rule is, to pay on the Return of the Ship; and as there are few Planters in the French Iſlands, who can pay in Bills of Exchange, or Caſh, the uſual Payment is in Produce. If the Planter cannot diſcharge the Whole of what he owes the Merchant, he is beat down in the Price of his Produce; but whether in Debt or not, he does not receive a Price equal to that which he would get, if he imported it on his own Account. The Produce thus obtained, is ſhipped by the Merchant, and imported into France, from whence it is re-exported *by Foreigners*, in return for the Goods imported in their own Bottoms. Hence I apprehend it has aroſe, that the Mother Country affording a Conſumption within herſelf very inadequate to the whole Produce of her Colonies, a great Proportion of it has been exported; and as both the French and the Foreign Merchant have bought it cheap, they can afford to ſell it cheap.

The Reverſe of this has been the Caſe in the Engliſh Colonies; the Planter has all along exported his Produce on his own Account, and has ſhipped it to be diſpoſed of by the Engliſh Merchant on the moſt advantageous Terms, paying him only a Commiſſion of 2½ per Cent. on the Sales, and 5 per Cent. on his Advances; and as the Markets of the Mother Country have for theſe laſt 40 Years afforded a better Price than Foreign Markets, this accounts for the ſmall Quantity exported directly from the Iſland to Foreign Ports.

Another Cauſe is, that the French Planter manages his Plantation at a much leſs Expence than an Engliſh Planter. The Lands in the French Colonies were originally granted without any pecuniary Conſideration, and ſuch of them as have been purchaſed by the preſent Proprietors, have been bought at a Price much inferior to thoſe of the Engliſh Colonies. The Grants were alſo for much larger Tracts than in Barbadoes and the Leeward Iſlands, by which means the French Planter has been enabled, at the ſame Time that he has carried on the Culture of Sugar, &c. to ſupply himſelf at no Expence with many Things eſſential to the Support of his Plantation, as he cuts his Lumber, and raiſes Cattle, Horſes, Mules, Sheep, Proviſions, Stock, &c. ſufficient for his own Conſumption, and that of his Negroes, on his own Premiſes, and he will now have an additional Profit from the Converſion of his Molaſſes into Rum; a great Proportion of which he has been heretofore obliged, from the Want of a Vent, to give his Hogs.

25 per Cent. leſs paid by Inſtallments, in 5 or 6 Years without Intereſt.

Another Cauſe ariſes from the Syſtem of Agriculture practiſed on a French Eſtate. They very ſeldom replant their Lands, but ſuffer them to remain in Ratoons from 10 to 20 Years; and when they do plant their Grounds, they rather ſcratch the Land than hole it, and rarely manure it, which is the leſs neceſſary, as it is generally freſher and ſuperior in Quality to that of the Engliſh Iſlands, where, on ſeveral Eſtates, the Land will not ratoon, but muſt be holed and manured every Time it is cut off; from whence it follows, that the Call for Labourers moſt be leſs on a French than on an Engliſh Plantation.

Another Cauſe is, that, in the French Iſlands, the Planter is free from all Expences of Civil Government, the Army, and the Fortifications, and alſo from all Cuſtom-houſe Fees, and Charges attending Navigation, and pays only the Droit D'Octroi, which, I believe, is 2 per Cent. on all Goods exported.

Another Cauſe may be deduced from the Difference of Education, Prejudices, and Habits which form the general Character, and ſtrongly mark the different Mode of living of the Two Nations, in the Mother Country, which operates as ſtrongly as in the Colonies; hence it is that France conſumes leſs Sugars, &c. than England, and exports more; and hence it is that the French Planter, though he gets leſs for his Produce, perhaps gains more on his Capital than the Engliſh Planter.

The Engliſh Planter cultivates his Land at a greater Expence than the French Planter.

He gives a greater Price for his Land, not only where he purchaſes from a Subject, but alſo from Government; his Buildings are more extenſive, and coſt more Money as well to erect as to repair; all Iron Ware, Copper Ware, Linen, Cloth, Silks, Hoſiery, and Sadlery, imported from England, are conſiderably dearer than the ſame Articles imported from France; he has not the ſame Means of cutting his own Lumber, nor of raiſing Cattle, Horſes, Mules, Sheep, Stock and Proviſions for his own Conſumption and that of his Negroes (Jamaica only excepted), but is obliged to import all theſe Articles at high Prices, which are advanced of late Years; he has Occaſion for more Negroes in raiſing his Crops; to all which may be added, the declining Price of Rum in the Engliſh Market, for which it often happens of late there is no Demand; and, as to the Expences of Government, though the Planters in Barbadoes and the Leeward Iſlands many Years ago granted a Tax of 4½ per Cent. on all their Produce, expreſly on Condition that the Crown ſhould be at the Expence of maintaining the Civil Government and keeping up the Fortifications; yet not only there, but in all the other Engliſh Iſlands, the Planters have ever ſince paid annually conſiderable Taxes for theſe Purpoſes, and are ſubject to Cuſtom-houſe Fees and other Charges on Britiſh Navigation, from which the French are exempted.

Lieut. Gen. Mathew, Gov. of Grenada.

From 20 to 25 per Cent. cheaper.

The Quality in general is not ſo good, and the European Purchaſer cannot afford to give ſo high a Price in the French as in the Engliſh Colonies, becauſe it produces leſs in France than in England.

In the firſt Inſtance, the French Settlers have all their Grants from the Crown, not only free but accompanied with various Exemptions for a Term of Years; whereas our Crown Lands have been ſold at Auction to the higheſt Bidder; add to this, that the Britiſh Planter is not ſatisfied with the ſlow and frugal Progreſs of the French Planter, but proceeds in a more rapid and expenſive Mode in the Improvement of his Property and his Produce.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

We believe the French Planters in the Iſlands in this Neighbourhood ſend but a ſmall Part of their Sugar to the European Market on their own Account; they import but little of their own Supply from Europe; they uſually furniſh themſelves from the Maſters or Supercargoes of the Veſſels, and uſually ſell their Sugars to ſuch Maſters or Supercargoes, the French Planter having received his Land gratuitouſly from the Crown, having few or no internal Taxes to pay, contributing little or nothing to the Civil or Military Eſtabliſhment, reſiding on the Spot, and conducting his own Eſtate, ſerved only by an Overſeer or two on very ſmall Wages, and poſſeſſing, moreover (generally ſpeaking), Lands more productive than ours, finds the Expence of a Sugar Plantation inconſiderable in Proportion to the Quantity of Produce made, and is therefore ſatisfied with ſuch Price for his Sugars as it is well worth the Maſter or Supercargoes while to offer him, who can thereby afford to ſell it more reaſonably at an European Market. In what Proportion it is cheaper will be better learned at the European Market; we have no Information on the Subject. If the Fact be ſo, we ſuppoſe the above Circumſtances are among the Cauſes of it. The French Colonies have within themſelves Mill Timber, which is amongſt the moſt expenſive Articles in our Iſlands; almoſt every Species of Work, ſuch as building in Stone or Wood, Mill Work, and hanging Coppers, &c. is much cheaper among the French: The Supply of American Articles neceſſary for a Sugar Plantation, ſuch as Lumber, Fiſh, Rice, Oil, Corn, &c. by being brought in American Veſſels, comes to the French Planters at leſs than Half the Price given by the Engliſh. In all theſe Inſtances, but particularly in Taxes, in the Wages of Managers and Overſeers, Salaries of Surgeons, and moſt of all in the Supply of American Articles, the Engliſh Planter incurs conſiderably more Expence than the French, and probably makes a leſs Nett Income, notwithſtanding ſome Difference in his Favour in the Price of his Sugars.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

We believe the French Planter is enabled to ſend his Sugar to the European Market, at a lower Price than the Engliſh Planters can.

We cannot ſay exactly in what Proportion cheaper; as we have not the Means in our Power of aſcertaining it.

The following are ſome of the Cauſes why the French Planter can afford to ſell his Sugar cheaper than the Engliſh Planter, at the European Markets.

Their Iſlands in general are much more extenſive than ours; the Iſland of St. Domingo, in particular, is a much better Soil:—Their Eſtates were granted to them gratis, by the Crown, and Money was alſo advanced to them to form the Settlements of their Eſtates at a very low Rate of Intereſt. We were obliged to pay for our Lands, and to raiſe Money for the Settlement of them without any Aid from Government. Of courſe, the Settlement of their Eſtates did not coſt near ſo much in proportion as the Settlement of ours. This Circumſtance admits of a Transfer of Property in the French Iſlands, at a much lower Rate than it can be afforded in the Engliſh, where the Settlement of ſuch Property has coſt ſo much more. There is alſo a Difference, which univerſally prevails in the Eſtimation of all Men, between the Value of Lands in free and in deſpotic Governments, ariſing from the ſuperior Security with which People hold their Property under the former, to what they do under the latter Species of Government. Their Iſlands, from being larger, are alſo more ſeaſonable; and as they have generally added to their Lands in Cultivation for Sugar, and other Produce, Tracts of very fine Proviſion Grounds, they import little or nothing

thing as Food for their Negroes; whereas we, eſpecially in the Leeward Iſlands, are obliged to import almoſt every Article of Food which the Negroes have, and this, in itſelf, is a very conſiderable Saving to a French Planter. His Lands in general are not nearly ſo much worn out as ours, and conſequently the Labour of manuring is ſaved to him; and he is able to beſtow that Labour on the Grounds for raiſing of Proviſions: His Lands being freſher, he is thereby enabled to rattoon them for Sugar, by which all the Labour of preparing and planting the Lands is ſaved: His Inſular Taxes are not ſo conſiderable as ours, nor are the Duties upon his Sugar at Home, before it comes into the Market, ſo high. Since the late War, by the Americans being allowed to bring Live Stock, Lumber, and Indian Corn, to the French Iſlands, in their own Veſſels, the French Planter has been enabled to buy thoſe Articles from 50 to an 100 per Cent. cheaper than what the Britiſh Planter has been obliged to pay for them; any Flour that may be wanted occaſionally for the Uſe of the French Planter's Negroes, he can have it cheaper from France than we can from England. In caſe of a Hurricane, or other general Calamity, which may deſtroy the Country Proviſions, we could only be permitted to ſend to the Foreign Iſlands in our Neighbourhood for Supplies (if there ſhould be a Veſſel among the Iſlands, which may have eſcaped the general Wreck, left to go); and if by Chance we ſhould be able to obtain any from thence, they would come to us at a moſt exorbitant Rate, which the French, by opening their Ports to the Americans on all ſuch Emergencies, afford to their Planters an Opportunity of being ſupplied from the firſt Hand, and upon the eaſieſt and cheapeſt Terms; and by the American Veſſels being permitted to carry Rum from the French Iſlands, the French Planter gets more, in proportion to its Quality, for his Rum, than we do for ours; by which he can with more Eaſe defray the ſmall Expences of his Eſtate, and afford the other Part of the Produce of his Lands, Sugar, at a proportionably lower Rate.—There may be other Circumſtances favourable to the French Planter which we are ignorant of, and unable to ſtate; but theſe which we have ſtated will lead to ſhew, how much he is enabled to underſell us at the European Market.

C. N° 5.

Do not the French purchaſe from our Traders a great Proportion of the Negroes they want; and do they not pay a higher Price for them?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

The French have all along purchaſed Negroes from Foreigners; at preſent they buy them chiefly from the Engliſh; formerly this was a clandeſtine Trade, but now it is authoriſed by late Edicts; and as there are conſiderable Bounties and Premiums given on the Importation of them, I ſhould apprehend that they will come cheaper to them now than formerly, though they may pay more for them than the Engliſh, eſpecially if it is conſidered that they generally pay for them in Produce, which, from the Increaſe in the Quantity clandeſtinely imported into Great Britain and North America, I am informed has roſe conſiderably in Price; indeed I am told by a French Planter, who is not a very old Man, that within his Memory there is a Difference in the Price of Sugars in the French Iſlands from 30 to 40 per Cent.

Lieut. Gen. Mathew, Gov. of Grenada.

The French (alſo the Spaniſh and the Dutch) Coloniſts, do take off a large Proportion of the Slaves imported into the Britiſh Colonies; at Grenada alone, above 11,000 Slaves have been ſold ſince the Reſtitution in 1784; of theſe a full Half have been ſold to Foreigners, not at higher Prices, but on the contrary (as wholeſale Dealers and leſs nice in Choice) at reduced Prices.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

The French, particularly ſince St. George's has been made a free Port, do certainly purchaſe conſiderable Numbers of Slaves from our Traders; but we apprehend, that ſuch of them as are of known Credit, command the Slaves at the ſame Prices as our own Planters, and that they have only the ſmall additional Expence of carrying them hence to the French Iſlands.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtophers.

Before the Iſland of Dominica was made a free Port, a very conſiderable Number of Negroes uſed to be imported from Africa into this Iſland, and ſold to the French and Spaniards; but, ſince that Time, the African Trade to this Iſland has gradually declined, and we have not, for ſeveral Years back, had more Negroes imported than would have been ſufficient, had they been purchaſed here, to have kept up our Stock, which has been decreaſing of late. We cannot otherwiſe account for the Decline of this Trade in this Iſland, than that the French may find it more convenient to themſelves to make their Payments in Dominica, than they could do were they to purchaſe here. When they were accuſtomed to buy here, they did not pay higher Prices for the Negroes they purchaſed, than were paid by the Planters of the Iſland; but the Freight, and the Riſque of the Negroes from this to their own Iſlands, made them come a Trifle higher to them than to us.

C. N° 6.

Does not a French Plantation, conſiſting of a given Number of Negroes, require a larger Proportion of imported Negroes, to keep up the Stock, than the like Plantation requires in our Iſlands?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Gre-

The French Planter, I have before obſerved, does not cultivate his Land in the ſuperior Stile that the Engliſh does, conſequently, upon the ſame given Quantity of Land, he does not ſtand nada and St. Chriſtopher.

in Need of as many Negroes. I have been informed, that on the ſame Quantity of Cane Land, they have not Occaſion for Half the Number of Negroes as the Engliſh.

Lieut. Gen. Mathew, Gov. of Grenada.

It is preſumed not, for the Reaſon given in the Anſwer to the Queſtion, C. Nº 4.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

We have no Means of anſwering this Queſtion, nor can we ſee any Cauſe for a Difference in this Reſpect.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

If the ſame Care is taken of the Negroes, upon a French Plantation, that we beſtow upon ours, we cannot ſee any Reaſon why they ſhould require a larger Proportion of Negroes to be imported to keep up their Stock than we do; we apprehend the chief Cauſe of their requiring ſuch large ſupplies of Negroes, is with a View to the Settlement of new Lands, and the Extenſion of their Culture.

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C. Nº 7.

Is not the Price of Freight, for a given Quantity of Sugar, from the French Iſlands to Europe, greater than the Price of the ſame Quantity from the Britiſh Iſlands?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

I do not know how to give a preciſe Anſwer to this Queſtion, becauſe all the Imports and Exports in the French Colonies being for Account of the Merchant, little or no Produce is ſhipped in Freight. I ſhould preſume, the Ship Owner muſt calculate his Profits on the whole Voyage Out and Home, and how that turns out, eventually as to that Part of the Profits ariſing from Freight, it is impoſſible to ſay.

Lieut. Gen. Mathew, Gov. of Grenada.

Freight to Europe is higher in the French than in the Engliſh Iſlands. The French Merchant Adventurers and Ship Owners ſend out Ships loaded with all Manner of Supplies, and they are re-loaded Home for and on Account of the outward Adventurer; this being the general Rule, it may be well ſuppoſed the Freight of Sugars will be high and arbitrary; whereas from London and Briſtol, Plantation Stores and Supplies are chiefly for and on Account of the Planters, and ſo are the Returns; and the Buſineſs of Freightage is, by Competition, reduced to the loweſt Price it can be afforded at.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

The Peace Freight of Sugars in Britiſh Veſſels is 3 s. 6 d. Sterling per Cwt.; that from the French Iſlands varies from 9 to 12 Deniers per lb. as we have underſtood.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

The Freight of Sugar from the Engliſh Iſlands to Britain is 3 s. 6 d. Sterling, in Time of Peace; but during the late War, it roſe to 10 s. 6 d. per Hundred Weight; and from the French Iſlands to France we are unacquainted with the Freight.

C. Nº 8.

What has been the Average Price of Sugars in the Engliſh and Foreign Markets (particularly the French and Portugueſe) for as many Years back as an Account thereof can be made out?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher.

I am not at preſent ſufficiently informed to give an Anſwer to this Queſtion; I preſume it is very practicable to procure the Prices Current in the different Foreign Markets, and that of Great Britain, for any given Number of Years paſt:—But this will require much Time, and demand a more extenſive Correſpondence than I can command.

Mr. Spooner then proceeded with the following General Obſervations.

Ligon went to Barbadoes in 1647, and left it in 1650. He ſays, the Sugar Cane had been introduced there from Pernambuco, about 5 Years before his Arrival:—That the Manufacture of Clay Sugars took place while he was there; that the Muſcovado Sugar, before it was clayed, was very bad, and valued on the Spot at no more than 3 d. per lb. or 28 s. per Cwt.; but after it was clayed, it was very fine, and ſold for double in the Iſland, and for 20 d. per Pound or 9 l. 6 s. 8 d. in London.—And he gives a Calculation of the Profits made in that Iſland by the Cultivation and Manufacture of Sugar at the Time he was there, which he computes at 7,516 l. Sterling, nett, after all Charges paid, on a Capital of 14,000 l. inveſted in Land, &c. which is equal to 54¾ per Cent.

Sir Joſiah Child (who I believe wrote in King William's Reign) ſays, That, within his Memory, Sugar had ſold from 7 l. to 8 l. per Cwt. but does not ſay what the Current Prices were when he wrote, nor have I been able to trace them till 1709, when it appears from the Reſult of ſeveral Enquiries which I have made, that

For 7 Years, from 1709 to 1715, the medium Price was 35 s. per Cwt.
1716 to 1722, it was — 31 s.
1723 to 1729, it was — 27 s. 9 d.
1730 to 1736, it was ſunk to 24 s.

This very great Fall induced the Planters to apply to Parliament for Acts, to permit a direct Importation from the Iſlands to Foreign European Ports.

(It may be proper here to conſider the Subject of Exportation, and how it then ſtood.)

In a Tract publiſhed in 1763, and which I have heard was wrote by Dr. Campbell, it is ſaid, that in the Time of Charles the Second, we imported only 3,000 Hogſheads, but we exported 2,000; and at the End of the laſt Century we imported 40,000 Hogſheads, and exported 20,000. But I think this muſt be exaggerated, becauſe it appears by an Account, which ſeems to carry all the Marks of having been laid before the Houſe of Commons (a Copy of which is here delivered), that,

	Hhds.	lb.
For 7 Years, from 1707 to Chriſtmas 1714, the Export was about	12,300,	of 1,200
to Chriſtmas 1721, it was about —	13,000	— D°
to Chriſtmas 1728, it was about —	11,200	— D°
to Chriſtmas 1735, it was about —	11,000	— D°
to Chriſtmas 1742, it ſunk to —	5,800	— D°.

It is very remarkable, from a Compariſon of this laſt Account of the Exports, compared with the preceding Account of Prices, as low down as that goes, the Exportation ſeems to have leſſened as the Prices lowered, and falls much ſhort of 20,000 Hogſheads, when at the higheſt.

I have not been able to trace the Prices from 1736, but I ſhould preſume they continued to lower; for I have heard my Father and ſeveral old Planters ſay, That in 1748 there were many Sugars imported, which brought the Planter in Debt.—This induced ſome among them to try a Foreign Market, and accordingly a Quantity were exported directly from the Iſlands to Leghorn; but the Sugars ſoon after taking a Start in England, this was given over; and as this Market has ever ſince continued to be ſuperior to any other, the direct Importation from the Britiſh Sugar Colonies has been confined to Great Britain.

But Great Britain pays a ſuperior Price for the Produce of its own Colonies: It muſt be conſidered, on the other Hand, in what manner ſhe pays for them, viz. by the Vent of her own Manufactures; and if the Subject is viewed in this Light, it muſt be admitted that the Sugar Colonies are among her beſt Cuſtomers, as they muſt neceſſarily be ever ſupplied by her, and that in proportion as they encreaſe and flouriſh; and yet at the ſame Time Articles produced and manufactured by them can never interfere with thoſe produced and manufactured by her.

The Anſwer will be more accurately obtained from any intelligent Broker of London.

Lieut. Gen. Mathew, Gov. of Grenada.

This can only be reſolved in Europe.

Committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Grenada.

We are not competent to anſwer this Queſtion, as we have not the Means of acquiring any exact Information reſpecting the Prices of Sugar in the French or Portugueſe Markets, for any given Number of Years back.—That can be better attained in Europe, than in the Iſlands.

Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

C. N° 1, 2, 3.

Are not the French Planters able to ſend their Sugars to the European Market at a lower Price than the Engliſh Planters?

Can you ſay, on an Average, in what Proportion the French are able to ſend their Sugar to the European Market cheaper than we do?

Can you aſſign the Cauſes of the French ſending their Sugar to the European Markets cheaper?

Mr. Robinſon. They do ſend their Sugar ſomewhat cheaper to Market; their Soil is better in general, and not ſo high priced as Land in the Engliſh Iſlands.

At leaſt Five per Cent.; and if the Planter ſells his Produce at the Place of Growth, which is general with the French, 7 ½ per Cent.

The Soil of their Iſlands is in general ſuperior to that of the Engliſh Iſlands; yet when it is bought or ſold, its Value is not ſo great by 15 or 20 per Cent., nor in general are their Buildings ſo expenſive; therefore the French Planter's Capital in Lands and Buildings is leſs than the Engliſh Planter's, and his Soil requires leſs Cultivation; but in this latter, he does not in general reap the Benefit, being far behind the Engliſh in the Culture of the Sugar Cane, and in the Manufacture of Brown Sugar particularly. His Capital is greater in Slaves, about 10 per Cent. more than the Engliſh Planter, becauſe he pays more for imported Slaves, about 15 per Cent.; yet the Country born and ſeaſoned Slaves are not eſteemed above Five per Cent. more valuable in a French than an Engliſh Iſland. Almoſt all Sorts of Proviſions for Slaves are dearer in the French than the Engliſh Iſlands. Colonial Taxes will be found to be nearly equal. Their Taxes to the King's Revenue is One per Cent. upon Export to France, and they cannot export Produce to any other Place, except Molaſſes and Rum, which pay no more.

They cannot ſend it to any other Market, except contrary to Law; their Lands being cheaper, their Capitals are leſs. The Reaſon why there is a Difference of 2 ½ between the Sale on the Spot and the Expence of ſending it to Europe is this, their Freight and Inſurance are ſo much higher than ours; their Ships are navigated with more Men, and are obliged to take and entertain a certain Number of Cadets for the King's naval Service; their Colonial Taxes are not lower than in Engliſh Iſlands, nor are their Iſland Veſſels navigated at leſs Expence, but the contrary; they are obliged to renew their Papers every Six Months, and to carry Stores for the King at the Will of the Intendant, and at his Freight, which is not more than Half that of private Perſons.

Governor Orde's Remark. Although they pay no Fees, as mentioned by the Merchants, and as is true, yet the Exactions on one Pretence or another are known greatly to exceed all Fees and Expences paid in our Ports by Law.

Merchants of Roſeau. Brown Sugar cannot be ſhipped from the French Iſlands on better Terms than the Engliſh, although the Soil of the French Iſlands is in general of ſuperior Quality; nothing paid for Land on firſt ſettling, and ſettled Land rated much lower; the Carriage of Produce ſubject to no Fees of Office, either to Droghers or European Veſſels, the Revenue Officers being paid by the King, and no other Droit than One per Cent. paid on Exportation.

The French Colonies are in general larger than the Engliſh, conſequently the local Expences of the Public are leſs to Individuals; notwithſtanding their ſuperior local Advantages, yet the French are ſo far behind in Point of Manufacture, and the Quality of Brown Sugar is ſo much inferior, that the Average Price paid to the French Planter, about 34 per Cent., exceeds the Average paid to the Engliſh Planter, which is about 40 per Cent., and the Freights to Europe by French Veſſels higher, owing, it is ſuppoſed, in ſome Degree, to their Veſſels carrying a greater Number of Men, and the Expences of Outfits higher.

C. N° 4.

Does the Engliſh Planter cultivate his Land at more Expence than the French? State the Particulars, and the Reaſon why.

Mr. Laing. The Engliſh Planter certainly cultivates an Eſtate at a greater Expence than the French Planter; he feeds his Slaves better, and cloaths them better; he has every Implement neceſſary for carrying on his Manufacture, of a better Quality. For Example; a Frenchman ſkims his Coppers with a perforated Calabaſh;—an Engliſhman with a Copper Skimmer. The former ſtrains his Liquor through a Baſket;—the latter through a fine Wire Strainer. The latter feeds his Mules with Oats and other Grain;—the former with the Skum of his Coppers. But the Advantages of Engliſh Management are much greater, in proportion to his Expences, than the French. The Engliſh cultivate and improve their Land with Judgment; and the Advantages of Diſtilling alone, more than compenſate for extra Expence:—The French Planters owe very little Money; their Eſtates have been tranſmitted to them by their Parents, who ſettled them with Œconomy, free of Incumbrances;—as they have little Credit, they pay little Intereſt:—No exorbitant Charges for Agency, &c. with which Engliſh Planters are burthened, in the New Iſlands particularly, by the Neceſſity they were under of borrowing Money to carry on their Settlements;—in ſimilar Circumſtances a Frenchman could not exiſt.

The Engliſh Planter does in general cultivate his Land at a greater Expence than the French; when cultivated as a Sugar Plantation, he holes it deeper and better, and more regularly, and keeps it in better Order, and makes uſe of a great Quantity of Manure. The French Planter, for the moſt Part, uſes very little, ſometimes none; and only ſcrapes over a great Quantity of Land on the Surface, without opening or improving it.

Meſſ. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

The Manner of Living, alſo the Stile of Buildings, the Number and Expence of white Overſeers, &c. &c. on an Engliſh in compariſon to a French;—rarely a French Eſtate in this Iſland has a white Man except the Owner.

Governor Orde's Remarks.

Nous croyons que dans d'autres Iſles les Anglois cûltivent leurs Têrres avec autant d'Œconomie que les François; mais nous avons vû dès grands Erreures en ce genre á la Dominique; Cependant aujourdhûi les Sucrêries Angloiſes y ſont très bien conduites.

Meſſ. Dubocq Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

L'Habitant Anglois cûltive á plûs grand frais que l'Habitant François; ſa Culture étant plus forte, exige plûs de Bras, et par conſèquent plûs de Surveillance; L'Habitant François, ne fait pas une ſi forte Culture, èxige moins de Bras, et ſe familiariſe plus avèc ſes Nègres, excite plus leur Emulation, leur Zèle et leurs Talens, ſe confie a eûx, et èpargne les gages de pluſieurs blancs.

Meſſ. LaVerge la feuillçe, Cavernier, Jn. Bte. la Signiardi, Edme. Deſabaije, Habitans François.

C. N° 5.

Do not the French purchaſe from our Traders a great Proportion of the Negroes they want, and do they not pay a higher Price for them?

Of the Negroes imported into Dominica during the Four laſt Years, about Five Eighths were ſold to the French, near Two Eighths to the Spaniards; the Remainder left on the Iſland; except ſome ſold to the Dutch.

A French Planter, upon an Average, pays for a Negro about 6 *l.* Sterling more than an Engliſh Planter. Our Traders upon the Coaſt of Africa, and in the Weſt Indies together, furniſh the French with Three Fourths of all the Negroes their Iſlands have had.

Mr. Robinſon.

With reſpect to this Iſland, more than Four Fifths of the Slaves that are imported are ultimately ſold to the French Planters at a much higher Price.

Merchants of Roſeau.

C. N° 6.

Does not a French Plantation, conſiſting of a given Number of Negroes, require a larger Proportion of imported Negroes to keep up the Stock, than the like Plantation requires in our Iſlands?

There can be no material Difference. The French Iſlands are equally healthy, and the Negroes as well if not better treated.

Mr. Robinſon.

In this Iſland I believe I may venture to ſay, that now our Numbers rather increaſe than decreaſe, it ariſes principally from ſuperior Feeding, occaſioned by Quantity of ſpare Land, and from our good and great Supply of Water.

Governor Orde's Remark.

To this I can give no poſitive Anſwer. My Obſervation however leads me to reply in the Affirmative. The French puniſh their Slaves much more than the Engliſh, and they are not ſo attentive to feeding and cloathing them.—They work them more at Night; but the French Laws allow Slaves many Holidays.

Mr. Laing.

If the Slaves be equally well treated, a French Plantation of a given Number of Negroes would not, it is to be ſuppoſed, require a larger Proportion of imported Negroes to keep up the Stock, than the like Plantation requires in our Iſlands.

Meſſ. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraſer.

A French Plantation will be found to require more imported Negroes than the Engliſh Eſtates, as, in general, the Engliſh are more ſalubrious, from a better Degree of Management; add to which, the French employ imported Negroes immediately to work, before they are ſeaſoned, conſequently ſuffer great Loſs through that Imprudence; hence it appears, upon a general Computation, the French Eſtates, in the neighbouring Iſlands, require Five per Cent. to keep up their Numbers, and the Engliſh about Three per Cent.

Merchants of Roſeau.

Nous croyons que non; Dans Notre quartier quand Nous achêtons dès Negres ceſt pour augmenter nos travaux et nos revênûs plutôt que pour en ſoutenir le nombre au même Tas; L'Air y eſt très bon et les Eaûx ſalûbres, les Habitations Angloiſes comme les Françoiſes qui dans diverſes Iſles jouiſſent de ces Advantages n'ont guerres beſoin de rècrûter les Attêliers une fois qu'il eſt ſuffiſant pour cûltiver toute la Têrre de l'Habitation, la Qualité des Elements contribue á la Santé comme a la Multiplication.

Meſſ. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

Une Habitation Françoiſe ne demande pas une ſi grande Quantité de Nègres importés, qu'une Habitation Angloiſe par la Raiſon que le Maître demure ſur ſon Habitation, et que le Soin des Nègres n'eſt point confié a un Etranger en Qualité d'Econome, et que d'ailleurs les Fraix de Chirûrgie ſont aux trois quarts moins.

Habitans de St. Luc.

Meſſ. la Verge la feuillée, Cavernier, J^{n} B^{te} la Signiardi, Edme Deſabaye, Habitans François.

Une Habitation Françoiſe bien ſituée ayant un certain Attelier de Negres, exige ordinairement moins de Nègres introduits pour en conſerver le Nombre qu'une dans nos Iſles.

C. N° 7.

Is not the Price of Freight, for a given Quantity of Sugar, from the French Iſlands to Europe, greater than the Price of the ſame Quantity from the Britiſh Iſlands?

Mr. Robinſon.

Their Freights to Europe are higher about 12 per Cent.

From all their Advantages and Diſadvantages, it is not probable that they can ſend their Sugars to Market above 3 per Cent. cheaper than the Engliſh Planters.

Merchants of Roſeau.

The Freight of Sugars from the French Iſlands to Europe is generally about 9 d. Sterling per Cwt. more than from the Engliſh Iſlands.

C. N° 8.

What has been the Average Price of Sugar in the Engliſh and Foreign Markets (particularly the French and Portugueſe) for as many Years back as an Account thereof can be made up?

Mr. Robinſon.

If Foreign European Markets be intended, that can be beſt anſwered in Europe. In our Weſt India Settlements we have no Intercourſe with thoſe of the Portugueſe, and cannot ſay what the Price of their Sugars may be. In the French Iſlands, during the late War, the Average Price of Sugars was, for Clayed, as in Quality, from 30 s. to 54 s. per Cwt.; for Brown 22 s. 6 d. In the Engliſh Iſlands the Average Price of Brown Sugars, during the ſame Period, was at leaſt 55 s. per Cwt. and Clayed, 50 s. to 80 s.

Since the late Peace, the Average Price of Sugars in the French Iſlands has been, for Clayed, as in Quality, 36 s. a 66 s.; for Brown, 30 s. In the Engliſh Iſlands, a very ſmall Proportion of Sugars are Clayed. The Average Price of Brown, during the ſame Period, has been 42 s. per Cwt.; but it is to be obſerved, the French Brown Sugars are far from ſo good a Quality as Engliſh. Theſe Prices are in Currency; and the Average of Exchange, during the War, was 65 per Cent. and ſince 77½ per Cent.

Merchants of Roſeau.

The Average Prices of French Sugars, ſince the Year 1784, have been 34 s. for Muſcovado, and for Clayed 60 s. in Dominica: Since that Time, the Average has been about 40 s. Having no Intercourſe with the Portugueſe, we are unacquainted with the Prices of Sugars in thoſe Settlements.

C. Nº 1, 2, 3, 4.

Are not the French Planters able to ſend their Sugars to the European Market at a lower Price than the Engliſh Planters?

Can you ſay in what Proportion cheaper than we do?

Can you aſſign the Cauſes of their ſending their Sugars to the European Markets cheaper?

Does the Engliſh Planter cultivate his Land at more Expence than the French?—State the Particulars, and the Reaſons why.

Governor Seton. The French Planters originally received their Lands from Government without paying any Price for them. Their Credit was ſmall, and their Progreſs in making Settlements was much ſlower than the Progreſs of the Engliſh Planter, on account of this Want of Credit; hence very trifling Debts are owing by them, at the ſame Time that the Eſtates of the Engliſh are heavily incumbered. From this Mode of cultivating their Lands, by Degrees they became habituated to a Plan of Economy altogether unknown to the Engliſh Settler; and perhaps for theſe Reaſons they can afford to ſend their Sugars to Market cheaper than the Engliſh. But over and above theſe Conſiderations, they enjoy at preſent conſiderable Advantages by being allowed to trade upon a more extenſive Footing with America than we do, and of courſe by receiving Lumber and other American Supplies at a cheaper Rate by Fifty per Cent. than the Engliſh Iſlands.

The Engliſh Planter in general makes more of his Lands and Negroes than a Frenchman, and with leſs Labour; for he cultivates a ſmaller Proportion of Land, but manures it better, and takes better Care of it.

C. Nº 5, 6.

Do not the French purchaſe from our Traders a great Proportion of the Negroes they want; and do they not pay a higher Price for them?

Does not a French Plantation, conſiſting of a given Number of Negroes, require a larger Proportion of imported Negroes to keep up the Stock than the like Plantation requires in our Iſlands?

Governor Seton. The French are ſupplied with a great Number of Negroes by the Engliſh Traders, and of courſe they muſt pay a higher Price for them than the Engliſh, as they are forced to receive them in an indirect Manner, and frequently clandeſtinely; but I ſee no Reaſon why a French Planter ſhould require a larger Proportion of Negroes to keep up his Stock than an Engliſhman.

C. Nº 7.

Is not the Price of Freight for a given Quantity of Sugar from the French Iſlands to Europe, greater than the Price of the ſame Quantity from the Britiſh Iſlands?

Governor Seton. The Price of Freight is probably higher from the French Iſlands to Europe than from the Engliſh Iſlands. This may ariſe from their Want of Ships; and it is very certain that a conſiderable Quantity of French Sugars is annually imported into Great Britain in Britiſh Bottoms, under the Name of Engliſh Sugars, notwithſtanding the numerous Prohibitions and Reſtrictions laid on them by the Laws of Trade.

C. Nº 8.

What has been the Average Price of Sugars in the Engliſh and Foreign Markets (particularly the French and Portugueſe) for as many Years back as an Account thereof can be made up?

Governor Seton. I am not ſupplied with proper Documents to enable me to anſwer this Queſtion.

C. N° 1.

Are not the French Planters able to ſend their Sugar to the European Market at a lower Price than the Engliſh?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor. Cannot ſay.

C. N° 2.

Can you ſay, on an Average, in what Proportion cheaper than we do?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor. Cannot ſay.

C. N° 3.

Can you aſſign the Cauſes of the French ſending their Sugar to the European Markets cheaper?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor. Cannot indeed.

C. N° 4.

Does the Engliſh Planter cultivate his Land at more Expence than the French? State the Particulars, and the Reaſons why.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor. Cannot ſay.

C. N° 5.

Do not the French purchaſe from our Traders a great Proportion of the Negroes they want? And do they not pay a higher Price for them?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor. They do purchaſe Negroes from our Traders; but what Proportion, cannot ſay.

C. N° 6.

Does not a French Plantation, conſiſting of a given Number of Negroes, require a larger Proportion of imported Negroes to keep up the Stock, than the like like Plantation requires in our Iſlands?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor. Cannot anſwer the Queſtion.

C. N° 7.

Is not the Price of Freight for a given Quantity of Sugar from the French Iſlands to Europe greater than the Price of the ſame Quantity from the Britiſh Iſlands?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor. Cannot ſay.

C. N° 8.

What has been the Average Price of Sugar in the Engliſh and Foreign Markets (particularly the French and Portugueſe) for as many Years back as an Account thereof can be made up?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor. Cannot ſay.

VI.

VIEW of the Information that has been obtained concerning the Extent of the Trade of other *European* Nations to *Africa*, and the Manner in which the ſame is carried on, and concerning the Treatment of SLAVES in the Foreign Iſlands or Colonies in *America* and the *Weſt Indies*, and concerning the Trade in SLAVES carried on from the Northern, Eaſtern, and Southern Coaſts of *Africa*, or in the interior Parts of that Country, as connected therewith, either by *Europeans* or by the different People of *Aſia* and *Africa*.

VI.

THE Committee for Your Majeſty's further Information, having thought proper to apply to Your Majeſty's Ambaſſadors, Miniſters, and Conſuls, reſiding in Portugal, Holland, Denmark, France, and Spain, for Accounts of the Manner in which the Trade in Slaves is carried on from thoſe Countries; and concerning the Treatment of Slaves in the Iſlands or Colonies in America, and the Weſt-Indies, belonging to thoſe Countries reſpectively; take Leave to lay before Your Majeſty the Reſult of ſuch Information as has been received on this Subject.

Portugal.

BY Accounts received from Portugal it appears, That the Portugueſe export from their ſeveral Settlements on the Coaſt of Africa, annually, about 20,000 Slaves; which are exported in the following Proportions from the under-mentioned Places:

About ¾ of the whole from	Angola. Benguela.
The remaining ¼ in nearly equal Proportion, from	Cacheu. Biſſeau. Sierra Leone. Camaſunda. Idolos. Cabo-de Montes. Juda on the Gold Coaſt.

The Prices at which they are bought are,

	£.	s.	d.	
For the firſt Quality, or perfect Slaves, -	22	10	0	When it happens that any Defect is diſcovered, ſuch as the Loſs of Fingers and Teeth, a Diminution is made for every Finger and Tooth of the Male Slave:
	21	1	10½	
	19	13	0	
	18	5	7	
	16	17	6	
	15	9	4½	
	14	1	3	And for Female Slaves, when the Breaſts are fallen, and with Child.
	12	13	1½	
	11	5	0	
	9	16	10½	
	8	8	9	Slaves advanced in Years, and Children.
	7	0	7½	
	5	12	6	

Theſe Prices fluctuate according to the Numbers taken and the Demand for Brazil.

The Slaves are ſold in the ſeveral Ports of Brazil, at from about £.28 2*s.* 6*d.* to £.42 3*s.* 9*d.*

The Portugueſe export likewiſe from Mozambique, 4,000 Slaves, which appear to be excluſive of the Numbers above ſtated to be exported. Theſe are principally ſent to Goa, and the other Portugueſe Settlements in India; and ſome are diſpoſed of to the French. A Pariſh Prieſt, who lived at Mozambique near Thirty Years, ſays, there is a Neceſſity of ſending off at leaſt 4,000 Slaves *per Annum* from thence. The Veſſels employed in the Slave Trade, are from about 160 to 200 Tons—Eight generally go annually from Liſbon, and Fifteen or Sixteen from Brazil. Their Cargoes for carrying on the Trade, conſiſt of the following Articles:—Tobacco, Rum, Gunpowder, Cape de Verd Cloths, Braſs Pans, Slops, Sugar, Wine, Brandy, Oil, Vinegar, Flour, Biſcuit; all of the Produce of Portugal and its Dominions: Blue Long Cloths, Chillos, Bejutapauts, Neganipauts, Niccanees Tapſails, Saſtracundees, Alligars, Callawarpores, &c. Small Shells, called Buzios, or Blackamores Teeth. Theſe Goods come from Goa and the Coaſt of Coromandel: Muſquets, Blunderbuſſes, Piſtols, Cutlaſſes, Hangers, Flints, little Braſs Bells, from Germany: Iron in Bars, from Stockholm: Beads, and Mock Garnets, from Venice: Ordinary Bays, Long Ells, Shot, Pewter, Worſted Caps, Stockings, and Cutlery, from England: Bertanhas, or Coarſe White Linens, Oſnaburgs, or Coarſe Check Linen from Hamburgh; and Dutch Knives.

The Purchaſe of Slaves, however, (on the Gold Coaſt eſpecially) is generally in Exchange for Tobacco of the moſt ordinary Sort: The common Price is Nine Rolls for each Slave; each Roll weighs about 2 Arrobes[*] and 24 Pounds, and coſts in Bahia about 1*s.* 10*d.* per Arrobe: Package, 1*s.* 11*d.*¼ per Roll: Freight to Africa, 6*s.* 9*d.* per Roll: Duties on the Slaves, £2 8*s.* 11*d.*¼ each. [†] They compute that each Slave coſts about £6 3*s.* 9*d*, to £6 15*s.* one with another, aſſorted—Fifty Men, Twenty Women, Twenty Boys, and Ten Girls.

On the Angola Coaſt, Rum is the principal Article in the Purchaſe of Slaves.

The Cargoes of the few Ships that go to Africa directly from Europe, are of ſmall conſequence; conſiſting of Glaſs Beads, made at Venice; Coarſe Goods from India; and Long Ells from England; which are for cloathing the Troops: The Cargoes from the Brazils are more valuable, conſiſting of ordinary Tobacco and Rum; for which they carry back not only Slaves, but a very conſiderable Quantity of Gold Duſt and Ivory: They carry back likewiſe French Linens and Engliſh Manufactures, and other Commodities, in Exchange for the Tobacco. About one Cargo of Yellow Bees Wax, Elephants Teeth, and Orchel, is brought directly to Liſbon from Africa; the Orchel is taken in at the Cape de Verd Iſlands.

Miſſionaries have frequently been ſent out to the different Settlements in Africa, and go from the Convent of St. Apollonia to Angola, Benguela, Cacheu and Beſſau, for the Inſtruction of the Subjects of Portugal, the Slaves or wild Negroes: Theſe Miſſionaries, being ignorant of their Language, have never been able to bring them to liſten to Religion, or civilize them.

Great Encouragements were held out to thoſe of the different Convents, who would go there in the Beginning of this Reign; but from want of Succeſs, or ſome other Cauſe, their Miſſions and their Zeal have ceaſed. It is now difficult to find any Miſſionaries for Africa; they prefer going to the Brazils.

At the Cape de Verd Iſlands there is an Eſtabliſhment for Twelve Friars to be ſtationed at the Queen's Expence, in order to ſupply Biſſas and the neigbouring Places with Miſſionaries; as they diminiſhed, the Remaining received the Allowance for the Twelve, till they were detected, and a Reduction made in their Penſions, as their Numbers decreaſed.

At Congo the Miſſionaries are well received.—Chriſtianity was preached there ſoon after the Arrival of the Portugueſe.—Some ſmall Altars are ſtill remaining; but the Morals of the Natives are not improved, though they pay great outward Reſpect to Miſſionaries.

The Country round Angola has been cleared of ſtagnated Waters, and cultivated; by which means it became healthy. Some Years ago, a Number of People from Biſcay were ſent there to work the excellent Iron Mines in that Country; but for want of a permanent Proviſion for them, nothing was done, and the Trouble and Expence were loſt.

The Negroes bought at Angola are baptized there, before they are put on board the Ships. As there are no Miſſionaries on the Coaſt of Guinea, the Negroes brought from thence cannot be baptized till they arrive in the Brazils.

The Court of Portugal ſends out a Governor to Angola every Three Years:—At Biſſau and Cacheu, there is a Sargento Mor, for regulating their Settlements. The Slaves are worked all the Week, (Sundays excepted) and are allowed a Piece of Land to cultivate for their Maintenance; the Proprietors being only at the Expence, once a Year, of Two Yards of Baize, and Three Yards of Oſnaburgh, and a Frock and coarſe Cap or Hat, for their Cloathing.

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[*] The Arrobe is equal to 33 Engliſh Pounds Avoirdupoiſe.

[†] This Computation of the Price of Slaves, differs widely from the Foregoing.

The Negroes under the Government of Portugal, in Africa, from Loango to Benguela, are not ſold for Slaves to the Braſils, unleſs for Crimes: If any ſhould be ſold, in any other Caſe, the other Negroes would deſert. The Portugueſe Government have at different Diſtances, in the interior Part of the Country, Preſidios, or Garriſons, of about Forty or Fifty Perſons; and in the Neighbourhood of theſe Preſidios, are cultivated the Plants and Roots of the Country, ſufficient for their Support. The Portugueſe and Native Creoles, in Africa, plant Rice and Indian Corn, and Calavances: They have Yams, Bananas and other Fruits, and export Bees-Wax, Elephant's Teeth, and Slaves, with ſome Gold Duſt, from the Gold Coaſt, with great Succeſs.

There are Fairs at different Places, where the Negroes are brought for ſale, and the Factors reſort there with their Effects.

The Regulations made by the Government of Portugal, for the Number of Slaves each Veſſel is to carry from the Coaſt of Africa to Braſil, are as follows:—Each Slave is allowed Six Palms in Length, and Two and a Half Palms in Breadth, correſponding to Five and Two Engliſh Feet; the Meaſurement is taken fore and aft, including the Forecaſtle and the Cabin between Decks. The Captain, Mate, Boatſwain, Surgeon, Prieſt, with the Crew, are accommodated in a Round-Houſe, built on the Upper Deck, over the Cabin, for the Slaves to have all the Room below. It is cuſtomary for Veſſels of 200 Tons to carry, from Biſſau and Cacheu, no more than Two Hundred Slaves: The Reaſon they carry ſo few is, that they are ſtout, reſolute Negroes: They are kept between Decks, and ſhackled, and, thus ſecured, are kept from Mutiny. From the other Ports in Africa, viz. Angola, Mozambique, and Coaſt of Mina, the Slaves are more quiet and manageable; they have the Liberty of walking about the Ship: Veſſels of 200 to 300 Tons carry, of theſe Slaves, Four Hundred to Six Hundred, which is Two per Ton.

The Veſſels fitted out at Liſbon, for Africa, are a long Time in lading, in order to give Time for the Slaves to be collected, and ready to take on board as ſoon as they arrive: Some of them by theſe Means making Two Voyages from Africa to Braſil, which accounts for the Eight Veſſels from Liſbon, and Fifteen or Sixteen from Braſil, carrying as many as Twenty Thouſand Slaves. Strong Bulk Heads, or Partitions, are built between Decks, for ſeparating the Slaves. The Women and Children are more indulged, being allowed to walk about the Ship, to enjoy the Air.

Every Veſſel carries a complete Medicine Cheſt; alſo Fifty to One Hundred Hand Cuffs and Shackles, for ſecuring ſuch of the Slaves as may be inclined to Mutiny. The Ships from the Braſils, employed in the Negro Trade, are commonly accompanied by Negroes, which is a great Comfort to the Negroes that are bought, who have in Abhorrence the White Men.

Every Sailor belonging to the Ship is intruſted with the Care of Fifteen Slaves, and is paid a new Crown, 2*s.* 8*d.* per Head, for as many as reach Braſil alive; of courſe they take great Care of them when any Sickneſs or Accident happens to any of them. By theſe Means it ſometimes happens, that a Veſſel which has received on board Five Hundred Slaves, will perhaps arrive at the Braſils with only the Loſs of about Twenty; ſome Calculations, however, carry the Loſs on the Paſſage to 10 *per Cent.*

The Voyage from Africa to the Braſils is generally about Thirty Days. On their Arrival at the Braſils, the Slaves are bathed ſeveral Times in Salt Water, and prepared for receiving the Small-Pox, which is very dangerous to them in the natural Way; they are then ſold, and a good, ſtrong, healthy Slave, fit for the Mines, is worth about Forty Moidores, or £54.

There are Duties paid on the Negroes at the Ports of the Braſils; the Duty on thoſe from Loango is Two Moidores, or £2 14*s.* a Head; there are Duties alſo on their Tranſport to the interior Part of the Country. The Negroes, in the Braſils, are in general well treated; in the interior Parts perhaps not ſo well as at the Seats of Government. They are judged by the Magiſtrate in Caſe of Crimes. In ſome Parts Two Days in the Week are allowed them for cultivating a Piece of Land allotted them for raiſing, for their own Uſe, Rice, Indian Corn, &c. In others, Saturday only is allowed them, but they work on the Sunday for themſelves, though it is intended for a Day of Reſt. They have a Jacket, without Sleeves, a Petticoat, or Breeches, and a Piece of Baize for a Kind of Cloak. They are ſometimes aſſiduous enough, eſpecially with the Aſſiſtance of the Negreſſes, to acquire a Sum ſufficient to ranſom themſelves, and particularly in the Mines. Slaves are chaſtized by their Maſters, or Overſeers, and when that has not a good Effect they are ſent to the Priſon of Galley Slaves, where they are chained with Shackles by the Leg, and well worked in the Public Works of the City; but in the Mines their Maſters chaſtiſe them, according to their Crimes. It is thought that their being kept in Slavery, with the Obligation of Confeſſion, is a great Bar to Acts of Conſpiracy.

The Portugueſe export likewiſe from Mozambique, 4,000 Slaves, which appear to be excluſive of the Numbers above ſtated to be exported. Theſe are principally ſent to Goa, and the other Portugueſe Settlements in India; and ſome are diſpoſed of to the French. A Pariſh Prieſt, who lived at Mozambique near Thirty Years, ſays, there is a Neceſſity of ſending off at leaſt 4,000 Slaves *per Annum* from thence. The Veſſels employed in the Slave Trade, are from about 160 to 200 Tons—Eight generally go annually from Liſbon, and Fifteen or Sixteen from Brazil. Their Cargoes for carrying on the Trade, conſiſt of the following Articles:—Tobacco, Rum, Gunpowder, Cape de Verd Cloths, Braſs Pans, Slops, Sugar, Wine, Brandy, Oil, Vinegar, Flour, Biſcuit; all of the Produce of Portugal and its Dominions: Blue Long Cloths, Chillos, Bejutapauts, Neganipauts, Niccanees Tapſails, Saſtracundees, Alligars, Callawarpores, &c. Small Shells, called Buzios, or Blackamores Teeth. Theſe Goods come from Goa and the Coaſt of Coromandel: Muſquets, Blunderbuſſes, Piſtols, Cutlaſſes, Hangers, Flints, little Braſs Bells, from Germany: Iron in Bars, from Stockholm: Beads, and Mock Garnets, from Venice: Ordinary Bays, Long Ells, Shot, Pewter, Worſted Caps, Stockings, and Cutlery, from England: Bertanhas, or Coarſe White Linens, Oſnaburgs, or Coarſe Check Linen from Hamburgh; and Dutch Knives.

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Great Encouragements were held out to thoſe of the different Convents, who would go there in the Beginning of this Reign; but from want of Succeſs, or ſome other Cauſe, their Miſſions and their Zeal have ceaſed. It is now difficult to find any Miſſionaries for Africa; they prefer going to the Brazils.

At the Cape de Verd Iſlands there is an Eſtabliſhment for Twelve Friars to be ſtationed at the Queen's Expence, in order to ſupply Biſſas and the neigbouring Places with Miſſionaries; as they diminiſhed, the Remaining received the Allowance for the Twelve, till they were detected, and a Reduction made in their Penſions, as their Numbers decreaſed.

At Congo the Miſſionaries are well received.—Chriſtianity was preached there ſoon after the Arrival of the Portugueſe.—Some ſmall Altars are ſtill remaining; but the Morals of the Natives are not improved, though they pay great outward Reſpect to Miſſionaries.

The Country round Angola has been cleared of ſtagnated Waters, and cultivated; by which means it became healthy. Some Years ago, a Number of People from Biſcay were ſent there to work the excellent Iron Mines in that Country; but for want of a permanent Proviſion for them, nothing was done, and the Trouble and Expence were loſt.

The Negroes bought at Angola are baptized there, before they are put on board the Ships. As there are no Miſſionaries on the Coaſt of Guinea, the Negroes brought from thence cannot be baptized till they arrive in the Brazils.

The Court of Portugal ſends out a Governor to Angola every Three Years:—At Biſſau and Cacheu, there is a Sargento Mor, for regulating their Settlements. The Slaves are worked all the Week, (Sundays excepted) and are allowed a Piece of Land to cultivate for their Maintenance; the Proprietors being only at the Expence, once a Year, of Two Yards of Baize, and Three Yards of Oſnaburgh, and a Frock and coarſe Cap or Hat, for their Cloathing.

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* The Arrobe is equal to 33 Engliſh Pounds Avoirdupoiſe.

† This Computation of the Price of Slaves, differs widely from the Foregoing.

The Negroes under the Government of Portugal, in Africa, from Loango to Benguela, are not ſold for Slaves to the Braſils, unleſs for Crimes: If any ſhould be ſold, in any other Caſe, the other Negroes would deſert. The Portugueſe Government have at different Diſtances, in the interior Part of the Country, Preſidios, or Garriſons, of about Forty or Fifty Perſons; and in the Neighbourhood of theſe Preſidios, are cultivated the Plants and Roots of the Country, ſufficient for their Support. The Portugueſe and Native Creoles, in Africa, plant Rice and Indian Corn, and Calavances: They have Yams, Bananas and other Fruits, and export Bees-Wax, Elephant's Teeth, and Slaves, with ſome Gold Duſt, from the Gold Coaſt, with great Succeſs.

There are Fairs at different Places, where the Negroes are brought for ſale, and the Factors reſort there with their Effects.

The Regulations made by the Government of Portugal, for the Number of Slaves each Veſſel is to carry from the Coaſt of Africa to Braſil, are as follows:—Each Slave is allowed Six Palms in Length, and Two and a Half Palms in Breadth, correſponding to Five and Two Engliſh Feet; the Meaſurement is taken fore and aft, including the Forecaſtle and the Cabin between Decks. The Captain, Mate, Boatſwain, Surgeon, Prieſt, with the Crew, are accommodated in a Round-Houſe, built on the Upper Deck, over the Cabin, for the Slaves to have all the Room below. It is cuſtomary for Veſſels of 200 Tons to carry, from Biſſau and Cacheu, no more than Two Hundred Slaves: The Reaſon they carry ſo few is, that they are ſtout, reſolute Negroes: They are kept between Decks, and ſhackled, and, thus ſecured, are kept from Mutiny. From the other Ports in Africa, viz. Angola, Mozambique, and Coaſt of Mina, the Slaves are more quiet and manageable; they have the Liberty of walking about the Ship: Veſſels of 200 to 300 Tons carry, of theſe Slaves, Four Hundred to Six Hundred, which is Two per Ton.

The Veſſels fitted out at Liſbon, for Africa, are a long Time in lading, in order to give Time for the Slaves to be collected, and ready to take on board as ſoon as they arrive: Some of them by theſe Means making Two Voyages from Africa to Braſil, which accounts for the Eight Veſſels from Liſbon, and Fifteen or Sixteen from Braſil, carrying as many as Twenty Thouſand Slaves. Strong Bulk Heads, or Partitions, are built between Decks, for ſeparating the Slaves. The Women and Children are more indulged, being allowed to walk about the Ship, to enjoy the Air.

Every Veſſel carries a complete Medicine Cheſt; alſo Fifty to One Hundred Hand Cuffs and Shackles, for ſecuring ſuch of the Slaves as may be inclined to Mutiny. The Ships from the Braſils, employed in the Negro Trade, are commonly accompanied by Negroes, which is a great Comfort to the Negroes that are bought, who have in Abhorrence the White Men.

Every Sailor belonging to the Ship is intruſted with the Care of Fifteen Slaves, and is paid a new Crown, 2*s.* 8*d.* per Head, for as many as reach Braſil alive; of courſe they take great Care of them when any Sickneſs or Accident happens to any of them. By theſe Means it ſometimes happens, that a Veſſel which has received on board Five Hundred Slaves, will perhaps arrive at the Braſils with only the Loſs of about Twenty; ſome Calculations, however, carry the Loſs on the Paſſage to 10 *per Cent.*

The Voyage from Africa to the Braſils is generally about Thirty Days. On their Arrival at the Braſils, the Slaves are bathed ſeveral Times in Salt Water, and prepared for receiving the Small-Pox, which is very dangerous to them in the natural Way; they are then ſold, and a good, ſtrong, healthy Slave, fit for the Mines, is worth about Forty Moidores, or £54.

There are Duties paid on the Negroes at the Ports of the Braſils; the Duty on thoſe from Loango is Two Moidores, or £2 14*s.* a Head; there are Duties alſo on their Tranſport to the interior Part of the Country. The Negroes, in the Braſils, are in general well treated; in the interior Parts perhaps not ſo well as at the Seats of Government. They are judged by the Magiſtrate in Caſe of Crimes. In ſome Parts Two Days in the Week are allowed them for cultivating a Piece of Land allotted them for raiſing, for their own Uſe, Rice, Indian Corn, &c. In others, Saturday only is allowed them, but they work on the Sunday for themſelves, though it is intended for a Day of Reſt. They have a Jacket, without Sleeves, a Petticoat, or Breeches, and a Piece of Baize for a Kind of Cloak. They are ſometimes aſſiduous enough, eſpecially with the Aſſiſtance of the Negreſſes, to acquire a Sum ſufficient to ranſom themſelves, and particularly in the Mines. Slaves are chaſtized by their Maſters, or Overſeers, and when that has not a good Effect they are ſent to the Priſon of Galley Slaves, where they are chained with Shackles by the Leg, and well worked in the Public Works of the City; but in the Mines their Maſters chaſtiſe them, according to their Crimes. It is thought that their being kept in Slavery, with the Obligation of Confeſſion, is a great Bar to Acts of Conſpiracy.

The Whites cannot do the Work in the Braſils which the Negroes do; all the Domeſtics are Blacks, and a white Servant, going from Europe, is of no Uſe. The Encouragement given to the Idleneſs of the white People, and the Mixture of the Race, are Two Inconveniencies ariſing from the Employment of Negroes. The Object of Miſſionaries is now looked upon as nugatory. Black Prieſts have their Wives and their Concubines, and, except in the Ceremony of Baptiſm, the Black Slaves and Domeſtics are perfectly ignorant of the Doctrine of the Chriſtian Religion; their Obedience is to be attributed more to the good Uſage of their Maſters, than to any Principles of Religion.

The Free Negroes and Mulattoes are very troubleſome.

Information received from another Hand, from Portugal, ſtates, that it would be very difficult, not to ſay impoſſible, to obtain, with any Exactneſs or Authenticity, the Number of Slaves annually exported from Africa to the Portugueſe Settlements in the Braſils; the Number, however, is generally ſuppoſed to be from Eighteen to Twenty Thouſand, and are uſually diſpoſed of as follows:

Rio de Janeiro (many of whom are ſent to the Mines) about	8,000
Bahia, about - - - - - - -	5 to 6,000
Pernambuco, - - - - - - -	5,000
Para and Maranhao, - - - - - -	1,500

Goa, and the other Settlements in India, are ſupplied from Rio de Senna and Mozambique.

As the Slaves are bartered for Goods, there is no aſcertaining their real Prices in Africa; becauſe the Prices vary upon the Coaſt, at different Ports; and at the ſame Ports, at different Seaſons, and from ſundry Cauſes; it is, therefore, in general regulated at ſo many Rolls of Tobacco, Caſes of Brandy, and certain Quantities of other Goods; but it may, upon an Average, be computed, that Negroes are bought at the Prices of £8 8*s.* 9*d.* to £14 1*s.* 3*d.* per Head, and ſold in the Braſils from £28 2*s.* 6*d.* to £42 1*s.* 3*d.*

Few or none of the Slaves die at preſent on their Voyages, if not occaſioned by any epidemical Diſorder, owing to their not taking ſo many in their Veſſels as formerly, and better Treatment on the Paſſage.

The Number of Veſſels employed on this Trade cannot, with any certainty, be known; thoſe employed direct from the Braſils to Africa, are called *Sumaccas*, of about 200 to 300 Tons; they carry Rum, coarſe India Goods, and Tobacco of the very worſt Quality, in Rolls of 64 lb. each; and may bring in return from Two to Three Hundred Slaves.

From Liſbon Five or Six Ships go annually from the Slave Contractor, of about 400 to 500 Tons; theſe go direct to Africa, coaſting there along. The Cargoes they take conſiſt of

Arms, with Gunpowder,
Lead, Copper and Iron Utenſils,
Coarſe India Goods,
Food, Spirits and Wine,
Glaſs Beads and Trinkets, &c. &c.

It is the general Idea, ſuppoſed to be well founded, that the Slaves in the Braſils are inſtructed with ſome Care in the Principles of the Roman Religion; the few Inſtances of Conſpiracies among them, may probably be owing to the Obligation of Confeſſion, which of Conſequence muſt lay them open to Detection before their Schemes are ripe.

Portugal formerly ſent out an infinite Number of Miſſionaries to Africa, and made, at ſome Periods, a conſiderable Progreſs in the Converſion of the Natives. There are Biſhops, who reſide at Angola, St. Thomé, &c. and many of the Natives are ordained Prieſts.

As the Laws protect the Slaves from any Puniſhment from their Maſters, they are therefore, it is imagined, more humanely treated than thoſe of the other European Settlements.

When a Slave commits a Crime of any Magnitude, his Maſter complains of him to the principal Officer of Juſtice, who chaſtiſes him accordingly.

The Maintenance and Cloathing of a Slave, in the Brazils, is ſuppoſed to ſtand his Maſter in about 6*d.*¼ per Day; yet, notwithſtanding, it is the Opinion of a Perſon experienced in the Slave Trade, and well informed in the Management of them, that if Means could be found to keep up the Number of Negroes in the Colonies, and let them be perfectly free, the Cultivation would be carried on cheaper, by paying them a fair Price for their Labour, than maintaining them in Slavery. It muſt be taken into the Account the additional Work a Man would do, when labouring for his own Advantage, or for that of a hard, and perhaps cruel Maſter.

In ſome Part of the Brazils the Slaves are allowed Two Days in the Week to work for themſelves.

No legal Document relative to the compulſory Proportion of Tonnage for the Tranſport of Portugueſe Slaves, or their Treatment on the Paſſage, has been received; but upon reputable private Authority, it appears, 1ſt. That a fixed Premium, of which the Amount is not ſtated, is paid for each Slave landed ſafely in Brazil.

2dly. That ſeveral familiarized Slaves, called *Negros Ladinos*, are ſelected to ſerve as Companions to the new Ones, with whom they converſe on the Voyage in their own Tongues, helping conſiderably to allay their Apprehenſions.

3dly. The Negroes newly taken are treated with particular Attention and Cleanlineſs: They are abundantly ſupplied with freſh Water, and with Vegetables, Kidney Beans and Rice, and with that univerſal Portugueſe Food, Bacon.

4thly. That, in Conſequence of theſe Encouragements and Precautions, fewer Slaves do, in Fact, die during their Paſſage in Portugueſe Veſſels to Brazil, than in the Ships of any other Nation.

LAWS with reſpect to Negro Slaves and Trade, in Africa.

14th October, 1751.—A Law againſt the ſending of Negro Slaves from the Brazils to other Dominions, not belonging to Portugal.

24th January, 1756.—Mulattoes and Black Slaves, in the Brazils, who carry prohibited Weapons, are to receive One Hundred Laſhes, for Ten Days ſucceſſively, inſtead of Ten Years Gallies.

10th January, 1757.—For every Slave, arriving at the Rio de Janeiro, 4*s.* 6*d.* is to be paid.

11th January, 1758.—Freedom of Trade to Angola, Congo, Loango and Benguela, and the adjacent Ports and Places. The Veſſels to be cleared from the above-mentioned Places for the Ports of the Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco alone. The Veſſels from Liſbon and Porto may clear out for Portugal, or for the above-mentioned Ports in the Brazils.

28th January, 1758.—The following Duties are impoſed:

N.B. A Palm is Eight Inches.

For every Slave, Male or Female, embarked for Angola, and the Port of its Dependencies, above Four *Palmos* high, 2*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*

For every one of Four Palms and under, 1*l.* 4*s.* 5½*d.*

Children at the Breaſt to be free from Duty, reckoning them with the Mother as one Perſon, for which ſhall be paid 2*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*

The Freight of the Ship to be no more than 1*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* *per* Head.

A ſmall Duty on Ivory.

19th September 1761. Reciting that a great Number of Black Slaves have been brought from Africa, America, and Aſia, to Portugal, by which Means the Portugueſe Dominions abroad are in great Want of them for the Cultivation of their Lands, and for the Mines; and come only to occupy the Place of Servants, who by that Means remain without Employment, and of Courſe give themſelves up to Idleneſs and Vices. It is ordered, That no Negro Man or Woman be brought to Portugal from Africa, America, or Aſia. And that ſuch as do arrive, become free without any other formality than that of a Certificate from the Cuſtom-houſe Officers, to be given within Forty-eight Hours after the Entry of the Veſſel. The Perſons ſelling or buying Slaves in Portugal are puniſhable; but no Innovation is meant with regard to thoſe Blacks that are at preſent in the Kingdom—nor with reſpect to thoſe who deſert from the Portugueze Dominions beyond Sea. All Free Blacks that come to this Kingdom with a View to remain here or to trade, or to go into Service, are to bring Paſſports from the reſpective Places from whence they come, and coming without ſuch Paſſports they are to be ſent back again.

17th Nov. 1761. Portugueſe Ships arriving from the Eaſt Indies, may put in at the Port of St. Paul, the Capital of Angola; and ſuch Goods as ſhall be unloaded and ſold there, are to pay 10 *per Cent.* of their Value, and Security to be given for the Duties they ought to have paid at Liſbon.

16th January 1773. All Slaves in Portugal, Male or Female, whether born in Concubinage or in lawful Matrimony, whoſe Mothers or Grandmothers were Slaves, ſhall remain Slaves; but ſuch whoſe Slavery is derived from the Great Grandmother, ſhall be free, although their Mothers and Grandmothers were in Captivity. And all that ſhall be born after the Date of this Law, are to be free, although their Mothers and Grandmothers have been Slaves; and they ſhall be capable of receiving Offices, Honours and Dignities.

Portugueze Subjects may go up the Country in Angola, &c. to trade for Slaves free from all Reſtraint by the King's Governors.

No Slave ſhall be exported from Brazil to any Foreign Dominions, under Penalty of treble the Value of each Slave, and Tranſportation for Ten Years to Angola.

Negroes bound for any of the Portugueſe Settlements, muſt be ſent with Permits expreſſing their Names and Marks, which muſt on diſembarking be exchanged for Certificates, on pain of Forfeiture of the Veſſel, and Fine upon Maſters to Half the Value of it if the Owners be not on Board. Thoſe Permits and Certificates ſhall be regiſtered in the Junta de Commercio in Liſbon, and in the Houſes of Inſpection in the Colonies.

Ships may not be detained in Africa, by reaſon of containing a ſmaller Number of Slaves than uſual, but they muſt in no Caſe be ſhipped in larger Numbers than the Proportion allowed by Law.

No Slaves ſhall be carried to any other Ports than thoſe of Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Grand Para, and Maranhaō.

Slaves impriſoned for Crimes ſhall be ſubſiſted according to Rates, to be determined by the Judges of the Camarea; and in January, of every Year, an Inqueſt ſhall be taken by them concerning the Execution of that Law, and the Conduct of the Jailors towards Slaves in other Matters.

Much in the Spirit of theſe Slave Laws is the Portugueſe Syſtem for the Regulation of the Native Braſilians, whom even the Edicts reſpecting them ſtyle Indians, and the People, though forbidden by Law, familiarly call Negroes.

Concerning the nearly Negro Treatment of the Native Braſilians, there are two authoritative Documents: The Alvara of 7 June 1755, and the Directorio, publiſhed in Pará the 3d of May, 1757, but not confirmed by the Crown till 17th of Auguſt, 1758.

By the former, a certain Law, of 12th Sept. 1663, is revived; which attributing the then late Rebellion in Grand Para, and Maranhaō, to the inſtigations of the Jeſuits, had ordained that no religious Order ſhould any longer have temporal Authority over the Indians, who from thence forward were to be governed by their own Chief in each Village.

But the new Alvará declares more ſpecifically, that in all the Offices, judicial and municipal, of each Townſhip, ſuch as Ordinary Judges, Town Magiſtrates, and Officers of Juſtice, the Native Indians, when capable, ſhall be preferred before the Portugueſe, having under them for that Purpoſe Majors, Captains, Enſigns, and Conſtables of their own Nations.

The *Directorio* firſt iſſued by Mr. Franciſco Xavier de Mendonca, Brother to the late Marquis of Pombal, and Governor of the Colonies of Grand Pará and Maranhaō, is diſtributed into Ninety-five Paragraphs, and is in ſome Meaſure the Portugueſe Code upon that Subject: in which View of it the following Abſtract of its Proviſions is here inſerted:

ABSTRACT of the PORTUGUESE DIRECTORIO.

§§ 1, 2. AS long as the Indians of this State, through their preſent uncivilized and ignorant Condition, ſhall continue incapable of adminiſtering their own Government, purſuant to the Alvará of 7th June 1755; there ſhall be in each Townſhip a Director, named by the Governor of the Colony.

§ 2 Without any coercive Juriſdiction, but merely to admoniſh, when neceſſary, the Native Judges and Chiefs, of the indiſpenſable Obligation of ſeverely chaſtizing for Crimes: If that Meaſure prove fruitleſs, the Director ſhall make the Caſe known to the Governor and Miniſters of Juſtice, for their further Proceedings, which ſhall be of that gentleneſs, as not to conſtrain them to abandon their Settlements.

§§ 3, 4. The Directors ſhall ſecond the Endeavours of the Biſhop and Clergy of the Dioceſe, to teach the Indians Chriſtianity and Civilization.

§§ 5, 6. Inſtead of the Pains hitherto taken to confine the Indians to their own rude Dialect, one of the chief Cares of the Directors ſhall be the Propagation of the Portugueſe Language among the Indians.

§§ 7, 8. For which Purpoſe, every Townſhip ſhall have two public Schools, one for Boys, the other for Girls; in which, beſides Chriſtianity, they ſhall be taught to read and write; the

Boys ſhall alſo learn to caſt Accounts; the Girls to ſpin, ſow, make Lace, and other Works ſuitable to their Sex.

§ 8. The Salaries of the Teachers ſhall be defrayed jointly by the Fathers of the Indians, and by thoſe under whoſe Power they live: Whoſe Rate of Contribution ſhall be aſſeſſed for them with an Attention to their preſent great Miſery. Should there not be within any Settlement a capable Miſtreſs, the Girls as far as ten Years old, ſhall learn Chriſtianity and Language in the School of the Boys.

§§ 9 to 11. Whereas in Contradiction to the Laws of 1ſt and 3d February 1701, directed to the Father Miſſionaries, the Barbarity of the Indians has been increaſed by the diſhonourable Treatment of their Chiefs: Even their Majors, Captains, and other Officers having been frequently compelled to row Canoes, or to act as Pilots in them: It is recommended to the Directors, that all Indians holding the Offices of Ordinary Judges, Town Magiſtrates, Chiefs, or any other honourable Poſt, ſhall, as well themſelves as their Families, in private and public, be treated by them with the Diſtinctions ſuited to their reſpective Ranks, Offices, and Fortunes, permitting them to be ſeated in their Preſence.

§ 10. Whereas, it is improper that nominal Diſtinctions, intended perhaps to induce a Perſuaſion, that Nature had deſtined thoſe Indians to be Slaves of the Whites, as is commonly imagined of the African Blacks, ſhould be applied to Men whom the King has been pleaſed to ennoble,—to declare exempt from all Infamy, and qualified for every honorable Office: The Directors ſhall not henceforward permit that by any Perſon, nor yet by each other, they be called Negroes.

§ 11. Whereas hitherto not a ſingle Indian has had a Surname: In Order to give them the laſt Proof of our Anxiety in all Things to honor them as Whites: Every Indian ſhall henceforward have a Surname, and the Directors ſhall take care to aſſign them the Names of Families in Portugal.

§ 12 to 15. In as much as the uncivilized and depreſſed State of the Indians has been undoubtedly promoted by the Indecency with which ſeveral of their Families live in the ſame Houſe, after a Faſhion promiſcuouſly like Brutes, regardleſs of thoſe Laws of Modeſty which belong to the Diſtinction of Sexes: The Directors ſhall take eſpecial Care to extirpate that moſt pernicious Practice from among the Indians; and perſuade them to build their Houſes after the Manner of the Whites, with ſeparate Apartments, in which their Familes may live aſunder, with the Modeſty and good Order of rational Creatures.

§ 13. Seeing that the laſt Degree of the Degradation of the Indians has been cauſed by their univerſal Drunkenneſs, hardly one of them being free from that common Enemy of the Public Intereſt; the Directors ſhall employ every Argument to bring them to a due Senſe of ſuch a Vice.

§ 14. But the Reformation of Manners, being of all Taſks the moſt arduous, even among civilized People, eſpecially by violent Meaſures: The Endeavours of the Directors muſt be gradual, and gentle; leſt the Indians being driven to Deſpair by Puniſhment, and inflamed by the barbarous Precepts and Examples of their Fathers, ſhould withdraw from the Boſom of the Church.

§ 15. Amidſt the profane Luxury of ſuperfluous Finery, which is one of thoſe Vices of the Captains that has impoveriſhed the People; the Nakedneſs of the Indians, univerſal even among their Women, having been ſcandalous to Modeſty: The Directors ſhall excite their Imaginations to ſuch moderate Love of handſome Apparel as may engage them to earn by Labour a Cloathing proportionate to their Offices; by no means permitting any, and leaſt of all the Women, to go naked.

§§ 16, 26. The Directors ſhall perſuade them to the Practice of Agriculture, from which they have been hitherto diſcouraged, for the Purpoſe of rendering them more ſubſervient to Individuals.

§ 19. And inquiring into the Nature and Quantity of their Lands, if they find them diſproportionate to their Wants, they ſhall tranſmit to the Governor of the Colony, a Liſt of all the Lands within their Diſtricts, and of the Indians injured in the Diſtribution of them; in Order to their being redreſſed in the Manner commanded by the King.

§ 20 to 23. The Lands of this Colony being the moſt fertile in the World, two Cauſes have brought on the Miſery obſervable in it: Idleneſs, and the Miſapplication of the Labour of the Indians to the private Benefit of their Directors.

§ 21. This occaſioned ſuch a Dearth of Flour, that in the Year 1754, and 1755, the People were forced to ſubſiſt themſelves upon wild Fruits, gathered in the Woods.

§ 22. The Directors ſhall therefore oblige all the Indians without Exception to make Plantations of Maneba, ſufficient to ſubſiſt both their own Families, and the Coaſt of the River Negro abundantly;

abundantly; aſſiſting alſo the Inhabitants of this City of Para', and maintaining the Troops of the Colony.

§ 23. The Indians ſhall alſo be obliged to plant Kidney Beans, Maze, Rice, and every other eſculent Vegetable, uſually produced with eaſe in this Country.

§ 24 to 26. The Directors ſhould alſo excite the Indians to plant Cotton and Tobacco, ſignifying to them, that Employments and Privileges ſhall be conferred upon them, according to the Quantity of Tobacco which each of them ſhall carry to the Houſe of Inſpection.

§ 26. To enable the effectual Extirpation of Idleneſs, they ſhall Annually tranſmit a Liſt of all the Plantations, Planters, and Produce, to the Governor; for the Purpoſe of his Applauſe or Puniſhment.

§ 27 to 33. They ſhall no longer elude the Payment of Tithes to the Clergy—To prevent Diſputes on that Head, the Directors ſhall at the proper Seaſon, along with Two ſworn Arbitrators, in preſence of the Indians, perſonally examine the Plantations. One of thoſe Arbitrators to be on behalf of the King's Exchequer, named by the Directors, the other by the Huſbandmen. If they agree in the Eſtimate of the Amount of that Year's Produce, it ſhall be regiſtered, and ſubſcribed by the Directors, Referees and Huſbandmen. But if the Two Arbitrators differ—the Chamber of the Villa, or the Chief, if only a Place, ſhall name a Third Perſon for Umpire, to be ſworn alſo, whoſe Deciſion ſhall be final.—For none of the Formalities in thoſe Proceedings, ſhall any Fees be taken; the Tithes in all the Colonies having been veſted in the Crown.

§ 34. The Emoluments of the Directors ſhall be One Sixth of the Produce of all that the Indians ſhall cultivate or acquire, not being of eatable Nature, and One Sixth of all their eatable Produce, of which the Indians ſhall make Traffic.

§ 35 to 58. The Directors ſhall encourage Commerce.

§ 38. There ſhall be ſettled Weights and Meaſures, ſtamped by the ſeveral Town Halls.

§ 39. To prevent Impoſition upon the ignorant Simplicity of the Indians, they ſhall make no Traffic, but in preſence of their Directors.

§ 40. The Directors ſhall not permit them to take in Exchange Commodities not uſeful and exactly neceſſary for their own and their Families decent Cloathing; leaſt of all for Brandy.

§ 41. The Directors, in the Inſtant of the Arrival of any Boat, ſhall go perſonally and examine it, in Company with the Chief, and the Clerk of the Chamber, or in their Default, with any other qualified Perſon; and finding any Brandy beyond the Conſumption of the Boat's Crew, they ſhall ſeize the Patron of the Boat, and tranſmit him to this Fortreſs to the Order of the Governor, and confiſcate the Brandy towards the Expences to the Diſtrict; of which Seizure an Entry ſhall be made in the Chamber Books, ſigned by the Directors and the other Perſons preſent.

§ 42. Oaths and other cautionary Formalities ſhall be eſtabliſhed as to Brandy, to prevent Impoſition upon the Crown.

§ 43. They may ſell in all Places all Articles, except Neceſſaries for their Families; which Latter can only be diſpoſed of in Preſence of their Directors: Theſe Latter ſhall have no Traffic or Contract whatever with them, under the Penalties in § 89.

§ 44. In every Townſhip there ſhall be a Book of Commerce, ſigned by the Provedor of the Exchequer; in which the Directors ſhall order the Town Clerk, or in his Default the Schoolmaſter, to regiſter every Article bought and ſold, with Deſcriptions, Prices and Perſons: Thoſe Entries ſhall alſo be ſigned by the Directors and Merchants, and Copies ſhall be tranſmitted to the Governor of the Colony.

§ 45. Recommend to the Directors to engage the Indians by gentle Means, and by Explanation of their Intereſts, to carry to the City of Para' all their Produce, which otherwiſe they might ſell in their own Diſtricts.

§ 46 to 58. The Directors ſhall be inceſſant in their Care and Vigilance to improve the Commerce of the Wilds, not only in thoſe Drugs which are of their natural Growth, but in the Manufactures of Turtle, Butter, ſalted Fiſh, and Oils of Cupaiva and Andiruba.

§ 49. For which Purpoſe the Gains of it ſhall all go to the Indians without Deduction, but they muſt go thither in a Body, and be accompanied by their Chiefs.

§ 50. As it would be unfit that the Principals, Chief Captains, Majors and other Officers, ſhould ſo be degraded, as to be compelled to go in Perſon to the gathering of Drugs in the Wilds; they may ſend in their ſtead other Indians according to their Ranks, Six, Four, and Two for each, paying them the Wages ordered by the King.

§ 51.

§ 51. The Care of the Canoes—the Supply of every Article for their Equipment, and Subſiſtence of the People, with the Seaſons of their Departure, ſhall belong to the Native Town Magiſtrates, &c. under Controul of their Directors; but it is recommended to the Former to preſent previous Petitions to the Governor, ſtating the propoſed Number of Indians for each Equipment; as well in Order to be taught the Manner of Manufacturing the Cacas, as to acquit the King's Duties.

§ 52. Beſides the proper Crews of the Boats, the Chambers, &c. may give Licence to as far as Ten or Twelve Indians to work for their own Accounts; if ſo many be found above the Parties of public Allotment, but never elſe.

§ 53. The Directors ſhall ſee that fit Patrons, hitherto found little Truſt-worthy, and prone to private Traffic with the Indians, be appointed for the Canoes by the Town Magiſtrates and Principals; always to the Contentment of the Indians concerned.

§ 54. Theſe Patrons ſhall enter into Bonds to account for all that ſhall be delivered to them; and ſhall be liable to double Damages for their Miſconduct, with Impriſonment, &c. in Caſe of Loſs or clandeſtine Traffic.

§ 55 to 57. Preſcribe numerous Formalities for ſecuring to the Government exact Accounts of the Cargoes brought back by the Canoes: Upon the Sale of which the King's Tenths ſhall Firſt be diſcharged—Secondly, the Expences of the Expedition—Thirdly, the rateable Allowance to the Patron—Fourth, the Directors—Sixth, the Remainder ſhall then be equally divided among the Indians concerned.

§ 58 To protect the notorious Incapacity of the Indians, the Treaſurer General ſhall employ in their Preſence their Money in Purchaſe of Neceſſaries.

§§ 59 to 73. The Allotments of the Indians being one of the main Objects of all the King's Laws; the Directors ſhall take moſt eſpecial Care, that the Principals provide thoſe Portugueſe Inhabitants with them, who ſhall preſent Orders for that Purpoſe from the Governor, which Orders, in all Caſes without Exception, ſhall be exactly obeyed; although they ſhould be attended with Diminution of the greateſt poſſible Utility of thoſe Indians, common Neceſſity being indiſputably ſuperior to all private Damages.

§ 63. Theſe Allotments ſhall not henceforward be divided as hitherto into Three Parts, viz. One Third belonging to the Monaſtic Miſſionaries, another to the White Individuals—and the Third to the Service of the Settlements: Henceforward the Directors ſhall obſerve § Fifteen of the King's Regulations, which orders, that the Indians ſhall be divided into Two equal Parts only, One Half to ſtay at Home for Defence of the Public, and for every Duty incident to the King's Service: The other Half for Diſtribution among the Inhabitants; for Equipment of Canoes to be ſent to gather Drugs in the Wilds—planting Tobacco, Sugar, Cotton, and all other Articles tending to enrich the State.

§ 64 to 66. In order to put an End to the inceſſant Complaints of the People, of the unequal Allotment of the Indians among them; Two Copies of a Regiſter ſhall be kept, of all the Indians between Thirteen Years Old and Sixty. The Books to be ſigned by the *juiz defora* as Preſident of the Chamber, cancelling upon all Variations by Deaths, Diſabilities, &c. Liſts for that Purpoſe ſhall be ſent before the End of Auguſt annually to the Governor, ſubſcribed by the Directors and Principals.

§ 67. But no Indian ſhall be appropriated to the private Service of the Inhabitants, out of the Limits of the Settlements, without written Licenſe of the Governor; nor detained in private Houſes beyond the Time for which they were granted: which Time ſhall be expreſſed in the Licenſes, and in the Receipts to be paſſed on Delivery of the Indians.

§ 68 to 71. In order that the Indians may be induced to thoſe Labours without violent Means; their Wages henceforward ſhall be paid to the Directors immediately after their Delivery; of which One Third ſhall be paid in Advance, the Remainder after finiſhing their Service. If they quit their Maſters before that Period, that Remainder ſhall be reſtored to the Latter, unleſs theſe ſhall have given Occaſion to their Flight, in which Caſe they ſhall loſe the Whole, and forfeit as much more.

§ 72. If the Indians ſhall chooſe to take their Wages in Goods, the Directors ſhall ſee that the Prices be moderate.

§ 75. The Directors, in the beginning of every January, ſhall tranſmit to the Governor Liſts of all the Allotments of Indians for the preceding Year—to whom—for what time—the Amount of their Wages—Valuation of Goods, &c.

§§ 74 to the End. The Directors ſhall do their utmoſt for the Erection of ſufficient Town-Halls and Priſons, and of decent Houſes for the Indians, aboliſhing, as much as poſſible, their preſent Uſe of Huts, that are as miſerable as thoſe of the Indians in the Wilds.

§ 75 to 79. The preſent deſerted State of the Settlements, through Miſuſage, requiring prompt and effectual Remedy, the Directors ſhall furniſh the Governor with Liſts of the abſent, with the Cauſes, &c.

§ 76. Their Places in the mean Time muſt be ſupplied, and their Numbers enlarged, by collecting the Indians of ſeveral little Villages into one Townſhip, which, for greater Civilization, muſt not conſiſt of leſs than One Hundred and Fifty Inhabitants; or elſe procuring new ones by Deſcents into the Wilds.

§ 77. But, in Purſuance of the Royal Letter of the 1ſt February, 1701, thoſe Unions muſt not be compoſed of different Tribes, unleſs by their own Conſent.

§ 78, 79. The Directors ſhall be indefatigable in admoniſhing the ordinary Juſtices, Town Magiſtrates, and other Officers of Juſtice; that the Firſt and moſt important Obligation of their Places, is to ſupply new Indians by Deſcents, even at the greateſt Expence of the King's Treaſury.

§ 80 to 86. Towards accelerating the Population and Civilization of thoſe Settlements, White Men ſhall be encouraged to reſide in the new Townſhips, being admitted by the Directors, upon Preſentation of the Governor's Licence to that Effect; and they ſhall obtain every Aſſiſtance in building Houſes, &c.

§ 81. But, becauſe the repeated Violences of the Portugueſe have raiſed great Jealouſies in the Indians, againſt all their Proceedings, theſe ſhall, before their Admiſſion, be bound to certain Conditions, to be ſubſcribed in the Town-Hall Books, by the Directors and the Parties, with Forfeiture and Expulſion on the Breach of any of them:—Of theſe Five are ſtated; of which the Two moſt material are the 1ſt,

§ 82. Which provides that they ſhall neither ſettle upon any Lands allotted to Indians, nor diſturb their Poſſeſſion; under Colour of Debt, Contract, Donation, Diſpoſition, Teſtament, or any other Title, however ſeemingly lawful or fair.

§ 84. And the 3d, which enjoins that in all Offices of Honour, the Indians, when capable, ſhall be preferred to the Whites.

§ 87 to 91. For promotion of Concord, the Directors ſhall be inceſſantly zealous in extinguiſhing the odious Diſtinction, introduced by Ignorance and Iniquity, between Indians and Whites, by Intermarriages.

§ 89. The Whites ſhall for this Purpoſe be perſuaded that the Indians are their Equals.

§ 90. Whites treating their Indian Wives or Huſbands with Contempt, ſhall be denounced to the Governor, and ſeverely puniſhed.

§ 92. The Directors being merely charged with the Direction and Œconomy of the Indians as Tutors, during their preſent uncivilized, uneducated State; ſuch as fail to conduct them with Zeal and Fidelity, ſhall be rigorouſly puniſhed; both according to the Laws now exiſting, and otherwiſe at the Pleaſure of the King.

§ 93 to 95, and laſt. No Allotment of Labour ſhall be impoſed upon Indians within two Years after their Arrival from the Wilds; at which Period they ſhall be treated with particular Moderation and Tenderneſs.

Signed, Parâ 3d May 1757,

FRA.ˢ XAVIER DE MENDONCA Furtado.

But it can hardly be doubted, that it was really the Compoſition of that Governor's Brother, the late Marquis of Pombal, at that Period unlimited Miniſter of Portugal.

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General Hints concerning the Brazil Sugar Trade.

THE Firſt Prices of Brazil Sugars, paid to the Growers, purſuant to Royal Decree of the 27th January 1751, ſtand fixed as follows:

For Sugars of Bahia *per* Arroba of 32 Portugueſe, equal to 33 Engliſh Pounds Avoirdupoize.

		Reis.		*s.*	*d.*
Fine White, called	Branco Fino -	1,400	or	7	10½
Middle do. -	Branco Redondo,	1,200		6	9
Coarſe do. -	Branco Batido, -	900		5	0¾
Fineſt Clayed,	Moſcovado Macho,	600		3	4½
Middle do.	Moſcovado Batido,	500		2	9¾
Coarſe do. -	Moſcovado Broma,	400		2	3½

Value
Extent
of it

The Prices of the Sugars of Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, and Maranhao, are fixed by the ſame Standard with thoſe of Bahia, but rating each Sort of them all indiſcriminately at 100 Reis, or 6*d.*¾ *per* Arroba leſs than thoſe.

The Duties paid upon thoſe Sugars in Liſbon, Nett from Tare, as follows:

		s.	*d.*	
White,	*per* Arroba,	2	3½	beſides Donativo 40 Reis and petty Charges about 30 Reis.
Clayed of all Sort,	-	1	3¾	

If reſhipped for Foreign Markets about 1000 Reis, or 5*s.* 7*d.*½ *per* Cheſt, of Forty Arrobas, were brawn back.

All Charges being paid the middle Prices at which Sugars have been ſhipped in Brazil, have held during theſe laſt Thirty Years, pretty ſteadily as follows:

		Reis.		*s.*	*d.*
Clayed, - -	*per* Arroba,	at 12 to 1300	-	7	3¾
Moſcovado, -	*per* do.	at 8 to 900	-	5	0¾
Add Freights to Liſbon,	*per* do.	250	-	1	4¾

Ordinary total Imports of all Sugars from Brazil to Portugal, conjectured as follows, in Cheſts of Forty Arrobas middle Weight.

From	Bahia, - - - - - -	13,000
	Pernambuco, - - - - - -	12,000
	Rio de Janeiro, - - - - -	5,000
	Maranhao, or rather Paraibo, - -	600
		30,600

Holland.

BY Information received from Holland it appears, That the Number of Slaves exported from the Coaſt of Africa to the Dutch Settlements of Surinam, Berbice, Eſſequebo, Demerary, and ſometimes to St. Euſtatius and Curacao, was, before the laſt War, from 8 to 10,000; it is now on an Average reduced to about 4,000. The Prices now paid for them, on the Coaſt of Africa, are from Fifteen to Twenty Pounds Sterling per Head; and they are ſold in the Colonies at about Thirty-eight Pounds, after the Deduction of the Dues of Vendue, &c. The Loſs of Slaves on the Voyage is differently ſtated: One Account makes it from 5 to 7 *per Cent.* another, full 10 *per Cent.* of the Number purchaſed on the Coaſt. The Number of Ships employed in this Trade before the War, amounted to about Forty; now it does not exceed Fifteen Sail, of the Burthen of about Two hundred Tons, one with another:—Their Cargoes conſiſt chiefly of Goods made in Holland, or imported from the Dutch Settlements in the Eaſt Indies.

No Miſſionaries have ever been ſent from Holland for the Converſion of Negroes, but Chaplains, or Miniſters and Schoolmaſters, are ſent out to the Factories on the Coaſt of Africa, ſituated between Cape Palma, and Rio Volta, who ſometimes are employed to inſtruct Mulatto Children. No Attempts have been made to bring the Native Africans to any Degree of Civilization. The Dutch ſometime ſince engaged in the Cultivation of Cotton, which was attended to by the Negroes belonging to the Weſt-India Company; but theſe Plantations did not meet with any Succeſs, and are laid aſide. Some Laws or Regulations are ſtated to have been made by the Dutch Government, reſpecting the Diet, and Term of working of the Negro Slaves, who are exempted from Labour on Sundays, and High Feſtivals.—Theſe Laws or Regulations are, however, not to be met with at preſent. With reſpect to the Improvement of the Minds of the Negroes, in the Dutch Colonies, there is but One Eſtabliſhment, which is a Society of Hernhutters, or Moravians, at Surinam, who give to the Negroes, who voluntarily apply to them, ſuch Inſtructions in the Principles of Religion as they are capable of receiving; but it does not appear that any Meaſures are uſed to oblige the Negroes to apply to this benevolent Inſtitution. The Petition of the Inhabitants and Proprietors of Plantations in the Colony of Berbice, hereafter inſerted at length, ſtates the Decay of the Dutch Slave Trade, and the great Diſtreſs of that Colony from want of Slaves; and prays that a free Importation thereof in foreign Ships may be allowed. The Petition of the Planters and Inhabitants of the Colonies of Eſſequebo and Demerary ſtates, That the chief and only Means of Proſperity, the Pivot on which all turns, and whereby an Increaſe of the Welfare of the Republick is to be acquired, conſiſts in the Importation of Negroes at a cheaper Price; and is, to uſe their own Expreſſion, the Barometer of Cultivation in the Colonies, which muſt increaſe or fall off in Proportion to ſuch Importation; and prays the Importation of Negroes by Ships of all Nations. The Reſolutions of their Noble and Great Mightineſſes, the States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland, of the 11th May 1788, alſo inſerted, ſtate, That the Proſperity of the Coloniſts without Doubt depends on the plentiful Supply of Slaves; and that, conſequently, every Means ſhould be adopted to render the Supply equal to the Wants of the Colonies; but they object to the Admiſſion of Foreign Veſſels.

As the above Petitions and Reſolutions contain an Hiſtorical Account of the Slave Trade, carried on for the Dutch Settlements, it has been thought proper to inſert them at Length.

The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants and Proprietors of Plantations in the Colony of the Berbice,

Sheweth,

THAT by the Eighth Article of the Charter granted to this Colony by Your High Mightineſſes, in the Year 1732, it is Enacted, "That the Coloniſts ſhould neither import or purchaſe any Slaves, but of the Weſt-India Company, by Means of the Superintendants of this Colony, to whom written Accounts ſhould from Time to Time be delivered, ſpecifying the Number of Slaves each Perſon wanted; as the ſaid Superintendants had agreed, that the Directors of the Company ſhould, upon their Firſt Requiſition, furniſh them with the Negroes required, at the current Sale Price of Slaves in the Colony, in the ſame Manner as was practiſed at Surinam."

But the Weſt-India Company having abandoned all Trade, gave up this excluſive Right to the Slave Trade to all the Inhabitants of the Netherlands, without taking any Meaſures for the fulfilling of thoſe Obligations, which the Sovereign, for the Welfare of the Coloniſts, had annexed thereto; ſo that the Slave Trade, loaded as it is with Duties and Recognitions, gradually diminiſhed, and at length, from additional Circumſtances, entirely ceaſed:—That this has been productive of ſuch fatal Conſequences to your Petitioners, that (without referring to diſtant Periods) ſince the French evacuated the Colony, hardly a Fifth Part of the Slaves are imported here that are neceſſary to replace thoſe who die, or are become unfit for Service:—That the Proprietors, for want of Labourers, have loſt a great Portion of thoſe Fruits which the Earth bountifully offered them; they ſee, with deep Concern, their Plantations, upon which they have beſtowed ſo much Labour and Expence, falling into Decay; and they are greatly apprehenſive that they will, in a few Years, again become Moraſſes and Woods—a Fate which Forty Plantations have already undergone ſince the Year 1774, when the double Duties were introduced; whereas, few New Plantations have been raiſed ſince that Time; yet, notwithſtanding ſo conſiderable a Diminution in the Extent of cultivated Land, and the Diſtribution of the Slaves to other Plantations, the Price of Slaves has conſtantly riſen, ſo that no effective Field Slaves were ſold at the laſt Public Sale for leſs than 800 Gilders; and ſome that were formerly purchaſed for Five or Six Hundred Gilders, were now ſold for Eleven Hundred and upwards, excluſive of a Sale Duty of 10 *per cent.* One Half of which is paid by the Buyer, and the other Half by the Seller. Who would not rather deſert their Plantations, than keep them on with ſuch expenſive Labourers, to certain Loſs?

Some of your Petitioners and their Aſſociates in the Netherlands, contracted with one Laurence Brandligt and Son, of Amſterdam, as Huſbands of the Ship the Adventurer, to furniſh them Slaves by Subſcription, at advanced Prices: but this likewiſe proved abortive; for the Captain putting into Surinam, broke the Contract made by his Ship-Huſbands, and diſpoſed of his whole Cargo there.

We fear we ſhould treſpaſs upon the Attention of Your High Mightineſſes, were we circumſtantially to demonſtrate, that, though opulent Dutch Houſes who are Proprietors of Plantations here, are in ſome Meaſure able to extricate themſelves from this general Calamity, by a Participation in the Slave Trade, yet this Participation is no way convenient for Planters, who are in different Circumſtances, and rendered incapable, particularly by the late unfortunate War, of carrying it on, eſpecially as they have learnt from ſad Experience, and other incontrovertible Evidence, what little Faith there is to be placed in many Traders and Captains of Slave Ships; too little to afford them any Encouragement in ſuch an Undertaking. The Petitioners are alſo well informed, that even in the Netherlands, ſo few Ships are fitted out for the Slave Trade, as to be inſufficient to ſupply the Colony of Surinam alone with Slaves: And having been informed that the beſt Coaſt Slaves were ſold in the neighbouring French Iſlands for about 450 Gilders, payable in good Bills, or ready Money, moſt of them applied to the Governor and Council of this Colony; who, upon their faithful Report, granted a proviſional Suſpenſion of the Penal Laws againſt the Importation of Slaves in Foreign Ships. And as this appears the only Means which the preſent Exigency affords, of preventing the total Ruin of this Colony, the Petitioners truſt, that theſe Conſiderations will overbalance any Obſtacle or fallacious Reaſon that may be alledged in Oppoſition: As a further Explanation, the Petitioners are emboldened reſpectfully to lay before Your High Mightineſſes the following additional Remarks.

The Petitioners are of opinion, That the free Importation of Slaves in Foreign Ships, ſo far from being detrimental to the Dutch Slave Trade, will, on the contrary, moſt effectually contribute to its gradual Reſtoration, and give it that Solidity and Extent, which will be looked for in vain when the Planters and Plantations are ruined for want of Labourers; for though we hope Your High Mightineſſes Reſolution of encouraging the National Slave Trade, by aboliſhing the Duties, awarding of Premiums, and by other Means, will be attended with Succeſs; yet the Petitioners are, with Reaſon, apprehenſive, that the good Effects of theſe Meaſures will come too late to prevent the Danger that threatens them.

Some Dutch Trading Houſes are apprehenſive, that the Admiſſion of Foreign Ships to a Participation of the Slave Trade, would be deſtructive to our own National Slave Trade; but even ſuppoſing this Apprehenſion to be well founded, it would, in the Opinion of the Petitioners, prove the Neceſſity of this Meaſure; for if the Dutch Slave Traders were unable to carry on this Trade conjunctively with others (notwithſtanding the Privileges already granted them, or that may be hereafter granted them by Your High Mightineſſes, and notwithſtanding the great Advantages of homeward bound Freights, to which they are alone excluſively entitled) the Intereſt of National Trade, whoſe Proſperity depends on the Succeſs of Agriculture in the Colonies, as on her Sheet Anchor, would by all Means require, that the Dutch Slave Trade ſhould be given up in preference to the Colonies, which cannot be ſupported without a plentiful Supply of Slaves, at reaſonable Rates. The Petitioners preſume, upon the beſt Grounds, to aſſure Your High Mightineſſes, that the Admiſſion of Foreign Slave Ships will never occaſion a Diverſion of the colonial Productions to other Countries. The North Americans, it is well known, carry on a conſiderable Trade with Surinam, but without any conſequent illicit Diverſion of the Products of that Colony; and as it is evident that our Colonies could better give up the Importation of Fiſh, Flour, Boards, and Mules, in North American Ships, than the Importation of Slaves neceſſary for Cultivation, it cannot be ſuppoſed that the Petitioners will, by evil Practices, which they have never yet been guilty of, render themſelves unworthy of the Advantages which they and their Mother Country will derive from a Free Slave Trade.

The Petitioners, therefore, humbly requeſt that your High Mightineſſes will grant them an entire Freedom of procuring the neceſſary Supply of Slaves, by Ships of any Nation, ſo long as the Weſt-India Company, or other Dutch Slave Traders, ſhall fail to ſupply the Wants of the Petitioners, and to fulfil the Contents of the abovementioned Charter.

Lectum, 6th February 1788.

To their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Provinces.

The Petitioners, being all Planters and Inhabitants of the Colonies of Eſſequebo and Demerary, give to know, with the deepeſt Reſpect,

THAT the Petitioners have ſeen, with the deepeſt Sentiments of Gratitude, from the Report of your Deputies who were charged to confer with the Directors compoſing the Chamber of Ten, exhibited to Your High Mightineſſes, the 19th March 1787, the particular Attention and Exactneſs with which your ſaid Deputies have been pleaſed to examine the ſeveral Points laid down in the Memorial and Requiſition delivered by the Petitioners in the Year 1785.

That the Petitioners obſerved with equal Senſibility, in reading the ſaid Report, that the Colonies under Cultivation are looked upon by ſaid Deputies as poſſeſſing the benignant Springs of the trueſt Riches and Welfare of our Republick, and are conſequently of the greateſt Importance to the State, and

That, through the whole Report, ſuch evident Marks of good Policy relative to the Colonies are manifeſted, that the Petitioners and all other Inhabitants of the Settlements of Your High Mightineſſes in this Part of the World, have imbibed the beſt grounded Hopes, that Your High Mightineſſes will caſt a more favourable and attentive Eye to their Intereſt and Proſperity, than they have experienced for a conſiderable Time paſt.

Yes, High and Mighty Lords, depending on this Conviction, the Petitioners preſume to return to Your High Mightineſſes, and again to call your Conſideration to the Neceſſity of procuring to the Productive Colonies a more abundant Importation of Negro Slaves, which they preſume to do with the greateſt Freedom, from the manifeſtly important Tendency of this Object, to the meliorating, extending, and improving, the Welfare, Navigation, and Commerce, of the Settlements of Your High Mightineſſes on the Coaſt of Guinea.—We crave Permiſſion to ſubmit to Your High Mightineſſes the very Words of your Deputies' Report, Page 35.

That, they, after examining every Document relative to this Queſtion, judged finally, that the principal Source of the Welfare of this Republick, was to be found in the Trade and Productions of its tranſmarine Settlements; as by their Poſſeſſion and Interchanges with them, the Induſtry of the Inhabitants was increaſed, Handicrafts and Manufactures kept in Motion, Navigations encouraged, and numberleſs Springs opened for the Maintenance and Support of Inhabitants of all Ranks:—That, neverthe leſs, theſe Advantages could not be acquired without the diligent Employment of a great many Hands in the Colonies, which not exiſting in them, muſt be tranſported thither from another Quarter of the World, which by this means unburthens itſelf of a ſuperfluous Number of its Inhabitants.

Thus the Source of the Welfare of the Republick derives properly from the Cultivation of the Soil of their Colonies; and this depends ſolely on the greater or leſs abundant Importation of Labourers from another Quarter.

Thus the chief, the only Means of Proſperity, the Pivot on which all turns, and whereby an Increaſe of the Welfare of the Republick is to be acquired, conſiſts in the Importation of Negroes at a cheapened Price: This is the Barometer of Cultivation in the Colonies, which muſt increaſe or fall off in Proportion to ſuch Importation.

So that it moſt evidently appears to the Petitioners, That as the Proſperity of Navigation in general, that of the Proprietors of Plantations, whoſe Numbers in the Mother Country are not inconſiderable, and that of the Mortgagees of Plantations, entirely depend on the Plenty or Scarcity of African Cultivators in our Colonies, the facilitating of the Importation of ſuch People ought to be the Firſt, the principal Object (be it ſaid with Reſpect), of Your High Mightineſſes Deliberation.

If the Subjects of the Republic were now as in the Year 1682, when the Octroy was granted for Surinam, and even a conſiderable Time afterwards, the only People trading in Slaves from the Coaſt of Guinea to America, then, indeed, nothing further would be neceſſary, than to find out a Method to encourage the further Extenſion of that Trade by Dutch Ships.

But at preſent it appears to the Petitioners that there are Two ſeparate Objects to be conſidered:—

The Firſt, By what Means an increaſed and cheaper Importation of Negroes can be acquired, conſidering its great Importance to the Welfare of the State.

The Second, That as other Nations now carry on this Trade, beſides the Hollanders, and even to a much greater Extent, Means ſhould be fallen upon to procure ſuch Importation to an equal Extent, and not leſs Cheap by Dutch Ships, than can be done by Foreign Ones.

By the Information the Petitioners have been able to acquire, it appears that the Trade of the Engliſh to the Coaſt of Guinea, begun to extend ſometime before, but ſtill more after, the Peace of Utrecht, namely, in the Year 1713; and that, in the Year 1725, it was become conſiderable.

On the other Hand it appears, that the Dutch Navigation has conſiderably declined from that Period, owing to the Inability of their Weſt-India Company, who had an excluſive Right to the Guinea Trade, to continue it to a proper Extent, and to the Neceſſity they were under, in the Year 1730, of relinquiſhing a Part of it, or, to ſpeak plainer, of ſelling their Right, of navigating to all Places within the Limits of their Charter, to every Purchaſer that offered, for a certain Gratification, ſtill however reſerving to themſelves the Right of ſupplying Surinam, as well as thoſe Colonies, with the requiſite Number of Slaves; which Right they were only to enjoy ſo long as they ſhould fulfill that Engagement on their Side, the Number ſtipulated for Surinam, being 2500 Annually, to be increaſed afterwards in Proportion to the further Extenſion of the Colony, and for Eſſequebo as many as the Coloniſts and Planters ſhould Petition for.

But it has appeared that the Company was not able to fulfill this Condition, the Society of Surinam having in the Year 1738, and ſome Years afterwards, ſent Ships to the Coaſt of Guinea, for the Purpoſe of buying Slaves.

This alſo has been diſcontinued, and the Trade laid open to whoever choſe to Adventure in it.

This Traffic appears to have been followed to a conſiderable Extent to Surinam, but theſe Colonies have never been but ſparingly ſupplied; it has even happened, that for a ſeries of Years not a ſingle Slave Ship has arrived among them, and never more than one at a Time, and many Times ſuch as had ſold their beſt Negroes in other Colonies.

The Petitioners will not attempt to ſearch for the Cauſe of this gradual Decline of the Dutch Slave Trade, Your High Mightineſſes Deputies expreſs it in the beſt poſſible Manner, by ſaying it is owing to a concurrence of Circumſtances.

The principal Object that the Petitioners would take the Liberty to lay before Your High Mightineſſes, is that, as the Welfare of the Republic is cloſely connected with that of the Productive Colonies, and as the Welfare and Extention of theſe can only be procured by their being abundantly ſupplied with Negroes at cheap Rates; this principal Aim ſeems to claim Conſideration prior to every other.

In order to attain it, there appears to the Petitioners no other Alternative than, for a Time, permitting the Importation of Negroes in the Colonies to Ships of all Nations.

This would anſwer to the two Points in View, namely, the procuring a better Supply of Slaves and a material Reduction of their Prices, to which another important Conſideration may be added, that of its operating an immediate Effect. Whereas every Method that can be fallen upon for encouraging and improving the national Slave Trade, though it be the beſt Poſſible, can only operate by Degrees.

And in the mean Time, the Productive Colonies ſuffer inexpreſſibly by their Privation.

For want of the Regiſters of the Negroes, that have been entered for collecting the Capitation, it is impoſſible for the Petitioners to inform Your High Mightineſſes of the real annual Diminution, but it is generally calculated at five in the Hundred, or a Twentieth Part. This is little felt the firſt Year; Nineteen remaining Negroes hardly perceive that they do the Work which the preceding Year employed Twenty. But the ſecond Year, the ſame Work falls to the ſhare of Eighteen; and if another Year paſſes, without an Augmentation by Purchaſe, Seventeen muſt do the Work firſt allotted to Twenty.

This muſt give riſe to Diſcontent, Deſertion, and Revolt, or if the Negroes put up patiently with this ſurcharge of Labour, Illneſs, and an earlier Death, muſt be the Conſequence. Or, laſtly, if the Planters ſeek to avoid all theſe Inconveniences, they muſt gradually contract the Limits of their Plantations, and of courſe diminiſh their Produce; by which, the Proſperity of the Colony, and with that, the Commerce and Navigation of the Mother Country is immediately deteriorated.

Thus would the free Importation of Negroes, if proviſionally and for a Time permitted by Your High Mightineſſes, not anſwer ſolely the principal Ends propoſed, of procuring an Increaſe of number at cheaper Rates; but, by its ſpeedy Operation, would prevent the bad Conſequences, which muſt unavoidably reſult from the Continuance of an inſufficient Supply.

The Difficulties which keep back your Deputies, as yet, from permitting the Importation of Slaves by foreign Nations, ariſe from theſe Conſiderations; that as the Engliſh and North Americans enjoy peculiar Advantages, they would, by Degrees, become entirely Maſters of this Trade; ſupply the Colonies with every Neceſſary, and receive its Produce in return, to the Prejudice of the Trade and Navigation of the Republic.

To which the Petitioners take the Liberty moſt reſpectfully to Reply.

Firſt, That it may be ſaid in the ſtricteſt Senſe of the Words, that as the Engliſh Nation is already Maſter of the Guinea Trade, there having been two or three Years ago not leſs than Two Hundred Ships on that Coaſt from the Harbour of Liverpool alone; and that the North Americans, though ſince their Separation deriving leſs Benefit from this Trade than formerly; yet, according to the Information the Petitioners have received, do employ a greater Number of Ships in this Trade than the Hollanders.

So that its not to be apprehended, that by the Admiſſion to our Colonies, thoſe Nations, particularly the Engliſh, will acquire any material increaſe of Advantage, particularly if Your High Mightineſſes, following the Steps of our Ally, His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, take the proper Method to re-eſtabliſh the national Trade.

Secondly, That with regard to ſupplying the Colonies with Neceſſaries, Your High Mightineſſes have underſtood the Neceſſity of it, by permitting the North Americans to import Fiſh, Flour, Planks, and Mules, as being Articles the Coloniſts cannot ſuffer the Privation of. Whereas, the Engliſh Slave Ships never attempt to import any Thing but Slaves, which are not leſs eſſential to the Exiſtence of the Coloniſts.

Thirdly, With reſpect to Your High Mightineſſes Fears, that the Admiſſion of Foreign Slave Ships would occaſion the Exportation of the Produce of the Colonies by the ſame Ships.

The Petitioners take the Liberty to inform Your High Mightineſſes, in Truth, that the Engliſh, who chiefly, if not ſolely, would avail themſelves of the ſetting Open the Slave Trade, cannot take back any Article of our Produce with Advantage to themſelves except Cotton, and conſequently will not; and, that this Article neither can be exported in ſufficient Quantity to pay for the Value of Slaves that would be imported, nor can its clandeſtine Exportation be at any Event totally prevented.

But what muſt further tend to remove all Fear of ſeeing the Products thus turned out of their Channels, is, that the Engliſh Slave Dealers to the Iſlands always ſtipulate for their Payments, in Bills at long or ſhort Date. And the Petitioners are convinced they would not agree to any other Mode of Payment with the Dutch Coloniſts; firſt, they draw this Concluſion from a retroſpect to what has paſſed formerly when theſe Colonies, having been under no Subordination, a clandeſtine Importation of Slaves by Engliſh Ships was carried on to a great Extent, which were all paid for by Bills on Amſterdam and Middelberg, as appears by the Objections made thereto by the Directors in Zealand to the Council of Eſſequebo in 1770.

Secondly, It appears to the Petitioners, from the above Reaſons, that the Caſe would be the ſame now; for as ſoon as it was known that a Requeſt had been preſented to Your High Mightineſſes in 1785, Propoſals immediately came for the Delivery of Slaves as well from England as from the Iſlands, but all on the expreſs Condition that the Payment ſhould be made in Bills, drawn by Houſes of known and eſtabliſhed Credit, and under further ſtipulated Securities.

Theſe ſeveral Reaſons the Petitioners hope will remove all Difficulties and Objections to the Importation of Slaves by foreign Ships; as on the other Hand the Utility, nay the abſolute Neceſſity of granting it, has already been made to appear.

Yet, though the Petitioners judge the allowing the free Importation of Slaves by foreign Ships to be abſolutely neceſſary for the Preſent, they would not wiſh it to be underſtood, that Your High Mightineſſes ſhould not deliberate on the Means of being hereafter ſupplied with Slaves by the Ships of their Mother Country.

This the Petitioners look upon to be of material Conſequence, not only, that the Colonies may not be made to depend on foreign Nations, and chiefly on One, for their ſupply of ſo eſſential an Article; but that this Branch of Trade, though now ſo dwindled as hardly to merit the Name, would, if properly ſupported, certainly increaſe in a conſiderable Degree the Advantage deriving to the Mother Country from the Poſſeſſion of their productive Colonies.

Thus, High and Mighty Lords, will this Branch acquire that Conſiſtency, which is neceſſary to its Extenſion to ſuch a Degree, as to make it of real Uſe, both to the Colonies and Mother Country, a conſtant Intercourſe would be kept up between the Colonies and the Dutch Settlements on the Coaſt; whereby, the latter acquiring a more conſtant ſupply of Liquors to exchange for Slaves, would be enabled the better to anſwer the conſtant Demands for theſe laſt.

But, however beneficial this Meaſure, however ſalutary many other, laid down in the judicious Report of Your High Mightineſſes Deputies, it is only after a ſeries of Years that their good Effects can be felt in the Colonies, which in the mean Time muſt be ruined if not immediately aſſiſted.

For all which well founded Reaſons, the Petitioners, with due Reſpect, addreſs themſelves to Your High Mightineſſes, intreating You to take into your further Deliberation, as well the Fourth Point of your Petitioners Memorial, as what is contained in their ſubſequent particular Requeſt, for the free Importation of Slaves. And what the Petitioners have further made free to add on the Subject, in this preſent Repreſentation.

And, that Your High Mightineſſes will graciouſly be pleaſed to permit free Importation of Negroes by Ships of all Nations, but under ſuch Reſtrictions, that the Exportation of Produce to the Mother Country may receive no Prejudice therefrom, forbidding that Exportation by foreign Ships, except only of Rum, Malaſſes, and Wood.

Signed by Sixty-nine Subſcribers.

To me Secretary of Rio Demerary and Dependant Diſtrict, was ſhewn a Petition containing literally as Above, and was ſigned

By Eighty-two more,

under which
Agrees with the Original Petition
to this End exhibited to me,

Rio Demerary,
18th Auguſt 1787.

Quod Atteſtor.

Signed J. and C. van BARLE.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT from the Reſolutions of their Noble and Great Mightineſſes the States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland, of the 11th May, 1788.

Reſumed the Deliberations on the Report delivered to this Aſſembly, on the 19th of April laſt, by the Members of the Equeſtrian Order, and the other Deputies of their Noble and Great Mightineſſes in the General Committee, in conſequence of a former Reſolution of their Noble and Great Mightineſſes of the 17th June laſt.

RESOLVED, That it be communicated to their High Mightineſſes, that this Noble and Great Aſſembly do concur in the Report made by the Deputies of their High Mightineſſes, that the Trade to the Weſt Indies is of the utmoſt Conſequence to the Republic, and one of the chief Means of Support to its Inhabitants; that, it is not only advantageous to the Provinces of Holland and Zeeland, by the annual Circulation of its Capital, eſtimated at ſeveral Millions of Guilders; but that its Advantages extend over the whole Republic, by the Encouragement it affords to the Agriculture, Grazing, Manufactures, and Trades of the Provinces, as well as by the Support it affords to Thouſands, who are employed in the Building, Repairing and Equipping of the Ships concerned in it. That this Branch of Trade will admit of a conſiderable Increaſe, and proportionable Advantages to the State, and greatly promote the Induſtry and Commerce of the Inhabitants; that ſufficient Zeal cannot therefore be ſhewn in the Preſervation of the Colonies, which always afford a conſtant and certain Market for Goods from every Country, and from whence the moſt valuable Productions may be tranſported to every Part of the known World; that this Trade is become of Conſequence, in Proportion as the Spirit of Commerce is cultivated and encouraged by every Power in Europe, and which has deprived the Netherlands of a conſiderable Portion of that Trade and Navigation which they ſo advantageouſly enjoyed; that their Noble and Great Mightineſſes cannot therefore expreſs too much Zeal in encouraging this Branch of Trade, nor employ too great Diſpatch in adopting the neceſſary Meaſures for its ſupport; that, as a ſecure Foundation, and an invariable Principle, the Trade of the Colonies ought to be confined entirely to the Subjects of the State, with as few Exceptions as the Nature of the Caſe will admit, ſo that the Products of the Colonies may find no other Market than the Mother Country; by whom alſo, the Wants of the Coloniſts ſhould be alone ſupplied; and this ought to be the leading Maxim of Adminiſtration for the Colonies, both at Home and in the Colonies themſelves; encouraged and ſupported by the vigilancy and authority of Government; "but as from many Errors which have found their way into the Adminiſtration of the Company, in conſequence of its Conſtitution, being compoſed of Five different Departments, between whom there is not ſufficient Communication, owing to their unfrequent Meetings, and the decayed Power of ſome of them, who retain only the Shadow of Authority," the Deputies of their High Mightineſſes doubt, whether the Company be capable of managing the Adminiſtration on the above Principle; and freely acknowledge, that it would be more conducive to the general Welfare, could the Weſt Indian Colonies be brought under one and the ſame Form of Government. Their Noble and Great Mightineſſes therefore offer it as a point of Conſideration, whether, it would be adviſable to eſtabliſh a permanent Government, ſo near the expiration of the Company's Charter; and whether it would not be better to eſtabliſh a temporary Form of Adminiſtration, ſo far as it relates to the preſent Direction, and thereby leave their High Mightineſſes at Liberty to make ſuch Changes afterwards, as they ſhall think beſt for the Government of the Colonies, and the Management of their Trade: to the latter of theſe, their Noble and Great Mightineſſes have confined their Deliberations; though they are nevertheleſs of Opinion, that the Neceſſities of the Company (which were foretold a Twelvemonth back, by the Deputies of Your High Mightineſſes, as the certain Conſequence of a longer Neglect) require, that this temporary Regulation ſhould be introduced with Diſpatch, and enforced with Vigour. The Diſorders in the Company's Affairs are already riſen to that height, that it poſſeſſes neither Money nor Credit, its Colonial Government is entirely unſinewed, and Juſtice thereby kept inactive; this has occaſioned an open, and even a licenced Trade with Foreigners, who thereby enjoy thoſe Advantages which ought to belong only to the Subjects of the State; and, if Affairs continue in the ſame Courſe, it would be better for the Mother Country to withdraw herſelf entirely from the Colonies, and rather deprive herſelf of the many Advantages to be derived from them, than to laviſh Expences where others are to reap the Advantage.

That their Noble and Great Mightineſſes, proceeding from theſe Conſiderations to the numerous Subjects diſcuſſed in the above Report, have to remark, on the firſt Part, that with reſpect to the Firſt Article, an Adjuſtment between the Provinces of Holland and Zeeland becomes leſs neceſſary, if the Regulation is to be only *temporary*, and that nothing more is required, than a cloſe adherence to the Regulations of 1772, in which Caſe, their Noble and Great Mightineſſes have no Objection to ſuitable Orders being iſſued, enforcing a ſtrict Compliance with the ſame.

To the Second Article, reſpecting the Fortifications, they are of Opinion, that it would be beſt, were theſe to be made by the Generality, under the Inſpection of Perſons appointed thereto, by their High Mightineſſes, as it would be a more ſimple and efficacious Method, than for the Money diſburſed by the State to be employed for that Purpoſe by the Company.

To the Third Article, That the Plan of Government for Demerary and Eſſequibo, though not quite free from Errors, might, on account of the preſent Exigency, be adopted as a proviſional Regulation, under Proviſo, that the Members of the Colony Council be likewiſe bound to obſerve the Orders of the Weſt India Company, during the exiſtence of its Charter; and that every Planter and Inhabitant of the Colony have the Liberty of laying their Grievances before the Company, with a Right of Appeal to their High Mightineſſes; and that in conſideration of the Exceſſes that have been committed in the Colonies in conſequence, and in imitation of the Diſturbances in the Mother Country, his Serene Highneſs as firſt Director ſhould be requeſted and authoriſed, for this Time, without making it a Rule, to appoint the Members of the Government directly; and in caſe of Neceſſity, to enforce Obedience; and that the Oath propoſed in the Report, be amplified with Fidelity to his Moſt Serene Highneſs, as ſupreme Director.

That to the Fourth Article, reſpecting the raiſing of the Poll Money for the Company in the Colonies, their Noble and Great Mightineſſes are of Opinion, that the Arrears ſhould be levied on the Footing recommended in the Report, (Fol. 27); namely, that of 1784 with 1788, of 1785 with 1789, of 1786 with 1790, and of 1787 with 1791; that the ſaid Poll Money, as well as the Arrears, ought to be fixed at two Gilders ten Stivers, for the Company: That the Land and Stamp Duties ought to remain aboliſhed; and inſtead thereof, an additional Poll Tax of one Gilder laid on, to commence with the Year 1792, when the Arrears will be entirely cleared off.

That to the Fifth Article, the Information there mentioned concerning the Communication between Demerary and Eſſequibo, ſhall be required.

To the Sixth Article, that the Propoſition made by the Deputies of their High Mightineſſes, for removing the Abuſes in the Government of Curacao and St. Euſtatia, be proviſionally adopted, in the ſame Manner as the Plan of Government for Demerary and Eſſequibo; but that the Inſtructions for the Fiſcals ought to be examined; and laſtly, to the Seventh Article, that before the Opinion of the Courts of Judicature in the Netherlands be taken, about forming a Code of Laws for the Government of the Colonies, ſome able Men, well acquainted with the Nature of the Country, and its Inhabitants, ought to be encouraged to draw up a Plan for that Purpoſe, for the Examination and Amendment of the ſaid Courts.

That with reſpect to the Second and Third Parts, concerning the Slave Trade on the Coaſt of Guinea, their Noble and Great Mightineſſes remark, in general, that nothing more can be added to what the Deputies of their High Mightineſſes have alledged, on the Importance of the Subject; that the Proſperity of the Coloniſts, without doubt, depends on the plentiful Supply of Slaves; that conſequently, every Means ſhould be adopted, to render this Supply equal to the Wants of the Colonies; that their Noble and Great Mightineſſes look upon it as a fundamental Truth, that the Slave Trade ſhould be carried on ſolely by the Inhabitants; as the admiſſion of Strangers to a Participation of it, would not only be dangerous, but even deſtructive; that on account of the Difficulty which the Planters at preſent lay under, in procuring a ſufficient Number of Slaves for cultivating their Plantations, thoſe who ſupply them are generally Maſters of the Trade of the Colonies; and if they chuſe to be paid with the Productions of the Country, which is certainly their Intereſt, they cannot be refuſed, but will obtain Payment, in defiance of the ſevereſt Penalties; that, therefore, the Importation of foreign Negroes ſhould be ſtrictly guarded againſt, and armed Veſſels ſhould always be ſtationed in the Rivers, and along the Coaſts of the Colonies, to prevent any illicit Trade; but that on the other Hand, their Noble and Great Mightineſſes are fully convinced, that the Want of Slaves is fatal to the Planters; and that as the Dutch Trade to the African Coaſt is greatly inſufficient to ſupply their Colonies with Slaves, the Planters are under the Neceſſity of privately purchaſing them from foreign Veſſels; and that a ſtrict Obſervance of the Prohibition would probably, e're now, have deſolated a great Part of the Plantations; that, therefore, their Noble and Great Mightineſſes cannot recommend this, ſo neceſſary a Prohibition, againſt the Importation of Slaves in foreign Ships, without recommending, at the ſame Time, effectual Means for the ſpeedy Recovery of the Trade of the Netherlands to that flouriſhing State, which is abſolutely neceſſary, in order to ſupply the Colonies with Slaves: A ſtrict Adherence to the Prohibition againſt trading with foreign Slave Ships will then no longer be an inſufferable Hardſhip to the Planters, who, independent of the Intereſt which the Mother Country has in their Preſervation, poſſeſs, as Subjects of the State, a juſt Right to her Protection; but this Prohibition will, on the contrary, as at its firſt Inſtitution, become a wiſe and ſalutary Law, tending to promote and ſecure a mutual Trade between the Colonies and the Mother Country, without impeding the Planters from ſupplying their Wants at moderate Prices, or from diſpoſing of their Superfluities; but will only prevent the Profits of the Trade from falling into the Hands of Strangers, in prejudice to the Mother Country.

That the Slave Trade cannot be looked upon as an Object ſubject to temporary Meaſures; for in whatever Manner the Adminiſtration of the Colonies, and the whole Weſt India Trade may hereafter be ſettled, the exiſtence of the Colonies, and the proſperity of the Planters, will always depend on the greater or leſs Supply of Slaves; as the Advantages deriving from them to the Mother Country, will always be greater or leſs in Proportion as the Slave Trade be excluſively carried on by the Subjects of the State. Upon an attentive Examination of the Circumſtances, by which this Trade has for a conſiderable Time been impeded, and in ſome Towns, where it was carried on with Succeſs, entirely deſtroyed, they appear to divide themſelves into four different Claſſes: Firſt, what concerns the *Navigation*: Secondly, the *Duties* laid on by the Company: Thirdly, the Manner of *Trading on the Coaſt of Guinea*: Fourthly, the *Government* in the Colonies.

Firſt, Our Ship-Owners have ſuffered much from an Abuſe that had found its way in, namely, the Captain's taking a Part of the Cargo for his own Account, with whom the Ship's Huſbands are ſuſpected of holding a private Underſtanding, and while the Owners were obliged to bear all the Loſſes, the Captains and Huſbands ſhared the Profits; neither were our Fitters ſufficiently enterpriſing, no more than one or two Ships being employed in that Trade; though the conſiderable Progreſs which the Engliſh had made in that Branch, might have convinced them, that it would be far more profitable to employ four or five Ships at the ſame Time, as they could relieve each other on the Coaſt, and keep the Trade conſtantly a going, ſo that there would always be a ſufficient Supply of Negroes on Shore for the Ships, while the Loſs of a Veſſel would be amply made good by the Profits ariſing from another; beſides, the good or bad Succeſs of a Voyage, depends greatly on the Capacity of the Seamen, particularly of the Captain, as there is no Trade in which Ability and Experience is ſo requiſite, as in the Slave Trade; the Decay of which naturally diminiſhes the Number of able Traders.

Secondly, The Company being burdened with heavy Charges, for the Support of the Settlements on the Coaſt of Guinea, is obliged to make theſe good, by laying heavy Duties, both on the Ships employed in this Trade, and on their Servants who carry it on: That at its firſt Inſtitution, the Company itſelf poſſeſſed the Whole Slave Trade, and was enabled, from the Profits ariſing from it, to defray the Expences of its Support; but the Means of carrying it on gradually diminiſhing, naturally drew with it a Diminution of their Trade, ſo that in the Year 1734, they were obliged entirely to abandon every Kind of Navigation, and leave the Slave Trade open, but charged with certain Recognitions, fixed by the Company, adequate to the Expences with which it neceſſarily remained burthened; that theſe Recognitions were, however, ſuch, that a Veſſel ſailing from hence, was obliged to pay from four or five Thouſand Gilders, one third down, and give Security for the remaining Two Thirds, which were to be paid, even though the Ship were loſt in her homeward-bound Paſſage, laden with the Products of the Colonies; that by ſuch a heavy Duty, Owners were prevented from engaging in an Undertaking that required ſo long a Time, and was in itſelf attended with ſo many Dangers, with the Adventure of ſo large a Capital, from which they could expect no Returns till after the Expiration of ſeveral Months:—That on the ſame Grounds, the Company exacted from their Servants on the Coaſt, twenty Gilders for every Negro trafficked for; this, the latter, as may be ſuppoſed, reimburſed, by encreaſing the Price of Slaves; ſo that this Duty is, in Fact, paid by the Planters, with whom the Slaves are finally depoſited; this encreaſed Price of Slaves, weakens the Trade, and affords Encouragement to an illicit Commerce.

That, Thirdly, the Tranſportation of Slaves to the Coaſt in Africa, is greatly obſtructed by the Company's Servants, the Principal of whom make a Monopoly of the Trade, and often prevent the Inferior from having a Share in it, entirely ſecluding the Freemen, and abſolutely prohibiting all commercial Intercourſe with the Natives adjacent to the Dutch Eſtabliſhments; the natural Conſequence of this arbitrary and oppreſſive Conduct is, that the aſſemblage of Sellers, upon which a plentiful Market entirely depends, is abſolutely prevented; that there is not only a ſcarcity of Negroes, which occaſions a great Delay in procuring a Cargo, but even the few that are to be got, muſt be extravagantly paid for: Another great Grievance of the Traders is, the Liberty granted to the Company's Servants, of ſupplying foreign Ships on the ſame Footing with our own; and it often happens, that the former carry off a full Cargo, juſt before the Arrival of a Dutch Ship.

That, fourthly and laſtly, Even in the Colonies themſelves, after the Negroes have been brought there, at ſo much Hazard and Expence, the Payment is not always certain; and the Owners of the Ships, who had expected to find in the Bills of the Planters or Agents, who had purchaſed their Slaves, a Reimburſement of their Expences, and a reaſonable Profit for the Time they had been out of their Capital, often find themſelves involved, by the Bills being proteſted in a long and expenſive Law-ſuit; or, at beſt, are placed on the ſame Footing with other Claimants on the Plantation, without any Proſpect of being paid off till after the Expiration of ſeveral Years. That their Noble and Great Mightineſſes, in Conſideration of the many great Grievances to which the Slave Trade is ſubject, the conſequent Diſaffection of the

Fitters, and the great Decay of the Guinea Trade, had entertained ſome Doubts, whether the want of Negroes imported in Dutch Ships, did not render it neceſſary to admit the Importation of Negroes in the Colonies, for a ſhort Time, under foreign Colours; but a nearer Inſpection convinced them of the Danger of ſuch a Step, however ſhort, and under whatever Reſtrictions it may be permitted, as they underſtand our national Guinea Traders will, in that Caſe, entirely give it up; and finally, in conſideration of the natural Advantages which this Country poſſeſſes with reſpect to the Slave Trade; ſupplying other Nations with the principal Articles for carrying it on, their Noble and Great Mightineſſes are of Opinion, that there are ſtill ſufficient Means left of reſtoring the Dutch Navigation ſo far, as to be again capable of ſupplying the Colonies with Slaves; to which End, they wiſh to ſee the Prohibition againſt the Importation of Slaves in foreign Ships continued; that the only Means of rendering this Prohibition effectual ought to be adopted, namely, the ſending of armed Veſſels, commanded by able Officers, to be relieved from Time to Time by freſh Ships; that in the mean Time, every Means ſhould be employed to promote a ſpeedy Enlargement of the Slave Trade, in Proportion to the Wants of the Planters, whoſe annual Demand may be eſtimated, on an Average, at about Eight Thouſand Negroes; that one Veſſel with another imports Three Hundred; that fifteen Months may uſually be allowed for her out and homeward-bound Voyage, conſequently thirty Ships will be Neceſſary to furniſh this complement of Slaves; that therefore neither Trouble nor Expence ſhould be ſpared, till the above Number of 30 Ships be fitted out. The Caſe being viewed in this Point of View, their Noble and Great Mightineſſes will point out the Means of Redreſs, in the ſame Order they examined the Obſtructions in the Trade. With reſpect to the Owners or Fitters, their Caſe demands the Attention of the Sovereign, and ſome Rules ought to be laid down for the Government of their Conduct; that the whole Cargo muſt be for account of all the Owners or Fitters, conjunctively; that neither the Captain, nor any of the Ship's Company, ſhall carry on any Trade in their own Name, or for their own Account; and that even upon Requiſition of the Huſband, or one or more of the Fitters, they ſhall be obliged to make a Declaration to that Purpoſe, that a heavy Penalty be affixed to a Breach of this Article; that the Huſband, if required, ſhall be obliged to verify the Invoice of his outward-bound Cargo; that the Captain, and the reſt of the Ship's Company, ſhall have a reaſonable Share of the neat Profit, either in Month-Money, or in a certain Sum *per Cent.* as in Zeeland; this Participation being one of the principal Incitements to Traders, in the faithful Diſcharge of their Duty, and a neceſſary Encouragement in a Trade, which ſo much depends on the Capacity of thoſe who are employed in it, That, ſecondly, a proviſional Exemption from the Duty laid on by the Company, both on the outward-bound Slave Ships, and on the purchaſe of Negroes by the Company's Servants, ſhould be granted, for the Term of ſix Years; the ſaid Duties to be divided by the Huſband, or Huſbands, among his or their Fitters, or Owners; ſo that during that Time, no other Duties ſhall be levied, than the uſual 3 *per Cent.* Exports on Guinea Traders; and that when the Trade ſhall be again reſtored to a flouriſhing State, new Duties ſhall be gradually laid on, with moderation; that as an Encouragement to engage in the Guinea Trade, Premiums or Penſions ſhould be propoſed for each Officer, who, in that Quality, had made a certain Number of Voyages, to reckon from the taking of the Reſolution; and who can produce ſufficient Teſtimony from the Huſbands of the Ships in which he had ſailed, that he had quitted the Trade, through Sickneſs, or Infirmity, according to a Plan to be drawn up for that Purpoſe.

Thirdly, That a Stop be put to the pernicious Aſſemblage of foreign Ships *on the Coaſt of Guinea*, and particularly to the illicit Commerce of the Portugueze, by the help of armed Veſſels, to be relieved from Time to Time; and that the ſalutary Aſſemblage of Negro Sellers be promoted, both by the aforementioned Exemption, from the 20 Gilders for each Negro; and by leaving the Trade open, both to Freemen and Natives, adjacent to the Dutch Settlements; that further, a proper Perſon, poſſeſſed of the Confidence of the Company, and, if poſſible, in good Circumſtances, or to be amply rewarded, be with all Speed appointed to the vacant Poſt of Director General, to carry over the Spirit of theſe new Regulations, and effectively to afford our Slave Ships that Facility in the Trade which theſe Inſtitutions are intended to procure.

Fourthly, and laſtly, with reſpect to the Colonies themſelves, ſufficient Security ought to be given to the Negro Sellers, that in caſe the Bills received in Payment ſhould be proteſted, the Holder ſhould have a ſuperior Claim on the Produce of the Plantation; and on Failure of Produce, the Liberty of reclaiming the Negroes ſold. That Agents duly qualified both for this and the Purchaſe of Slaves, by the Owners or Managers of Plantations, may have the Liberty of tranſmitting the Productions of the Colonies to Europe, and to conſign them for the Diſcharge of Bills given in Payment for Negroes, and an Account of this Tranſport ſhall be diſpatched to Europe, in order to ſecure an Inſurance. Having thus diſcuſſed the Subject of the Slave Trade in general, their Noble and Great Mightineſſes will go on to particulariſe ſome few Points contained in the 2d and 3d Diviſion of the Report of their High Mightineſſes, which ſeem to require a further Elucidation: Their Noble and Great Mightineſſes cannot concur in the firſt Point in the ſecond Diviſion, but are rather of Opinion, that the Trade to the Coaſt of Africa muſt be carried on by home-built Ships, leaving every Inhabitant free to apply by Requeſt to their High Mightineſſes for Liberty to fit out a Ship, built in a foreign Port, and not falling under the Reſolution of the 1ſt of June, 1786. To the ſecond Point, their Noble and Great Mightineſſes prefer the Remiſſion of the Duties to the granting of Premiums; the latter promiſing only a diſtant Reward, and the former holding forth an immediate Advantage to the Fitters, and therefore ſeems to afford a greater Encouragement; this alſo agrees with the manifeſt Deſire of the Owners and Fitters, who are here principally concerned. To the third Article, their Noble and Great Mightineſſes are of Opinion, that the Sentiments of the High Court ſhould be taken upon the Subject of authoriſing the Courts of Police and Juſtice in the Colonies to grant Writs, previous to the taking any Reſolution on that Head. To the eighth Article, their Noble and Great Mightineſſes are of Opinion, that the Conferences with the Court of Portugal ſhould not be renewed, unleſs that Court appeared of itſelf inclined thereto, when the illicit Trade ſhall be effectually reſtrained. Their Noble and Great Mightineſſes conform to all the other Points in this and the ſubſequent Diviſion, ſo far as they are not contradictory to, or rendered unneceſſary by, the Means of Redreſs here propoſed.

That, laſtly, on the Subject of the Subſidy, ſo ſtrongly ſolicited by the Company on ſeveral Occaſions, the Neceſſity of which their Noble and Great Mightineſſes freely acknowledge, and ſtrongly inſiſt, that ſo long as the Company exiſts, and the important Colonies of the State depend thereon, it ought to be ſupported in its Adminiſtration, and aſſiſted with Money when its own Treaſury was inſufficient to ſupport its ultramarine Poſſeſſions; that above all, the Company ſhould be compenſated for the Loſs of the Duties it had levied on the Trade, for the Support of its Government, and which were afterwards either diminiſhed or repealed by the Sovereign; that therefore their Noble and Great Mightineſſes agree with the Report of the Committee of their High Mightineſſes for that Purpoſe. That in caſe their High Mightineſſes ſhould reſolve to erect certain Fortifications on the Coaſt of Guinea, at Curacao, St. Euſtatia, St. Martin, Eſſequibo, and Demerary, at the Expence of the State, in what Manner they ſhall think moſt conducive to the Service and Security of the Colonies; that then a Subſidy of 500,000 Gilders, or Liberty to negotiate that Sum, under Guarantee of their High Mightineſſes, ſhould with all Speed be granted to the Weſt-Indian Company, thereby to enable the ſaid Company to continue its Government; to ſupply the Coaſt of Guinea, and afford the neceſſary Support to the Colonies comprehended in its Charter. That for the Payment of its Intereſt, and for ſupplying the probable annual Deficiency, a Subſidy of 250,000 Gilders be charged on the War Eſtabliſhment, for the Years 1788, 1789, 1790, and 1791, for the Benefit of the Company; that though their Noble and Great Mightineſſes foreſee theſe Charges on the Union will be regarded as a conſiderable Burthen, yet they expect that the great Advantages will likewiſe be conſidered, which all the Provinces derive from the Weſt-Indian Colonies, and that it cannot any longer be required that Holland ſhould in a Manner bear the whole Charge of foreign Eſtabliſhments; but ſhould the Members of the Confederacy, contrary to their Expectation, withdraw themſelves from all Share in the Expences of theſe Eſtabliſhments, upon which this Province has already expended ſo many Millions, it will not then appear ſtrange, ſhould their Noble and Great Mightineſſes endeavour, by a better Security of the Produce of the Colonies, to indemnify themſelves for theſe important Diſburſements.

Denmark.

THE Committee have not yet received any Account of the Slave Trade carried on from the Dominions of the King of Denmark, though it has been called for; but there is Reaſon to believe, that the Daniſh Government intend to furniſh authentic Documents reſpecting it, and that they will ſoon be tranſmitted. The Committee have only to lay before Your Majeſty an Extract from the Evidence of Mr. Harry Gandy, one of the Perſons calling themſelves Quakers, a Planter of the Daniſh Iſland of Santa Cruz, reſpecting the Treatment of Slaves in that Iſland.

Mr. Gandy ſtates, that when he firſt went to the Daniſh Iſlands thirty Years ago, the Slaves were ſeverely treated, but that ſince the Moravians have been eſtabiſhed in the Iſland of Santa Cruz, the Treatment of the Negroes has been more humane: Many of them have been converted to Chriſtianity, to the Amount of 7 or 8000, and they have Black Preachers: Many Thouſands, however, have no Religion, but thoſe who are converted behave greatly better than the reſt. In the Iſland there are near 70,000 Slaves: The Maſters think a certain Degree of Diſcipline neceſſary: For Example, if they do not appear in the Morning at Muſter, they are puniſhed; and if in the Evening, they do not bring a certain Quantity of Graſs after the Work of the Day is over, they are likewiſe puniſhed. When the Slave behaves well, his Maſter treats him kindly, and the converted Slaves are better treated, as they behave better. The Maſters are very glad to have them go to the Moravians, and they allow them Time for Inſtruction. The Moravians have Plantations of their own, and the Slaves are very kindly treated upon them.

France.

BY Information received from France, it appears, that the Number of Slaves exported annually from the Settlements belonging to France, on the Coaſt of Africa, to her Iſlands and Colonies in the Weſt Indies, and America, cannot be aſcertained but by a Return of the Cuſtom Houſes of the ſaid Iſlands and Colonies, which the Committee have not been able to procure, nor, if procured, would the Number imported into the ſaid Iſlands and Colonies be exactly ſtated, becauſe a great Number of Slaves is ſuppoſed to be imported fraudulently; and principally into St. Domingo, from whence the Inhabitants go and fetch them from the Coaſts of Jamaica: Thoſe which are brought from Africa are ſold in all the French Eſtabliſhments in the Leeward Iſlands: It is calculated that the Merchandize given in Exchange for the Negroes, contracted for by the French Captains on the Coaſt of Africa, determines the Price at from Six to Seven hundred Livres, French Money, for the fineſt Slaves; and that they are actually ſold at the Iſlands, upon an Average, at about 2,250 Livres, of the Iſlands, which makes about 1,500 Livres, French Money. The Loſs in the Paſſage amounts, at the utmoſt, on board the French Ships, to 10 *per Cent.* and only to 5 *per Cent.* where the Negroes are contracted for by French Traders with the Engliſh African Merchants. Returns have not been procured of the Number of Ships that fit out annually from the Ports of France for the Coaſt of Guinea: They are commonly of Six Hundred Tons and upwards, and their Cargoes are made up of the Manufactures of France, and of Eaſt India Goods, commonly called Guinées.

A Bounty is given of 200 Livres for each Slave ſet on Shore, and ſold *aux Cayes* at the Iſland of St. Domingo, and of 40 Livres *per* Ton of the French Ships that are fitted out for the Coaſt of Guinea. Vide Arrêt of 26. Oct. 1784, hereafter inſerted.

This explains the Motives of the Traders fitting out Veſſels of ſo conſiderable a Bulk:—Thoſe which go *aux Cayes*, are much ſmaller; being only from 300 to 350 Tons Burthen.

The French have no Miſſionaries on the Coaſt of Africa, and have never made any Attempts at Cultivation there.

The Laws and Ordonnances relating to the Negroes, are comprized in a Collection, intitled *le Code Noir*. (Vide Code Noir), likewiſe hereafter inſerted.

This Work is in the Office of the Committee of Trade.

Much uſeful and intereſting Information relative to the French Slave Trade, &c. is ſtated to be contained in a Work of Five Volumes, intitled, Loix et Conſtitutions des Colonies Francois et de l'Amerique, ſous le Vent.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had lately been adviſed to diſtinguiſh, in ſome honorable Manner, ſuch of the Planters as treat their Slaves with Lenity and Humanity; and ſome Means were to be deviſed of conveying to them His Majeſty's Approbation of their Conduct; it was expected that ſuch a Meaſure would be productive of much good Effect in thoſe Colonies.

The Duties which are impoſed in the Colonies, are appropriated to the Payment of the Troops, the Repairs of the Fortifications, and the Diſcharge of the other Expences of Government.—In Time of War they are inadequate to theſe Purpoſes:—In ſuch Caſe the Treaſurers draw on France for the Deficiency; but in Time of Peace, it is thought that there may be a Surpluſage of Three or Four Millions Livres, which are remitted to France.

The Impoſts in the Colonies are of the following Kinds:

HOUSES.

Five *per Cent.* on the Rent, in Towns only.—Houſes in the Country pay nothing.

NEGROES.

Houſe Slaves pay a Poll Tax of 24 Livres—15*ſs.* per Head.

Garden Slaves, *i. e.* Field Slaves, pay 12 Livres a Head (the Whole in the Currency of the Iſlands) *per Annum.*

Raw Sugar pays	18	Livres	the Thouſand Weight.
Clayed Ditto,	54	——	the Barrel of 12 a 1500lb.
Coffee, -	18	——	the Thouſand Weight.
Indigo, -		——	10s. per Pound.
Cotton, -		——	10s. Ditto.
* Rocou, -	15	——	the Barrel of 500lb.
Woods. d' Acajou, de Gayac,	5	——	the Thouſand Weight.

Lands are not taxed.

The Productions of America pay in France the Duty called *du Domaine d'Occident*, viz.

Coffee, -	£.4 10*s.*	per Thouſand Weight.
Raw Sugar, -	3½	per C^{t} at the Rate of 25 the Quintal.
Clayed Sugar, -	3½	per C^{t} at the Rate of 50 the Quintal.
Indigo, -	5	per C^{t} Weight.
Cotton, -	3½	per C^{t} at the Rate of 150 the Quintal.
Cocoa, -	3	per C^{t} of the Value laid at 60 the Quintal.
Woods. d' Acajou, de Gayac,	3	the Quintal.

All theſe Productions, on their Delivery out of the Entrepôts, unleſs they are intended for Exportation, pay a Tax on Conſumption, to the Five Great Farms, viz.

	£.	*s.*	
Clayed Sugur,	10	10	p^{t} Soit 15 du %
Raw Ditto, -	7	10	the Cw^{t}.
Coffee, -	15		the Cw^{t}.
Indigo, -	15		the Cw^{t}.
Cotton, -	10		the Cw^{t}.

The Rocou is an Object of no Importance.—The Woods, Acajou and Gayac, pay Three Livres the Cwt. Weight.

The Amount of the Duties on Conſumption, cannot exactly be aſcertained:—Thoſe of the Domaine d'Occident are computed, one Year with another, at from 4 a 4½ Millions of Livres Tournois.

> N. B. The Money of the Iſlands differs from that of France, in the Proportion of 33⅓ *per Cent.* that is to ſay, that 100 Livres French, make 150 L^{s} in the Iſlands.

There are in the French Colonies, Lands of different Prices, from 100 L^{s} the Carreau, or Square of 10,000 ſuperficial Feet, to 8,000 Livres.

It varies according to the Quality, the Produce, the Situation, and the Healthineſs of the Soil. It muſt be remarked, that the Land which produces Sugar, is the deareſt.

For Example: In the Diſtrict of Cape Francois, there are Sugar Plantations, which are worth 8,000 Livres the Square; and the Value varies ſo, that ſome are worth no more than 200 L^{s} the Carreau, or Square.

There are ſome Lands which are made valuable only by the Slaves that are on them.

The King, by Letters Patent, of the 7th June, 1680, and confirmed by the Declaration of the 17th July 1743, grants to the General and Intendant of the Colonies, the Right of granting the vacant and unappropriated Lands. The Grant is made gratis on the Part of the King; and the Grantee is only at the Expence of the Contract, which amounts to from 60 to 80 Livres of the Iſlands.

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* A Dye Stuff.

France.

In Addition to the Information above ſtated, the Committee next inſert the Subſtance of the Evidence received from James Baillie, Eſq. Weſt-India Merchant and Planter.—Mr. King, African Merchant, in Partnerſhip with the Houſe of Meſſrs. Camden, Calvert, and King, in London, and Mr. Thomas Hubbert, Ship Broker, on the Subject of the Share Your Majeſty's Subjects have in the Trade for ſupplying the French Colonies with Slaves.—Theſe Gentlemen being examined, acquainted the Committee, that no Contract had been entered into in this Country, with the Government of France, or any Perſons authorized by that Government, ſince the Peace, for ſupplying the French Colonies with Negro Slaves; but that ſeveral Ships have been fitted out from the Ports of Great Britain, for the Slave Trade, that go from thence to the Ports of France; from whence they proceed and purchaſe a Cargo of Slaves in Africa, and carry them to the French Colonies in the Weſt-Indies.

The Aſſortments with which theſe Ships uſually clear out, conſiſt of Britiſh and Eaſt India Goods, Spirits, Fire Arms, Scarlet Cloth, and ſometimes Gunpowder, and a few other trifling Articles are taken from France. The Spirits, however, though taken from France, are as often Dutch as French. There are a few Ships that clear out in Ballaſt from hence, and which take their Cargoes on Board in the Ports of France; ſometimes a whole Cargo, and ſometimes but a Part of one: and a ſmall Part of theſe Cargoes are the Produce or Manufactures of France; the Reſt being Articles collected principally from Holland and Germany.—That the Number of Ships which have cleared out within theſe laſt Three Years, under either of theſe Deſcriptions, could not with any Certainty be ſpecified. That it is a Trade, however, which appears at preſent to be increaſing very much:—That they believe there is ſome Transfer of Property; but that the real Intereſt belongs either in Part, or in the Whole, to Britiſh Subjects. The Ships clear out from this Country with Britiſh Sailors:—When they clear out from the Ports of France, they take French Seamen and Officers, but generally have on Board a Britiſh Supercargo, and ſometimes a Britiſh Surgeon; and that, by ſeveral Propoſals made to Merchants of this Country, it ſhould ſeem that it is now permitted that One Third of the Seamen may be Britiſh. The Sailors who go from hence to France in theſe Veſſels in general, are diſcharged and ſent back, according as the Agreement may be made:—That the Inducements to the Subjects of this Country to enter into a Trade of this Nature, are, in the firſt Place, a Bounty upon the Tonnage of 40 Livres per Ton; which, according to the French Mode of Admeaſurement, is equal to 80 Livres per Ton, according to our Mode of Admeaſurement. In the ſecond Place, the French Government has granted a Premium of 160 Livres per Head, upon Slaves imported into the Iſlands of Tobago, St. Lucia, Martinique, and Gaudaloupe, and of 230 Livres per Head on thoſe imported into *aux Cayes*, on the Southern Side of St. Domingo. The Bounty on the Tonnage is paid in France before, or ſoon after, the ſailing of the Ship:—The Bounty on the Negroes is paid in the Iſlands, by the Treaſury there; or, if there is not Money enough in the Treaſury of the Iſland, then by an Order upon Old France:—And, in the Third Place, the Prices the Negroes ſell at in the French Colonies, are from 30 to 50 *per Cent.* higher than Negroes ſell at in our Iſlands.

There were Two Cargoes of Slaves ſold laſt Year; one in the Iſland of St. Domingo, the other in the Iſland of Jamaica. Theſe Cargoes of Slaves were brought from the ſame Part of Africa:—Thoſe ſold at St. Domingo, produced on an Average, £.66 Sterling, per Head:—Thoſe ſold at Jamaica, £.42 Sterling per Head: The Proportion between Men, Women, and Children, was, it is believed, nearly the ſame in the Two Cargoes. The Ships, trading as before-mentioned, in general return with a Cargo of French Weſt-India Produce to Old France. The Negroes are generally paid for in Specie, or the Produce of the French Iſlands, which Produce is brought to Old France, on Account of the Adventure, and the reſt of the Cargo is made up of Goods on Freight:—The Freight is about One Seventh Part more than from our Iſlands. This Sort of Trade is at preſent ſo much in its Infancy, that they could not ſay what would ultimately become of the Ships employed in it, but they imagine they will continue ſome Time in the Trade; and in that Caſe, they will fit out again for Africa from France, with ſuch Articles as can be purchaſed more reaſonably there, and with ſuch Articles as it is neceſſary to procure from Holland and Germany; but the other Part of the Aſſortment that is wanted for the Purchaſe of a Cargo of Slaves, will be ſent to Africa in other Ships from this Country, on the ſame Account. The Perſons concerned in the actual Purchaſe of the Slaves on the Coaſt of Africa, are the Engliſh that go out there, to carry on the Trade. In general they go out annually; but there are ſome reſident in Africa. Aſſortments for this Trade can be purchaſed more eaſily in this Country:—The French for many Years have been forced to draw many Parts of their Aſſortments from hence. The Ships do not return to this Country for a ſecond Voyage, becauſe it would put them to an additional Expence, as they can have the Cargo neceſſary for the Purchaſe of the Slaves in other Britiſh Ships, to meet them on the Coaſt of Africa. The French do not want Ships to carry on this Trade:—They have many fine Ships already in it, and Ships are at preſent as cheap in France; but the Circumſtance which commands the Whole, is the great Advantage we have in Capital.

Before the War the African Trade for the Supply of the French Iſlands with Slaves was not carried on by Britiſh Subjects in the Manner above deſcribed, but by Contract for the

Delivery of Slaves to French Ships on the Coaſt of Africa; and the Trade is ſtill carried on in this Manner in many Inſtances. From the great Encouragement that is given to this Commerce there is every Reaſon to believe that nearly One Half of the Britiſh African Trade will ſoon be carried on in this Way, by ſelling Slaves to the French on the Coaſt of Africa; and this is excluſive of the Slaves ſold in the Iſlands to the French. The offers that are now making by the French for the delivery of Slaves on the Coaſt of Africa, are at Prices nearly equal to the nett Produce of Slaves ſold in our Iſlands. They believe that there are Forty Thouſand Slaves annually purchaſed by the Engliſh, ſome of which are now ſold upon the Coaſt to French Ships; and the Remainder carried off in Britiſh Ships; One Third of theſe are wanted for the Supply of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, and the other Two Thirds are diſpoſed of to Foreigners. Hardly any are carried off from the Coaſt of Africa by Britiſh Ships, that were not purchaſed by the Engliſh.

Britiſh Ships navigated as Britiſh Ships are admitted into all the French Windward Iſlands with Cargoes of Slaves *only*, upon the Payment of a Duty of Six Livres per Head for each Slave; but no Britiſh Ships under any Deſcription are admitted into St. Domingo.—No Contracts are made in this Country for the Delivery in our Iſlands of Slaves for the Uſe of the French Iſlands.

The French African Trade is very conſiderably increaſing, particularly from the Coaſt of Angola, where they have got the Whole of it, and from the River Bonny, where they have now a conſiderble Trade, and formerly had none; and from Benin, Whydah, Lago, and the Windward Coaſt, where they always had ſome Trade, but now have a conſiderable One. There is certainly a greater Demand for Slaves in the French Iſlands now than there was during the laſt Peace, on Account of the general Encouragement given by the French Government to all their Iſlands, but in particular to the Increaſe and Settlement of the Plantations on the South Side of St. Domingo. The Gentlemen abovementioned are perſuaded that the Exportation of Slaves from Africa would not be in the leaſt diminiſhed by the Abolition of the Slave Trade in this Country. The greateſt Encouragement is now held out to Britiſh Subjects to engage in this Trade from France, and from the Vicinity of this Country to that, and the Commercial Connections that now ſubſiſt between the two Countries, they have every Reaſon to believe that a Number of Britiſh Merchants would carry on this Trade thro' France: They are therefore of Opinion that the greateſt Part of this Trade now carried on by the Engliſh, would fall to the Share of France.

The Committee next inſert the Subſtance of the Examination of Mr. Samuel Taylor, Merchant and Manufacturer, of the Town of Mancheſter, who attended the Committee on the 8th of March, 1788, on behalf of the Manufacturers of Goods in that Town, and in its Neighbourhood, calculated for the Trade to Africa.

Mr. Taylor informed the Committee that about Twelve Months after the Peace ſeveral French African Merchants from Bourdeaux, Nants, but particularly from Havre, came over here, and examined the Species of Goods deſtined for Africa in ſeveral Warehouſes, but particularly in his own, and expreſſed their Surpriſe at the Quality and Price of theſe Goods, the Expedition with which they could be furniſhed, and the Credit at which they were ſold: That they told him, if he, or any other Capital Manufacturer would eſtabliſh a Houſe of the ſame Extent, and upon the ſame Plan at Rouen, they ſhould be ready to give him, or ſuch Manufacturer, every Encouragement, perſonally, and had no Doubt but every Encouragement would likewiſe be given by the French Government. He conceives they ſaid this with a View of promoting and encreaſing the French Trade to Africa, particularly that in Slaves; that he had been concerned in the Trade for Twenty Seven Years, and Three Fourths of his Trade is in Goods for Africa, and the reſt for the Weſt Indies: That though he is a Friend to his Country, if the Slave Trade ſhould be aboliſhed here, he ſhould immediately Endeavour to make an Eſtabliſhment in France, for ſome of his Children, with a View to carry on this Trade: And he ſhould be the more induced to it, by the Edicts that have lately been made in France, in Favour of the Proteſtants: His Sons or Connections would probably carry to France that Machinery in Spinning and Manufacturing, which the People of the County of Lancaſter now poſſeſs ſo much to their Advantage. He had been told by ſeveral Guinea Captains, that in Caſe of the Abolition of the Slave Trade here, they would go to France, and carry it on from thence—That the Whole Amount of Goods now ſent by him to France for the African Trade did not Amount to £1000; that no Difference had taken Place in this Reſpect ſince the Treaty of Commerce; for that before the Treaty all Mancheſter Goods deſtined for the African Trade, were, by a Special Edict, allowed to be imported into France, free of Duty, and warehouſed for that Purpoſe. Mr. Taylor ſtated that though he, from the Number of his Children might be induced to form an Eſtabliſhment for them in France, yet he did not imagine that many other Manufacturers of Mancheſter in the ſame Line entertained the ſame Sentiments on this Subject as he did, as few had ſo large a Family.

Being aſked if he had any further Information to give the Committee, he deſired leave to mention that ſince he had been in London he had had ſeveral Letters read to him from France, ſtating that France would derive great Advantages from the Abolition of the Slave Trade in this Country if it ſhould take Place: He added that, if neceſſary, he could produce the Letters alluded to, ſome of which were from the Firſt Commercial Houſes in France.

A Memorial of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, preſented to the Committee of Privy Council for the Conſideration of all Matters relating to Trade and and Foreign Plantations, on the 29th of September 1786, ſets forth, that the French had committed various Incroachments upon the Poſſeſſions and Commerce of the Britiſh Nation in Africa, &c. and tranſmits a Letter from the late Governor of Cape Coaſt Caſtle, reſpecting Settlements the French were forming at Amoukow, and at Quow Petty's Croom, a Village about Five Miles to Windward of Winnebah.

ARRÊT du Conſeil D'Êtat du Roi,

Qui, à compter du 10 Novembre prochain, convertit en Gratifications & Primes l'exemption du demidroit accordée aux Denrées coloniales provenant de la Traite des Noirs.

Du 26 Octobre 1784.

Extrait des Regiſtres du Conſeil d'Etat.

SUR ce qui a été repréſenté au Roi, étant en ſon Conſeil, que l'un des principaux encouragemens accordés au Commerce de la traite des Nègres, par les Lettres patentes du mois de Janvier 1716, arréts & réglemens poſtérieurs, conſiſte dans l'exemption de la moitié des droits d'entrée & des droits locaux ſur les ſucres des Iſles françoiſes de l'Amérique provenans de la vente des Négres auxdites Iſles, & conſommés dans le royaume; mais que cette faveur qui préſentoit de grands encouragemens dans un temps où la valeur des ſucres apportés dans le royaume pour y être conſommés, étoit égale au produit de la vente des Négres, devient nulle pour une grande partie des armemens, depuis que la quantité des Négres tranſportés aux Iſles françoiſes de l'Amerique, qui ne s'élevoit en 1716 qu'à deux ou trois mille Nègres, a été ſucceſſivement portée au nombre de quinze mille, ſans que l'importation des ſucres conſommés dans le royaume ait pu ſuivre la même progreſſion: d'oû il réſulte que les Armateurs étant obligés de vendre pour la deſtination de l'étranger ſans jouir d'aucune faveur, une grande partie des ſucres qu'ls reçoivent en retour de la vente des Nègres, ils ne ſuivent pas le commerce de la traite avec autant d'activitè que l'exigeroit l'intérêt des Colonies françoiſes de l'Amerique: Sa Majeſté toujours portée à donner à ſes Colonies & aux Armateurs de ſon royaume, des marques de ſa protection, a bien voulu accorder de nouveaux encouragemens à la traite des Nègres, & fixer dans une proportion plus égale les faveurs qui ſeront à l'avenir attribuées à ce commerce. A quoi voulant pourvoir; vu les Lettres patentes des mois de janvier 1716, l'Arrêt du 27 Septembre 1720, l'Arrêt & Lettres patentes du 7 Septembre 1728, les Arrêts des 17 Mai 1734, 30 Septembre 1741, 2 Octobre 1742, 3 Décembre 1748, 31 Juillet 1767, & 28 Juin 1783; vu auſſi le Mémoire des Fermiers généraux, enſemble l'avis des Députes au Bureau du Commerce: Ouï le rapport du ſieur de Calonne, Conſeiller ordinaire au Conſeil royal, Contrôleur général des finances; Le Roi étant en ſon Conſeil, a ordonné & ordonne ce qui ſuit.

ARTICLE PREMIER.

Les armemens pour la traite des Négres continueront d'avoir lieu dans les ports auxquels il a été permis de faire le commerce des Colonies de l'Amérique, conformément aux diſpoſitions de l'arrêt du 30 Septembre 1741, & jouiront leſdits armemens des droits, priviléges & exemptions qui ont été accordés au commerce de Guinée par les Lettres patentes des mois de Janvier 1716, par l'Arrêt & Lettres patentes du 7 Septembre 1728, & autre Arrêts & Règlemens poſtérieurs.

II. A compter du 10 Novembre prochain, il ſera accordé aux Armateurs pour chaque tonneau de continence des Navires employés à la traite des Nègres, une gratification de quarante livres qui tiendra lieu de l'exemption de la moitié des droits, qui avoit été accordée par l'article V. des Lettres patentes du mois de Janvier 1716, & qui ſera payée à l'Armateur toutes les fois que ſon Navire ſera expédié pour la traite, à condition qu'il tranſportera à l'une des Colonies

françoiſes les Nègres qui proviendront de ladite traite, & qu'il en juſtifiera dans la forme qui ſera preſcrite ci-après.

III. Indépendamment de la gratification mentionnée en l'article II, il ſera accordé aux Armateurs une prime additionelle par tête de Nègres qu'ils tranſporteront aux Iſles du vent & au ſud de l'île de Saint-Domingue, laquelle prime additionelle Sa Majeſté a fixée à ſoixante livres argent de France pour les Nègres qui ſeront tranſportés aux Iſles de la Guadeloupe & de la Martinique. & à cent livres pour ceux qui ſeront tranſportés dans les ports ſitués au ſud de l'Iſle de Saint-Domingue, depuis le cap Tiburon juſqu'à la pointe de la Béate, & dans les Iſles de Cayenne, Tabago & Sainte-Lucie.

IV. Supprime Sa Majeſté le droit de dix livres par tête de Nègres dont la perception qui a été ordonnée & réglée par l'arrêt du 31 Juillet 1767, ceſſera d'avoir lieu pour les Navires qui partiront des ports de France pour la traite, à compter du 10 Novembre prochain.

V. La gratification de quarante livres par tonneau de continence ſera payée au départ du Navire par le Receveur des fermes du lieu de l'armement, & les primes de ſoixante livres & de cent livres par tête de Nègres, ſeront payées par le Receveur des fermes du lieu où les Navires feront leur déchargement à leur retour de celle des Colonies françoiſes où leſdits Navires auront porté le produit de leur traite.

VI. Pour recevoir la gratification de quarante livres par tonneau de continence au départ des Navires, les Négocians ſeront tenus de remettre au Receveur des fermes une copie de l'atteſtation des Jaugeurs ſermentés, qui leur ſera délivrée, à l'effet de conſtater le port des Navires qui devront être employés à la traite, enſemble l'acte d'enregiſtrement de ladite atteſtation au greffe de l'Amirauté & au Bureau des Fermes; ils remettront en outre au Receveur des fermes un état de leur chargement pour Guinée, & leur ſoumiſſion de rapporter dans dix-huit mois le certificat du déchargement des Négres dans l'une des Colonies françoiſes, ſigné par les Intendans ou Commiſſaires-ordonnateurs auxdites Iſles, ou en leur abſence & dans les ports où il n'y a point de Commiſſaires-ordonnateurs, par des Subdélégués qui ſeront à cet effet commis par les ſieurs Intendans, & contiendra ledit certificat, le nom & le port du Bâtiment, le jour de ſon arrivée, le nombre des Négres qu'il aura apportés dans ladite Iſle; le tout conformément au modele annexé au préſent arrêt.

VII. Pour recevoir les primes de ſoixante livres & de cent livres accordées par l'article III. du préſent arrêt, les Armateurs ſeront tenus de rapporter au Bureau des Fermes un certificat des ſieurs Intendans & Commiſſaires-ordonnateurs, ou de leurs Subdélégués dans les Iſles françoiſes, dans la forme preſcrite par l'article VI. ci-deſſus.

VIII. Les Navires deſtinés à la traite des Nègres ſeront jaugés par les Gardes-jurés ou Jaugeurs ſermentés, leſquels prendront pour baſe de la jauge la largeur ou le bau du Vaiſſeau, ſa longueur abſolue de l'étrave à l'étambord, de râblure à râblure, & le creux y compris l'entrepont; & ſeront tenus leſdits Jaugeurs ſermentés de donner leur atteſtation du port du Bâtiment, laquelle ſera enregiſtrée au greffe de l'Amirauté, & copie de ladite atteſtation ſera remiſe au Bureau des Fermes.

IX. Dans le cas de ſuſpicion de fraude dans la jauge des Navires, les Prépoſés des Fermes auront la faculté de les faire jauger de nouveau par d'autres Gardes-jurés, dont ils conviendront avec les Maîtres ou Proprietaires des Navires; & en cas qu'ils ne puiſſent s'accorder à l'amiable, les parties ſe pourvoiront par-devant les Juges qui doivent connoître du droit de frêt, pour être la jauge & meſurage des Vaiſſeaux, ordonnés par leſdits Juges, & faits par les Jaugeurs ou Experts dont les parties conviendront, ſinon nommés d'office, le plutôt qu'il ſera poſſible, ſans cauſer de retardement au depart des Vaiſſeaux.

X. Les frais de la jauge ou meſurage ſeront avancés par le Fermier, ſauf a repeter leſdits frais, s'il y echet.

XI. Si par la jauge ou meſurage ainſi fait, la continence du Vaiſſeau ne ſe trouve moindre que celle portée par la declaration du Maître que d'un vingtième & au-deſſous, il ne pourra être condamné par leſdits Juges qu'aux frais & depens.

XII. Si la continence du Vaiſſeau, ſuivant le rapport, eſt moindre que celle portée par la declaration de plus d'un vingtiéme, le premier Jaugeur ſermenté qui aura donné ſon atteſtation pour une fauſſe continence ſera deſtitué, & le Maître du Navire ſera condamné à payer une amende de Cent cinquante livres par tonneau qui auroit été déclaré au-delà de la véritable

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ARTICLE PREMIER.

Les armemens pour la traite des Négres continueront d'avoir lieu dans les ports auxquels il a été permis de faire le commerce des Colonies de l'Amérique, conformément aux diſpoſitions de l'arrêt du 30 Septembre 1741, & jouiront leſdits armemens des droits, priviléges & exemptions qui ont été accordés au commerce de Guinée par les Lettres patentes des mois de Janvier 1716, par l'Arrêt & Lettres patentes du 7 Septembre 1728, & autre Arrêts & Règlemens poſtérieurs.

II. A compter du 10 Novembre prochain, il ſera accordé aux Armateurs pour chaque tonneau de continence des Navires employés à la traite des Nègres, une gratification de quarante livres qui tiendra lieu de l'exemption de la moitié des droits, qui avoit été accordée par l'article V. des Lettres patentes du mois de Janvier 1716, & qui ſera payée à l'Armateur toutes les fois que ſon Navire ſera expédié pour la traite, à condition qu'il tranſportera à l'une des Colonies

françoiſes les Nègres qui proviendront de ladite traite, & qu'il en juſtifiera dans la forme qui ſera preſcrite ci-après.

III. Indépendamment de la gratification mentionnée en l'article II, il ſera accordé aux Armateurs une prime additionelle par tête de Nègres qu'ils tranſporteront aux Iſles du vent & au ſud de l'île de Saint-Domingue, laquelle prime additionelle Sa Majeſté a fixée à ſoixante livres argent de France pour les Nègres qui ſeront tranſportés aux Iſles de la Guadeloupe & de la Martinique. & à cent livres pour ceux qui ſeront tranſportés dans les ports ſitués au ſud de l'Iſle de Saint-Domingue, depuis le cap Tiburon juſqu'à la pointe de la Béate, & dans les Iſles de Cayenne, Tabago & Sainte-Lucie.

IV. Supprime Sa Majeſté le droit de dix livres par tête de Nègres dont la perception qui a été ordonnée & réglée par l'arrêt du 31 Juillet 1767, ceſſera d'avoir lieu pour les Navires qui partiront des ports de France pour la traite, à compter du 10 Novembre prochain.

V. La gratification de quarante livres par tonneau de continence ſera payée au départ du Navire par le Receveur des fermes du lieu de l'armement, & les primes de ſoixante livres & de cent livres par tête de Nègres, ſeront payées par le Receveur des fermes du lieu où les Navires feront leur déchargement à leur retour de celle des Colonies françoiſes où leſdits Navires auront porté le produit de leur traite.

VI. Pour recevoir la gratification de quarante livres par tonneau de continence au départ des Navires, les Négocians ſeront tenus de remettre au Receveur des fermes une copie de l'atteſtation des Jaugeurs ſermentés, qui leur ſera délivrée, à l'effet de conſtater le port des Navires qui devront être employés à la traite, enſemble l'acte d'enregiſtrement de ladite atteſtation au greffe de l'Amirauté & au Bureau des Fermes; ils remettront en outre au Receveur des fermes un état de leur chargement pour Guinée, & leur ſoumiſſion de rapporter dans dix-huit mois le certificat du déchargement des Négres dans l'une des Colonies françoiſes, ſigné par les Intendans ou Commiſſaires-ordonnateurs auxdites Iſles, ou en leur abſence & dans les ports où il n'y a point de Commiſſaires-ordonnateurs, par des Subdélégués qui ſeront à cet effet commis par les ſieurs Intendans, & contiendra ledit certificat, le nom & le port du Bâtiment, le jour de ſon arrivée, le nombre des Négres qu'il aura apportés dans ladite Iſle; le tout conformément au modele annexé au préſent arrêt.

VII. Pour recevoir les primes de ſoixante livres & de cent livres accordées par l'article III. du préſent arrêt, les Armateurs ſeront tenus de rapporter au Bureau des Fermes un certificat des ſieurs Intendans & Commiſſaires-ordonnateurs, ou de leurs Subdélégués dans les Iſles françoiſes, dans la forme preſcrite par l'article VI. ci-deſſus.

VIII. Les Navires deſtinés à la traite des Nègres ſeront jaugés par les Gardes-jurés ou Jaugeurs ſermentés, leſquels prendront pour baſe de la jauge la largeur ou le bau du Vaiſſeau, ſa longueur abſolue de l'étrave à l'étambord, de râblure à râblure, & le creux y compris l'entrepont; & ſeront tenus leſdits Jaugeurs ſermentés de donner leur atteſtation du port du Bâtiment, laquelle ſera enregiſtrée au greffe de l'Amirauté, & copie de ladite atteſtation ſera remiſe au Bureau des Fermes.

IX. Dans le cas de ſuſpicion de fraude dans la jauge des Navires, les Prépoſés des Fermes auront la faculté de les faire jauger de nouveau par d'autres Gardes-jurés, dont ils conviendront avec les Maîtres ou Proprietaires des Navires; & en cas qu'ils ne puiſſent s'accorder à l'amiable, les parties ſe pourvoiront par-devant les Juges qui doivent connoître du droit de frêt, pour être la jauge & meſurage des Vaiſſeaux, ordonnés par leſdits Juges, & faits par les Jaugeurs ou Experts dont les parties conviendront, ſinon nommés d'office, le plutôt qu'il ſera poſſible, ſans cauſer de retardement au depart des Vaiſſeaux.

X. Les frais de la jauge ou meſurage ſeront avancés par le Fermier, ſauf a repeter leſdits frais, s'il y echet.

XI. Si par la jauge ou meſurage ainſi fait, la continence du Vaiſſeau ne ſe trouve moindre que celle portée par la declaration du Maître que d'un vingtième & au-deſſous, il ne pourra être condamné par leſdits Juges qu'aux frais & depens.

XII. Si la continence du Vaiſſeau, ſuivant le rapport, eſt moindre que celle portée par la declaration de plus d'un vingtiéme, le premier Jaugeur ſermenté qui aura donné ſon atteſtation pour une fauſſe continence ſera deſtitué, & le Maître du Navire ſera condamne à payer une amende de Cent cinquante livres par tonneau qui auroit été déclaré au-delà de la véritable continence du Navire, & ſera ladite amende repartie entre les Employés qui auront requis le jaugeage.

XIII. Si par la jauge & meſurage, la continence du Vaiſſeau n'excède pas celle portée par la declaration du Maître, le Fermier ſera condamné en tous les frais & depens.

XIV. En cas de fraude ou fauſſeté des certificats des Commiſſaires-ordonnateurs dans les Iſles, preſcrite par l'article VI du preſent arrêt, les Capitaines ou autres qui ſeront atteints de faux ſeront pourſuivis extraordinairement, ſuivant la rigueur des Ordonnances, & l'Armateur ſera condamné au payement de la double ſomme à laquelle pourront s'elever les primes ou la gratification dont les certificats auroient procuré le payement, & ſera ladite amende repartie entre les Employés du Bureau des Fermes qui auront reconnu le faux.

XV. Les denrées & marchandiſes nationales deſtinées pour la traite des Nègres, continueront de jouir de l'exemption des droits de ſortie & droits locaux, & du benefice de l'entrepôt, conformement aux diſpoſitions des arrêts des 27 Septembre 1720, 2 Octobre 1742 & 3 Decembre 1748.

XVI. Les denrées & marchandiſes etrangeres, à l'exception de celles mentionées dans l'article XVII, continueront d'être admiſes à l'entrepôt de Guinée, en exemption de tous droits, conformement aux diſpoſitions des arrêts du 2 Octobre 1742 & 3 Decembre 1748, & deciſion du 31 Mars 1756; & à la charge de remplir les formalités preſcrites par leſdits arrêts & deciſions.

XVII. Ne ſeront admiſes à l'entrepôt pour le commerce de Guinée aucunes toiles peintes ou blanches des Indes, autres que celles provenans du commerce françois dans l'Inde. Fait Sa Majeſté très-expreſſes inhibitions & défenſes à tous Armateurs pour ledit commerce de Guinée, de faire venir de Hollande ou autres pays du Nord dans le royaume, même ſous pretexte d'entrepôt, aucunes toiles des Indes appelées Chittes, Caladaris, ou etoffes de pure ſoie ou mêlées de ſoie, qui continueront d'être prohibées, conformément à l'article I.er des Lettres patentes du mois de Septembre 1728, à peine de confiſcation deſdites marchandiſes & de Trois mille livres d'amende.

XVIII. Veut Sa Majeſté que les Armateurs qni ſeront partis avant le 10 Novembre prochain pour faire la traite des Nègres & les porter aux Colonies françoiſes d'Amerique, & qui n'auront pas joui du benefice des gratifications & primes mentionnées dans les articles II & III du preſent arrêt, continuent de jouir juſqu'au 1.er Janvier 1787, de l'exemption qui a été accordée par l'article XV des Lettres patentes du mois de Janvier 1716, ſur les ſucres & autres marchandiſes des Iſles françoiſes, provenant de la vente des Nègres; à la charge par les Armateurs ou Capitaines de ſe conformer aux formalites preſcrites par l'Ordonnance du 6 Juillet 1734, pour les certificats de ladite traite. Declare Sa Majeſté, que leſdits certificats ne procureront aucune exemption aux ſucres on autres denrées de l'Amerique apportes par des Navires dont l'arrivée dans les ports de France ſera poſterieure à ladite epoque du 1.er Janvier 1787.

XIX. Mande & ordonne Sa Majeſté à Monſ. le Duc de Penthièvre, Amiral de France, aux Intendans de la Marine & des Colonies, au Commiſſaire departi pour l'obſervation des Ordonnances dans les Amirautés, aux Commiſſaires generaux des ports & arſenaux, Ordonnateurs, aux Officiers des Amirautés, aux Juges des Traites, Maîtres des ports, & à tous autres qu'il appartiendra, de tenir chacun en droit ſoi, la main à l'execution du preſent arrêt, lequel ſera enregiſtré au greffe des Amirautés, lû, publié & affiché par-tout oû beſoin ſera. Fait au Conſeil d'Etat du Roi, Sa Majeſté y étant, tenu à Verſailles le vingt-ſixième jour d'Octobre mil ſept cent quatre-vingt-quatre.

Signé Le M.al De CASTRIES.

LE DUC DE PENTHIÉVRE,

Amiral de France, Gouverneur & Lieutenant general pour le Roi en ſa province de Bretagne.

VU l'arrêt du Conſeil d'État du Roi ci-deſſus, & des autres parts, à nous addreſſé: Mandons à tous ceux ſur qui notre pouvoir s'etend, de l'executer & faire executer, chacun en droit ſoi, ſuivant ſa forme & teneur; & ordonnons aux Officiers des Amirautés, de le faire enregiſtrer aux Greſſes de leur Siege, lire, publier & afficher part-tout où beſoin ſera. Fait à Sceaux le trente Octobre mil ſept cent quatre-vingt-quatre. Signé L. J. M. DE BOURBON. *Et plus bas,* Par Son Alteſſe Sereniſſime. Signé PERIER.

MODÉLE du Certificat qui doit être expédié aux Iſles, en conformtié de l'article VI. de l'Arret du Conſeil du 26 Octobre 1784.

NOUS.

Certifions que le Navire .... Capitaine .... du port de .... tonneaux, y compris l'Entrepont, ſuivant l'atteſtation des Jaugeurs ſermentés de .... parti de .... port de France, le .... pour la Traite des Negres, eſt arrivé en ce port le .... & y a apporté .... Negres, que le Capitaine a déclaré provenir de ſa Traite, & qu'il a débarqués dans ce port : En foi de quoi nous avons délivré le préſent Certificat, & à icelui fait appoſer le cachet de nos armes, & contre-ſigner par notre Secrétaire, pour ſervir & valoir ce que de raiſon.

FAIT à............ le ....

FAIT & arreté au Conſeil d'Etat du Roi, Sa Majeſté y étant, tenu à Verſailles le Vingt-ſix Octobre mil ſept cent quatre-vingt *Signé* le M.^{al} DE CASTRIES.

A Paris. de l'Imprimerie Royale. 1784.

LE CODE NOIR OU EDIT DU ROY.

Servant de Reglement Pour le Gouvernement & l'Adminiſtration de Juſtice & la Police des Iſles Francoiſes de l'Amerique, et pour la Diſcipline & le Commerce des Negres & Eſclaves dans ledit Pays.

Donné à Verſailles au Mois de Mars 1685.

Avec l'edit du mois d'Aout 1685. portant établiſſement d'un Conſeil Souverain & de quatres Sieges Royaux dans la Coſte de l'Iſle de S. Domingue.

A Paris, au Palais, Chez Claude Girard, dans la Grande Salle, vis-à-vis la Grande Chambre:
Au Nom de Jeſus. M. DCC. XXXV.

EDIT DU ROY.

Touchant la Police des Iſles de l'Amerique Francoiſe.

Du Mois de Mars 1685.

LOUIS, par la grace de Dieu, Roy de France & de Navarre: A tous preſens & a venir: Salut, comme nous devons également nos ſoins a tous les Peuples que la Divine Providence a mis ſous notre obéiſſance, Nous avons bien voulu faire examiner en notre preſence les mémoires qui nous ont été envoyéz par nos Officiers de nos Iſles de l'Amerique, par leſquels ayant éte informé du beſoin qu'ils ont de notre Autorité & de notre Juſtice pout y maintenir la diſcipline de l'Egliſe Catholique, Apoſtolique & Romaine, and pour y regler ce qui concerne l'Etat & la qualité des Eſclaves dans noſdites Iſles; & deſirant y pourvoir & leur faire connoître qu'encore qu'ils habitent des climats infiniment éloignez de notre ſéjour ordinaire, nous leur ſommes toujours preſents, non ſeulement par l'étenduë de notre puiſſance, mais encore par la promptitude de notre application à les ſecourir dans leurs néceſſités. A ces cauſes, de l'avis de notre Conſeil & de notre certaine ſcience, pleine puiſſance & autorité Royale, nous avons dit, ſtatué & ordonné, diſons, ſtatuons & ordonnons, voulons & nous plait ce qui en ſuit..

ARTICLE I. Voulons et entendons que l'Edit du feu Roy de glorieuſe mémoire nôtre très-honoré Seigneur & Pere du 23 Avril 1615. ſoit executé dans nos Iſles, ce faiſant, enjoignons a tous nos Officiers de chaſſer hors de nos Iſles tous les Juifs qui y ont établi leur réſidence, auſquels comme aux enemis déclarés du nom Chrétien, Nous commandons d'en ſortir dans trois mois, à compter du jour de la publication des Preſentes, a peine de confiſcation de corps & de biens.

II. Tous les Eſclaves qui ſeront dans nos Iſles ſeront baptiſez & inſtruits dans la Religion Catholique, Apoſtolique et Romaine. Enjoignons aux Habitans qui acheteront des Negres nouvellement arrivez d'en avertir les Gouverneur & Intendant deſdites Iſles dans huitaine au plus tard, à peine d'amende arbitraire, leſquels donneront les ordres néceſſaires pour les faire inſtruire and baptiſer dans le tems convenable.

III. Interdiſons tout exercice public d'autre Religion que de la Catholique, Apoſtolique & Romaine; voulons que les contrevenans ſoient punis comme rebelles & déſobeïſſans à nos Commandemens. Défendons toutes aſſemblées pour cet effet, leſquelles nous déclarons conventicules, illicites & ſeditieuſes, ſujettes à la même peine, qui aura lieu, même contre les Maîtres qui les permettront ou ſouffriront à l'égard de leurs Eſclaves.

IV. Ne ſeront prépoſez aucuns Commandeurs à la direction des Negres, qui ne faſſent profeſſion de la Religion Catholique, Apoſtolique & Romaine, à peine de confiſcation deſdits Negres contre les Maîtres qui les auront prépoſés, & de punition arbitraire contre les Commandeurs qui auront accepté ladite Direction.

V. Défendons à nos Sujets de la R. P. R. d'apporter aucun trouble ny empêchement à nos autres Sujets, même à leurs Eſclaves, dans le libre exercice de la Religion Catholique, Apoſtolique & Romaine, a peine de punition exemplaire.

VI. Enjoignons à tous nos Sujets, de quelque qualité & condition qu'ils ſoient, d'obſerver les jours de Dimanche & Fêtes qui ſont gardez par nos Sujets de la Religion Catholique, Apoſtolique & Romaine. Leur défendons de travailler, ny faire travailler leurs Eſclaves eſdits jours, depuis l'heure de minuit, juſqu'a l'autre minuit, ſoit à la culture de la terre, à la manufacture des Sucres, & à tous autres ouvrages, à peine d'amende & de punition arbitraire contre les Maîtres, and de confiſcation tant des Sucres que deſdits Eſclaves qui ſeront ſurpris par nos Officiers dans leur travail.

VII. Leur défendons pareillement de tenir le marché, des Negres & de tous autres marchéz leſdits jours, ſur pareilles peines, & de confiſcation des marchandiſes qui ſe trouveront alors au marché, & d'amende arbitraire contre les Marchands.

VIII Déclarons nos Sujets qui ne ſont pas de la Religion Catholique, Apoſtolique & Romaine, incapables de contracter à l'avenir aucun mariage valable. Déclarons bâtards les enfans qui naitront de telles conjunctions, que nous voulons être tenus & réputez, tenons & réputons pour vrais concubinages.

IX. Les hommes libres qui auront un on pluſieurs enfans de leur concubinage avec leurs Eſclaves, enſemble les Maîtres qui l'auront ſouffert, ſeront chacun condamnez à une amende de deux mille livres de ſucre; & sils ſont les Maîtres de l'Eſclave de la quelle ils auront eu leſdits enfans, voulons qu'outre l'amende, ils ſeront privez de l'Eſclave & des enfans, & qu'elle & eux ſoient confiſquez au profit de l'Hôpital, ſans jamais pouvoir être affranchis. N'entendons toutefois le preſent article avoir lieu, lorſque l'homme n'étoit point marié à une autre perſonne durant ſon concubinage avec ſon Eſclave, épouſera dans les formes obſervées par l'Egliſe ſadite Eſclave, qui ſera affranchie par ce moyen, & les enfans rendus libres & legitimes.

X. Leſdites ſolemnités preſcrites par l'Ordonnance de Blois articles 40. 41. 42. & par la Declaration du mois de Novembre 1639. pour les mariages, ſeront obſervées tant à l'égard des perſonnes libres que des Eſclaves, ſans neanmoins que le conſentement du pere et de la mere de l'Eſclave y ſoit neceſſaires, mais celui du Maître ſeulement.

XI. Défendons aux Curez de proceder aux mariages des eſclaves, s'ils ne font apparoir du conſentement de leurs Maître. Défendons auſſi aux Maîtres d'uſer d' aucunes contraintes ſur leurs eſclaves pour les marier contre leur gré.

XII. Les enfans qui naîtront de mariage entre eſclaves, ſeront eſclaves & appartiendront aux Maîtres des femmes eſclaves, & non à ceux de leur marié, ſi le mari & la femme ont des Maîtres differens.

XIII. Voulons que ſi le mari eſclave a épouſé une femme libre, les enfans tant mâles que filles ſuivent la condition de leur mere, ſoient libres comme elle, nonobſtaut la ſervitude de leur pere; & que ſi le pere eſt libre & la mere eſclave, les enfans ſeront eſclaves pareillement.

XIV. Les Maîtres ſeront tenus de faire mettre, en Terre-Sainte dans les Cimetieres deſtinez à cet effet, leurs eſclaves baptiſez : & à l'égard de ceux qui mourront ſans avoir reçu le baptême, ils ſeront enterrez la nuit dans quelque champ voiſin du lieu où ils ſeront décedez.

XV. Défendons aux eſclaves de porter aucunes armes offenſives, ny de gros bâtons, à peine du foüet, & de confiſcation des armes au profit de celui qui les en trouvera ſaiſis ; à l'exception ſeulement de ceux qui ſeront envoyez à la chaſſe par leur Maître, & qui ſeront porteurs de leurs billets, ou marques connues.

XVI. Défendons pareillement aux eſclaves appartenant à differens Maîtres, de s'atrouper, ſoit le jour ou la nuit, ſous prétexte de nôces ou autrement, ſoit chez un de leurs Maîtres ou ailleurs, & encore moins dans les grands chemins ou lieux écartez, à peine de punition corporelle, qui ne pourra être moindre que du foüet & de la fleur de lys, & en cas de fréquentes recidives & autres circonſtances aggravantes, pourront être punis de mort : ce que nous laiſſons à l'arbitrage des Juges, Enjoignons à tous nos Sujets de courir ſus les contrevenans, de les arrêter & conduire en priſon, bien qu'ils ne ſoient Officiers, & qu'il n'y ait contr'eux encore aucun decret.

XVII. Les Maîtres qui ſeront convaincus d'avoir permis ou toleré telles aſſemblées compoſées d'autres eſclaves que de ceux qui leur appartiennent, ſeront condamnez en leur propre & privé nom, de réparer tout le dommage qui aura été fait à ſes voiſins à l'occaſion deſdites aſſemblées, & en dix écus d'amende pour la premiere fois, & au double au cas de récidive.

XVIII. Défendons aux eſclaves de vendre des cannes de ſucre, pour quelques cauſes ou occaſion que ce ſoit, même avec la permiſſion de leur Maître, à peine du fouet contre les eſclaves, & de dix livres tournois contre leurs Maîtres qui l'auront permis, & de pareille amende contre l'acheteur.

XIX. Leur défendons auſſi d'expoſer en vente au marché ni de porter dans les maiſons particulieres pour vendre aucunes ſortes de denrees, même des fruits, légumes, bois à brûler, herbes pour leur nourriture, & des beſtiaux à leurs manufactures, ſans permiſſion expreſſe de leurs Maîtres, par un billet, ou par des marques connuës, à peine de revendication des choſes ainſi venduës, ſans reſtitution du prix par leurs Maîtres, & de ſix livres tournois d'amende à leur profit contre les acheteurs.

XX. Voulons à cet effet que deux perſonnes ſoient prépoſées par nos Officiers dans chacun marché, ponr examiner les denrées & marchandiſes qui ſeront apportées par les eſclaves, enſemble les billets & marques de leurs Maîtres.

XXI. Permettons à tous nos Sujets habitans des Iſles, de ſe ſaiſir de toutes les choſes dont ils trouveront les eſclaves chargez lorſq'ils n'auront point de billets de leurs Maîtres, ni de marques connuës, pour être renduës inceſſamment à leurs Maîtres, ſi les habitations ſont voiſines du lieu où les eſclaves auront été ſurpris en délit, ſinon elles ſeront inceſſamment envoyées à l'Hôpital pour y être en dépôt juſqua'à ce que les Maîtres en ayent été avertis.

XXII. Seront tenus les Maîtres de fournir par chacune ſemaine à leurs eſclaves âges de dix ans & au-deſſus pour leur nourriture, deux pots & demi meſure du pays de farine de Magnoc, ou trois caſſavies peſans deux livres & demie chacun au moins ou choſes équivallans, avec deux livres de bœuf ſallé ou trois livres de poiſſon ou autre choſes à proportion, & aux enfans depuis qu'ils ſon ſevrez juſqu'à l'âge de dix ans, la moitié des vivres cy-deſſus.

XXIII. Leur défendons de donner aux eſclaves de l'eau de vie de canne guildent, pour tenir lieu de la ſubſiſtance mentionnée au precedent article.

XXIV. Leur défendons pareillement de ſe décharger de la nourriture & ſubſiſtance de leurs eſclaves, en leur permettant de travailler certain jour de la ſemaine pour leur compte particulier.

XXV. Seront tenus les Maîtres de fournir à chacun eſclave par chacun an deux habits de toile ou quatre aulnes de toile au gré deſdits Maîtres.

XXVI. Les eſclaves qui ne ſeront point nourris, vêtus & entretenus par leurs Maîtres, ſelon que l'avons ordonné par ces Preſentes, pourront en donner avis à notre Procureur, & mettre leurs mémoires entre ſes mains, ſur leſquels & même d'office, ſi les avis lui en viennent d'ailleurs, les Maîtres ſeront pourſuivis à ſa Requeſte & ſans frais ; ce que nous voulons être obſervé pour les crieries & traitemens barbares & inhumains des Maîtres envers leurs eſclaves.

XXVII. Les eſclaves infirmes par vielleſſe, maladie, ou autrement, ſoit que maladie ſoit incurable ou non, ſeront nourris & entretenus par leurs Maîtres, & en cas qu'ils les euſent abandonnes, leſdits eſclaves ſeront adjuges à l'Hôpital, auquel les Maîtres ſeront condamnes de payer ſix ſols par chacun jour pour leur nourriture & entretien de chacun eſclave.

XXVIII. Déclarons les eſclaves ne pouvois rien avoir qui ne ſoit à leur Maître, & tout ce qui leur vient par iuduſtrie ou par la liberalité d'autres perſonnes ou autrement à quelque titre que ce ſoit, être acquis en pleine proprieté à leur Maître, ſans que les enfans des eſclaves, leur Pere & Mere, leurs parens & tous autres libres ou eſclaves, puiſſent rien prétendre par ſucceſſion, diſpoſition entre-vifs ou à cauſe de mort, leſquelles diſpoſitions nous déclarons nulles, enſemble toutes les promeſſes & obligations qu'ils auront faites, comme étant faites par gens incapables de diſpoſer & contracter de leur chef.

XXIX. Voulons néanmoins que les Maîtres ſoient tenus de ce que les eſclaves auront fait par leur ordre & commandement, enſemble ce qu'ils auront géré & negocié dans la boutique, & pour l'eſpece particuliere du commerce à laquelle les Maîtres les auront prépoſez: ils ſeront tenus ſeulement juſqu'a concurrence de ce qui aura tourné au profit des Maîtres; le pécule deſdits eſclaves que leurs Maîtres leur auront permis en ſera tenu, aprés que leurs Maîtres en auront déduit par préference ce qui pourra leur en être dû, ſinon, que le pécule conſiſtant en tout ou partie en merchandiſes, dont les eſclaves auront permiſſion de faire trafic à part, ſur leſquels leurs Maîtres viendront ſeulement par contribution au ſol la livre avec les autres créanciers.

XXX. Ne pourront les eſclaves être pourvus d'Offices ni de Commiſſions ayant quelques fonctions publiques, ni être conſtitues agens par autres que leurs Maîtres, pour agir & adminiſtrer aucun négoce ni arbitre, en perte, ou témoins, tant en Matiere Civile que Criminelle & en cas qu'ils ſoient ouys en témoignage, leurs dépoſitions ne ſerviront que de mémoires, pour ayder les Juges à s'éclaircir d'ailleurs, ſans que l'on en puiſſe tirer aucune préſomption ni conjecture ni adminicule de preuve.

XXXI. Ne pourront auſſi les eſclaves être parties, ni en Jugement ni en Matiere Civile, tant en demandant que défendant, ni étre Partie Civile en Matiere Criminelle, & de pourſuivre en Matiere Criminelle la réparation des outrages & excès qui auront été commis contre les eſclaves.

XXXII. Pourront les eſclaves être pourſuivis criminellement, ſans qu'il ſoit beſoin de rendre leur Maître partie, ſinon en cas de complicité: & ſeront leſdits eſclaves accuſes, juges en premiere Inſtance par les Juges ordinaires, & par appel au Conſeil Souverein ſur la même inſtruction, avec les mêmes formalites que les perſonnes libres.

XXXIII. L'eſclave qui aura frappé ſon Maître, ou la femme de ſon Maître, ſa Maîtreſſe, ou leurs enfans avec contuſion de ſang, ou au viſage, ſera puni de mort.

XXXIV. Et quant aux excès & voyes de fait qui ſeront commis par les eſclaves contre les perſonnes libres: Voulons qu'ils ſoient ſeverement punis, même de mort s'il y echet.

XXXV. Les vols qualifiès, même ceux des chevaux, cavalles, mulets, bœufs & vaches qui auront été faits par les eſclaves, ou par ceux affranchis, ſeront punis de peines afflictives; même de mort ſi le cas le requiert.

XXXVI Les vols de moutons, chevres, cochons, volailles, cannes de ſucres, poix, maignoc ou autres legumes faits pat les eſclaves, ſeront punis ſelon la qualité du vol, par les Juges, qui pourront s'il y échet, les condamner à être battus de verges par l'Executeur de la Haute-Juſtice, & marques à l'épaule d'une fleur de Lys.

XXXVII. Seront tenus les Maîtres en cas de vol ou autrement des dommages cauſes par leurs eſclaves, outre la peine corporelle des eſclaves, réparer les torts en leur nom, s'ils n'aiment mieux abandonner l'eſclave à celui auquel le tort a été fait, ce qu'ils ſeront tenus d'opter dans trois jours, à compter du jour de la condamnation, autrement ils en ſeront déchus.

XXXVIII. L'eſclave fugitif qui aura été en fuite pendant un mois à compter du jour que ſon Maître l'aura dénoncé en Juſtice, aura les oreilles coupées, & ſera marqué d'une fleur de lys ſur une épaule; & s'il récidive un autre mois à compter pareillement du jour de la dénonciation, aura le jarret coupé & ſera marqué d'une fleur de lys ſur l'autre épaule, & la troiſiéme fois il ſera puni de mort.

XXXIX. Les affranchis qui auront donné retraite dans leurs maiſons aux eſclaves fugitifs, ſeront condamnes par corps envers leurs Maîtres en l'amende de trois cens livres de ſucres par chacun jour de rétention.

XL. L'eſclave puni de mort ſur la dénonciation de ſon Maître, non complice du crime pour lequel il aura été condamné, ſera eſtimé avant l'execution par deux des principaux habitans de l'Iſle, qui ſeront nommes d'office par le Juge & le prix de l'eſtimation ſera payé au Maître; pour à quoi ſatisfaire, il ſera impoſé par l'Intendant ſur chacune tête de Négre payant droit, la ſomme portée par l'eſtimation, laquelle ſera reglée ſur chacun deſdits Négres, & levée par le Fermier du Domaine Royal d'Occident, pour éviter à frais.

XLI. Défendons aux Juges, à nos Procureurs & aux Greffiers, de prendre aucune taxe dans les Procès Criminels contre les eſclaves, à peine de concuſſion.

XLII. Pourront pareillement les Maîtres, lorſqu'ils croiront que leurs eſclaves l'auront mérité, les faire enchaîner & les faire battre de verges ou de cordes, leur défendant de leur donner la torture, ni de leur faire aucune mutilation de membre, à peine de confiſcation des eſclaves, & d'être procedé contre les Maîtres extraordinairement.

XLIII. Enjoignons à nos Officiers de pourſuivre criminellement les Maîtres ou les Commandeurs qui auront tué un eſclave ſous leur puiſſance ou ſous leur Direction, & de punir le Maître ſelon l'atrocité des circonſtances; & en cas qu'il y ait lieu de l'abſolution, permettons à nos Officiers de renvoyer tant les Maîtres que Commandeurs abſous, ſans qu'ils ayent beſoin de nos graces.

XLIV. Déclarons les eſclaves être meubles, & comme tels entrent en la communauté, n'avoir point de ſuite par hypoteque, & partager également entre les cohéritiers, ſans préciput, ni droit d'aîneſſe, n'être ſujets au Doüaire Coutumier, au Retrait Féodal & Lignager, aux Droits Féodaux & Seigneuriaux, aux formalités des Decrets ni aux retranchemens des quatre Quints, en cas de diſpoſition à cauſe de mort ou teſtamentaire.

XLV. N'entendons toutefois priver nos Sujets de la faculté de les ſtipuler propres à leurs perſonnes & aux leurs de leur côté & ligne, ainſi qu'il ſe pratique pour les ſommes de deniers & autres choſes mobiliaires.

XLVI. Dans les ſaiſies des eſclaves, ſeront obſervées les formalites preſcrites par nos Ordonnances & les Coutumes pour les ſaiſies des choſes mobiliaires. Voulons que les deniers en provenant ſoient diſtribues par ordre des ſaiſies; & en cas de déconfiture au ſol la livre, aprés que les dettes privilegiées auront été payées, & genéralement que la condition des eſclaves ſoit reglée en toutes affaires, comme celles des autres choſes mobiliaires aux exceptions ſuivantes.

XLVII. Ne pourront être ſaiſis & vendus ſéparément, le Mari & la Femme & leurs enfans impuberes, s'ils ſont tous ſous la puiſſance du même Maître, déclarons nulles les ſaiſies & ventes qui en ſeront faites; ce que nous voulons avoir lieu dans les alienations volontaires, ſur peine que feront les alienateurs d'être prives de celui ou de ceux qu'ils auront gardes, qui ſeront adjuges aux acquereurs, ſans qu'ils ſoient tenus de faire aucun ſupplément du prix.

XLVIII. Ne pourront auſſi les eſclaves travaillant actuellement dans les ſucreries, indigoteries & habitations, âges de 14 ans & au deſſus juſqu'à ſoixante ans, être ſaiſis pour dettes, ſinon pour ce qui ſera dû du prix de leur achat, ou que la ſucrerie ou indigoterie ou habitation dans laquelle ils travaillent, ſoient ſaiſis réellement; défendons à peine de nullité, de proceder par ſaiſie réelle & adjudication par decret ſur les ſucreries, indigoteries ni habitations, ſans y comprendre les eſclaves de l'âge ſuſdit & y travaillant actuellement.

XLIX. Les Fermiers Judiciaires des ſucreries, indigoteries ou habitations ſaiſies réellement conjointement avec les eſclaves, ſeront tenus de payer le prix entier de leur bail; ſans qu'ils puiſſent compter parmi les fruits & droits de leur bail qu'ils percevront les enfans qui ſeront nes des eſclaves pendant le cours d'icelui qui n'y entrent point.

L. Voulons que nonobſtant toutes conventions contraires que nous déclarons nulles, que leſdits enfans appartiennent à la partie ſaiſie ſi les créanciers ſont ſatisfaits d'ailleurs, ou à l'adjudicataire s'il intervient un decret, & qu'à cet effet mention ſoit faite dans la derniere affiche avant l'interpoſition ducret, des enfans nes des eſclaves depuis la ſaiſie réelle; que dans la même affiche il ſera fait mention des eſclaves décedes depuis la ſaiſie réelle dans laquelle ils auront été compris.

LI. Voulons pour éviter aux frais & aux longueurs des procedures, que la diſtribution du prix entier de l'adjudication conjointement des fonds & des eſclaves & de ce qui proviendra du prix des Baux judiciaires, ſoit faite entre les Créanciers ſelon l'ordre de leurs privileges & hypoteques, ſans diſtinguer ce qui eſt provenu du prix des fonds d'avec ce qui eſt procedant du prix des eſclaves.

LII. Et néanmoins les droits Féodaux & Seigneuriaux ne ſeront payes qu'à proportion du prix des fonds.

LIII. Ne ſeront reçus les Lignagers & les Seigneurs Féodaux à retirer les fonds décretes, s'ils ne retirent les eſclaves vendus conjointement avec les fonds, ni les adjudicataires à retenir les eſclaves ſans les fonds.

LIV. Enjoignons aux Gardiens Nobles & Bourgeois, Uſufruitiers, Admodiateurs & autres jouiſſans des fonds, auſquels ſont attachez des eſclaves qui travaillent, de gouverner leſdits eſclaves comme bons peres de familles, ſans qu'ils ſoient tenus après leur adminiſtration, de rendre le prix de ceux qui ſeront décedes ou diminues par maladies, vieilleſſe ou autrement ſans leur faute, & ſans qu'ils puiſſent auſſi retenir comme les fruits de leurs profits, les enfans nés deſdits eſclaves durant leur adminiſtration, leſquels nous voulons être conſerves & rendus à ceux qui en ſeront les Maîtres & Proprietaires.

LV. Les Maîtres âges de vingt ans pourront affranchir leurs eſclaves par tous actes entre-vifs ou à cauſe de mort, ſans qu'ils ſoient tenus de rendre raiſon de leur affranchiſſement, ni qu'ils ayent beſoin d'avis de parens, encore qu'ils ſoient mineurs de vingt cinq ans.

LVI. Les enfans qui auront été faits légataires univerſels par leurs Maîtres, ou nommés Executeurs de leurs Teſtamens, ou Tuteurs de leurs enfans, ſeront tenus & réputes, & les tenons & reputons pour affranchis.

LVII. Déclarons leurs affranchiſſemens faits dans nos Iſles, leur tenir lieu de naiſſance dans nos Iſles, & les eſclaves affranchis n'avoir beſoin de nos Lettres de naturalité, pour jouir des avantages de nos ſujets naturels dans notre Royaume, Terres & Pays de notre obéiſſance, encore qu'ils ſoient nés dans les Pays Etrangers.

LVIII. Commandons aux affranchis de porter un reſpect ſingulier à leurs anciens Maîtres à leurs Veuves & à leurs Enfans, enſorte que l'injure qu'ils auront faite ſoit punie plus grievement que ſi elle étoit faite à une autre perſonne : les declarons toutefois francs & quittes envers eux de toutes autres charges, ſervices & droits utiles que leurs anciens Maîtres voudroient prétendre, tant ſur leurs perſonnes, que ſur leurs biens & ſucceſſions en qualité de Patrons.

LIX. Octroyons aux affranchis les mêmes droits, privileges & immunités dont jouiſſent les perſonnes nées libres ; voulons qu'ils méritent une liberté acquiſe, & qu'elle produiſe en eux, tant pour leurs perſonnes que pour leurs biens, les mêmes effets que le bonheur de la liberté naturelle cauſe à nos autres Sujets.

LX. Declarons les confiſcations & les amendes, qui n'ont point de deſtination particuliere par ces preſentes, nous appartenir pour être payées à ceux qui ſont prepoſés à la recette de nos revenus. Voulons néanmoins que diſtractiou ſoit faite du tiers deſdites confiſcations & amendes au profit de l'Hôpital établi dans l'Iſle où elles auront été adjugées.

SI DONNONS EN MANDEMENT à nos Amez & Feaux les Gens tenant notre Conſeil Souverain établi à la Martinique, Garde-Louppe, Saint-Chriſtophe, que ces Preſentes ils ayent à faire lire, publier & enregiſtrer, & le contenu en icelles garder & obſerver de point en point ſelon leur forme & teneur, ſans y contrevenir, ni permettre qu'il y ſoit contrevenu en quelque ſorte & maniere que ce ſoit, nonobſtant tous Edits, Declarations, Arreſts & Uſages à ce contraires, auſquels nous avons dérogé & dérogeons par ceſdites Preſentes. Car tel eſt notre plaiſir ; & afin que ce ſoit choſe ferme & ſtable à toujours, nous y avons fait mettre notre Scel. DONNE' à Verſailles au mois de Mars mil ſix cent quatre-vingt-cinq, & de notre Regne le quarante-deuxiéme. Signé, LOUIS. *Et plus bas* ; Par le Roy, COLBERT. *Viſa*, LE TELLIER. Et ſcellé du Grand Seau de cire verte, en lacs de ſoye verte, & rouge.

Lû, publié & enregiſtré le preſent Edit, ouy & ce requerant le Procureur General du Roy, pour être executé ſelon ſa forme & teneur, & ſera à la diligence dudit Procureur General, envoyé copies d'icelui aux Sieges reſſortiſſans du Conſeil, pour y être pareillement lû, publié & enregiſtré. Fait & donné au Conſeil Souverain de la Coſte S. Domingue, tenu au petit Gouave, le 6 May, 1687. *Signé,* MORICEAU.

EDIT DU ROY,

EN forme de Lettres Patentes, pour l'établiſſement du Conſeil Souverain & de quatre Sieges Royaux dans la Coſte de l'Iſle de Saint-Domingue en l'Amerique.

Du mois d'Aouſt 1685.

LOUIS, par la grace de Dieu, Roy de France & de Navarre: A tous preſens & à venir, SALUT ; ſçavoir faiſons ; Que les Peuples qui habitent l'Iſle de Saint-Domingue dans l'Amerique, ont témoigné pour notre ſervice toute fidélité & obéiſſance, dont ils ont donné des marques en toutes les occaſions à nos Sujets, qui ont ſervi à y établir une Colonie très conſiderable ; ce qui nous a porté à donner nos ſoins, & à une application particuliere afin de pourvoir à tous leurs beſoins: Nous leur avons envoyé pluſieurs Miſſionnaires pour les élever à la connoiſſance du vrai Dieu, & les inſtruire dans la Religion Catholique, Apoſtolique & Romaine: Nous avons tiré de nos troupes des Officiers principaux pour les commander, les ſecourier & les défendre contre leurs ennemis, & ce qui nos reſte à regler eſt l'adminiſtration de la Juſtice, & l'établiſſement des Tribunaux & des Sieges en des lieux certains, en la même maniere, & dans les mêmes termes, & ſous les mêmes Loix qui s'obſervent par nos autres Sujets, afin qu'ils puiſſent y avoir recours dans leurs Affaires Civiles & Criminelles en premiere Inſtance & en dernier Reſſort. A CES CAUSES, de l'avis de notre Conſeil, & de notre certaine ſcience, pleine puiſſance & autorité Royale: Nous avons créé & établi, créons & établiſſons par ces Preſentes, ſignées de notre main, dans la Coſte de l'Iſle de Saint Domingue de l'Amerique, un Conſeil Souverain & quatre Sieges Royaux qui y reſſortiront. SÇAVOIR, ledit Conſeil dans le Bourg de Gouave, à l'inſtar de ceux des Iſles de l'Amerique, qui ſont ſous notre obéiſſance ; lequel ſera compoſé d'un Gouverneur, notre Lieutenant General dans leſdites Iſles, de l'Intendant de la Juſtice, Police & Finances dudit Pays, du Gouverneur Particulier de ladite Coſte, de deux Lieutenans pour Nous, deux Majors, douze Conſeillers nos Amez ; à ſcavoir, les Sieurs Moreau, Beauregard, de Mareſuaud, de Dammartin, Boiſſeau, Coutard, le Blond, de la Gaupiere, Beauregard du Cap de Chauderays, de Merixfraude & Bellichon ; d'un notre Procureur General & un Greffier. Donnons pouvoir audit Conſeil Souverain de juger en dernier reſſort tous les Procès & differends, tant Civil que Criminels, mûs & à mouvoir entre nos Sujets dudit Pays, ſur les Appellations des Sentences de noſdits Sieges Royaux, & ce ſans aucuns frais ; lui enjoignons de s'aſſembler pour cet effet à certains jours & heures, & aux lieux qui ſeront par eux aviſez les plus commodes, au moins une fois le mois. Voulons que le Gouverneur notre Lieutenant General auſdites Iſles, préſide audit Conſeil, & en ſon abſence les Sieurs, l'Intendant de la Juſtice, Police and Finances, que le même ordre ſoit gardé en ladite Iſle, que le Gouverneur Particulier de ladite Coſte, leſdits Lieutenans pour Nous, les deux Majors & douze Conſeillers, prennent leurs ſéances & préſident en cas d'abſence les uns des autres, dans le même rang que nous leur avons donnès, & que l'Ecriture marque dans ces Preſentes & leur tienne lieu de Reglement pour leur honneur. Voulons néanmois, que l'Intendant de la Juſtice, Police & Finances audit Pays, lors même que le Gouverneur notre Lieutenant General auſdites Iſles ſera preſent audit Conſeil préſidera & qu'il demande les avis, recueille les voix & prononce les Arreſts, & qu'il ait au ſurplus les mêmes avantages & faſſe les mêmes fonctions que le Premier Préſident de nos Cours, & en cas d'abſence de l'Intendant, que le plus ancien de nos Conſeillers prononce, avec les mêmes droits, encore qu'il ſoit précedé par nos Gouverneurs, Lieutenants et Majors. Seront les quatre Sieges Royaux à l'inſtar de ceux de notre Royaume, de chacun un Sénéchal, un Lieutenant, un notre Procureur & un Greffier ſeront établis, ſçavoir un audit lieu du petit Gouave où la Juriſdiction ſe tiendra, ſur le grand & petit Gouave, le Rochelois, Nipes, la grande Anſe & l'Iſle des Vaches, & l'autre à Leogane qui comprendra depuis les etabliſſemens de l'Auchalle, un autre au Port Pé, contiendra depuis le Port François juſqu'au Mouleur Encolas & toute l'Iſle de la Tortuë, un autre au Cap, dont le reſſort ſera depuis du Nord qui tend vers le Sel.— SI DONNONS EN MANDEMENT, au Gouverneur notre Lieutenant de l'Iſle, en ſon abſence au Gouverneur de la Tortuë & Coſte de Saint Domingue, qu'après lui être apparu des bonnes vies & mœurs, converſation, Religion Catholique, Apoſtolique & Romaine, de ceux qui devront compoſer leſdits Conſeils Souverains, qu'il aura pris le ſerment en tel cas requis & accoûtumé, ils les mettent & inſtituent dans les fonctions de leurs Charges, les faiſant reconnoitre & obéir de tous ceux, ainſi qu'il appartiendra. Mandons particulierement aux Officiers dudit Conſeil Souverain, de faire de même, enſemble les Officiers deſdits Sieges Royaux. CAR tel eſt notre plaiſir ; En témoin de quoi Nous avons fait mettre notre Scel à ceſdites Preſentes. DONNE' à Verſailles au mois d'Aouſt, l'an de grace mil ſix cens quatre-vingt-cinq, & de notre Regne le quarante-troiſiéme. Signé, LOUIS. *Et plus bas :* Par le Roy, COLBERT. *Viſa*, LE TELLIER. Et ſcellé du grand Sceau de cire verte ; en lacs de ſoye verte & rouge.

A Paris au Palais, Chez Claude Girard, dans la Grand'Salle, vis-à-vis la Grand'Chambre:
Au nom de Jeſus. 1735.

PART VI.

S P A I N.

THE Committee have not yet been able to obtain any Account reſpecting any Regulation
made by the Government of Spain for carrying on the Slave Trade, or relating to
the Treatment of Slaves, in the Spaniſh Colonies and Settlements in America and the
Weſt-Indies:—But by the Information of a reputable and well-informed Merchant, lately
1769. arrived from the Havannah at Madrid, it appears, That from 1769, to 1779, the Spaniſh
Weſt-India Iſlands, and the Continent of South America, were ſupplied with Slaves by a Royal
Aſiento, under which a Company of Merchants in Spain held an excluſive Privilege; the
Whole was under the Direction of an Agent-General, eſtabliſhed in the Havannah, who
diſpatched Spaniſh Veſſels in Search of Slaves to the different Foreign Iſlands, but particularly
to Jamaica, from whence at leaſt Three Fourths of all the Negroes were ſupplied:—
The Number annually imported into the Havannah, was from 2,500 to 3,000, and about
Half that Number were ſent to Carthagena and Porto Bello; Part of which was ſold there,
and the Remainder conveyed by Land to Panama; from whence they were re-ſhipped to
Peru, &c. The Spaniſh Company alſo had the Privilege of importing Three Barrels of Flour
for every Negro introduced into the Spaniſh Settlements; and the Flour, as well as the Slaves,
1779. was free of all Duties. That the Time limited for this Aſiento expired in the Year that the
laſt War broke out between Great Britain and Spain. A general Licence was then granted
to all Spaniſh Subjects to introduce Slaves into the Havannah, either in National or Neutral
Bottoms, paying a Duty from Forty to Twenty-ſix Dollars on each Slave, according to the
Size of the Slave, and Nine and an Half *per Cent.* on the Extraction of Specie. At the
Expiration of the War, Neutral Flags were prohibited, and particular Privileges granted to
Spaniſh Subjects to import into the Havannah, in National Bottoms, a limited Number of
Slaves, paying a Duty of Nine Dollars on each Slave, and Six *per Cent.* on the Extraction
1785. of Specie. That ſometime in 1785, Mr. Edward Barry made a Contract for ſupplying the
Iſland of Trinidada and Caracas, with 4,000 Slaves, to be picked from different Cargoes, to
the Satisfaction of His Catholic Majeſty's Commiſſaries, at the Rate of One Hundred and
Fifty Dollars for each Slave, free of all Duties of Entry for the Slaves, or on the Extraction
of the Money.—Theſe Slaves were brought from the Coaſt of Africa in Britiſh Veſſels. That
1786. in May 1786, the Houſe of Baker and Dawſon, of made a Contract
with the Spaniſh Government for ſupplying the Province of Caracas and the Havannah with a
certain Number of Slaves, not leſs than Five Thouſand, nor more than Six Thouſand, at the
Rate of One Hundred and Fifty-five Dollars each, to be imported in the Courſe of that
Year, and of the Year following: The Time, however, has been ſince prolonged. Theſe
Negroes are carried in Britiſh Veſſels, and are imported free of all Duties on the Slaves,
and on the Extraction of the Money. From the Time that this Contract has ſubſiſted, Barry's
Licence, and the particular Privileges before granted to Spaniſh Subjects for the Importation of
Slaves, have been ſuſpended, and near Six Thouſand Slaves have been introduced under the
Contract of Baker and Dawſon, and the Price has been tranſmitted to Great Britain in
Specie.

That the Philippine Company being unable to raiſe a ſufficient Quantity of Specie in Europe, for the Aſiatic Trade, and finding great Inconvenience in the Paſſage round Cape Horn, in order to take the Money a-board in the South Seas; and deſirous alſo to gain Poſſeſſion of a new and lucrative Branch of Commerce, have obtained of His Catholic Majeſty an extenſive Privilege for ſupplying the Continent of South America with Slaves. The chief Part of the Proceeds of this Trade, was to be depoſited at Buenos Ayres, in Readineſs for the Spaniſh Eaſt-Indiamen to take on Board in their New Outward-bound Route, by the Cape of Good Hope.

The Plan adopted by the Philippine Company for carrying on their African Trade, is by an Agent, Mr. Teſtatis, in London, who is ſaid to have already fitted out Six Ships, that will carry from Five to Six Hundred Slaves each:—Part of theſe Ships are freighted from Briſtol and Liverpool, and the others from London. They all proceed under Engliſh Colours to the Coaſt of Guinea, and from thence to Buenos Ayres, where they land the Slaves; ſome of whom are diſpoſed of upon the Spot, and the others are marched over Land to Peru:—And the Nett Proceeds of the Sales are remitted in Specie to Buenos Ayres. The Ships return to England immediately after landing their Slaves, and taking in a Cargo of Hides and Horns, the Value of which is trifling; ſo that at leaſt Nine Tenths of the Specie obtained by the Sale of the Negroes remains for the Eaſt-India Trade.—That the Gentleman who gives this Information believes, that theſe are the only Methods which the Spaniards have at preſent for ſupplying their Settlements with Slaves; and that they have not, nor have had, for many Years, a ſingle Spaniſh Bottom trading immediately to the Coaſt of Africa.—That the Spaniards in general ſhew much Humanity in the Treatment of their Slaves in the Weſt-Indies, particularly in regard to their Houſhold Negroes, who are taught to read and write, and inſtructed in the

Principles of the Catholic Religion. At the ſame Time, from the Want of a ſufficient Number to cultivate the Lands, the Labour is hard, and the Mortality reſulting from it conſiderable.— From an exact Enumeration made in the Year 1787, there did not appear above Fifty Thouſand Negroes on all the Plantations in the Iſlands of Cuba, excluſive of the Houſhold Slaves. That the Two following Regulations have been eſtabliſhed by the Court of Spain, in order to alleviate the Situation of this unfortunate Claſs of Mankind.

Firſt. Any Slave, on Proof given to the Governor of bad Treatment by the Owner, may inſiſt on being transferred to another Maſter, at ſuch Price as may be ſettled between the Purchaſer and Seller; and if the latter is exorbitant in his Demand, the Governor is to name a Third Perſon as Umpire.

Second. Any Slave, who by his Induſtry and Œconomy, has raiſed a Sufficiency to purchaſe his Manumiſſion, may demand his Freedom from his Maſter, on paying an equitable Price; and if the Maſter ſhould prove unreaſonable, the Governor, on the Application of the Slave, is to appoint two Appraiſers, who are to fix the Price.—It has been objected to this latter Regulation, that it is more humane than political, and that it has frequently induced Slaves to have Recourſe to diſhoneſt Means towards accumulating a Sufficiency to ſet themſelves free.— And it is ſaid, there are near Twenty Thouſand free People of Colour in the City of Havannah alone.

James Baillie, Eſq. Mr. King, African Merchant, and Mr. Thomas Hubbert, Ship-Broker, before-mentioned, acquainted the Committee, That the only Contract they knew of, either with the Government of Spain, or with Perſons having a Licence from that Government, for the Purpoſe of ſupplying the Spaniſh Colonies with Negro Slaves, is that with Baker and Dawſon, which was entered into in 1784. Mr. William Barry has acted as Agent in this Contract. It ſtill ſubſiſts, but they cannot ſtate its Extent or Terms with any certainty, but believe it to be for about 4000 Slaves annually.

Agents are employed in this Country by the Philippine Company for fitting out Britiſh Ships to purchaſe Slaves, and carry them to the Spaniſh Colonies. The number of Ships ſo fitted out this Year, are three from the Port of London, and one from Liverpool. In the courſe of laſt Year, they believe, there were three or four other Ships that went, two from Briſtol, and one or two from Liverpool; theſe Ships may be ſuppoſed to carry 500 Slaves each upon an average; the Ships being, on an average, of the burthen of about 300 Tons.

Theſe Ships ſailed direct to the Coaſt of Africa; their Outfit was wholly taken from this Country, conſiſting of Britiſh Manufactures, and of ſuch Eaſt-India and Foreign Goods as are uſually exported in the courſe of this Trade.

The Officers and Crews of the Ships as far as was neceſſary to navigate the ſame, were all Britiſh; but there were about three or four native Spaniards, Men of ſome Conſideration, put on Board theſe Ships for the purpoſe, they ſuppoſed, of learning the Trade.

The Goods were paid for immediately here, and they have every Reaſon to believe, that all the Profits attending the Adventure, were for Account of the Philippine Company, except the Agency or Commiſſion. They cannot with certainty ſay what this Agency or Commiſſion was, but believe it was Two and an Half *per Cent,* being the uſual Mercantile Commiſſion upon the whole of the Outfit, that is, the Value of the Ship and Cargo. And they eſtimate the Value of theſe Ships on an Average at about £.15,000, the Ship at about £.5000, the Cargo about £.10,000.

The Slaves were to be delivered in South-America, they believe, at Buenos Ayres, in the River la Plata.

Mr. Hubbert gave it as his Opinion (Mr. Baillie and Mr. King not being able to ſpeak to this Point) that the Ships after having delivered their Slaves, will have the Privilege of loading back to Old Spain with the Produce of the Spaniſh Colonies, for the Profit of the Original Adventurers.

They believe, if the preſent Adventure is ſucceſsful, that after having delivered their Cargo in Old Spain, the Ships will return to this Country for a new Outfit, in order to carry on the ſame Trade.

The Inducement to the Philippine Company to fit out the Ships for this Trade from this Country, rather than from Spain, is, becauſe they cannot at preſent procure a proper Aſſortment from Old Spain of the Goods neceſſary for this Trade; and could they procure an Outfit from Old Spain, there are not as yet any Subjects of that Kingdom properly qualified as Commanders and Officers, for carrying on the Trade: If they were in all Reſpects ſo qualified, they would have the ſame Facility in carrying it on as we have, where other European Nations have not Forts.

They do not know that the Spaniards have any Contracts or Dealings of the Nature above ſtated with the French, Dutch, Danes or Portugueſe; they do not ſuppoſe they could have any with the French, Dutch or Danes; with the Portugueſe they might.

Spain.

They have no Reaſon to ſuppoſe that there are any Contracts made by the Spaniards, with the Subjects of this Country, for the Delivery of Slaves to them at any of the Ports of our Iſlands.

The Committee next inſert the Information received from John Dawſon, Eſq. Merchant of Liverpool, who being examined, acquainted the Committee, that there is a Mr. Teſtati, who is Agent for the Aſiatic or Philippine Company, who fits out Ships for Africa, from different Parts of this Country, to ſupply the Spaniſh Colonies with Slaves. That a Contract for ſupplying the Spaniſh Colony with Slaves, was originally entered into, in the Year 1784, with the Government of Spain, by a Mr. Barry, an Agent of his (Mr. Dawſon's) on this Buſineſs, in Spain, who took it in his own Name. This Contract was renewed in the Name of Baker and Dawſon, in the Year 1786; and on this laſt Contract he is now acting, and is near concluding a new one: The Terms of the firſt Contract were, that he was to deliver from 3000 to 4000 Slaves at Trinidada, La Guira on the Spaniſh Main, and at the Havannah, at the Rate of 150 Dollars per Head; at La Guira, he was to deliver between 1500 and 2000; the Remainder were to be landed at the Havannah, for the Supply of Trinidada, and in the Proportions that might there be directed. The Ships that carried theſe Slaves were firſt to touch at Trinidada for Orders: By the Second Contract, he was bound to deliver the Slaves at La Guira, and the Havannah; firſt touching as before at the Iſland of Trinidada, where he received his Orders. The Numbers were limited to from 4000 to 5000.

In neither of theſe Contracts was there any ſtipulated Proportion of Males, Females, or Children; but the late Spaniſh Miniſter for the Colonies (Galvez) not liking to have this Branch of Trade in the Hands of the Engliſh, gave Orders in the Colonies, that no Female Slaves ſhould be admitted there under the Contract: He cannot exactly ſtate what Numbers he annually delivered, but in the whole, he believes, that he delivered from the beginning of 1784, to the 10th of September laſt, about 12000: The Firſt Delivery was not made till the Year 1785. In the Year 1786, they refuſed to take the Female Slaves as Part of the Contract, but he got this Order reverſed, and procured an Order to the Colonies, that they ſhould take Two Thirds Males, and One Third Females. There was no Stipulation in the Contract with reſpect to the Size or Age of the Slaves to be delivered, but he gave Directions to his Captains to purchaſe no Slaves below Four Feet Six Inches, nor older than Thirty. They were inſpected by the Intendant General, and beſides the Rejection of the Females before mentioned, Male Slaves were frequently rejected. He purchaſed the Slaves principally at Bonny; ſometimes, however, he purchaſed them from the Gold Coaſt, and Angola.

The Slaves that are rejected may amount to about 10 *per Cent*: Theſe are put up to Auction, and ſometimes produce more than thoſe ſold under the Contract, but generally leſs. That this Trade, he thought, had not in general been a lucrative one: If he had employed his Money in other Ways, he ſhould have made more of it. That the Sum returned to this Country, in conſequence of this Contract, was commonly from £100,000 to £120,000 *per Annum*; that he had uſually imported from 4 to 500,000 Dollars; and the Remainder in Hides and Raw Materials, but that upon the whole, this had not given him a reaſonable Profit on the Capital employed: In the laſt Year it did—in the former it did not.

With reſpect to the Third Contract not yet concluded, he ſtated, that in Conſequence of what he had mentioned in his laſt Obſervation, reſpecting the Profits of his former Contracts, he ordered his Agent in the Weſt Indies, after obtaining the beſt Information he could, to return to Old Spain, which his Agent did in January 1788; in February he negociated a new Contract for a Number of Slaves, not leſs than 3000, but for as many more as he (Mr. Dawſon) could procure, by which Contract Two Hundred Dollars were to be paid for the Male Slaves, and One Hundred and Ninety for the Women, One Hundred and Seventy Five for the Boys, and 145 for Girls: The Proportion was to be One Third Females, and Two Thirds Males. —This Buſineſs was brought nearly to the King of Spain's Signature, but was ſtopped on the News of the Tranſactions in this Country reſpecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade.—In Conſequence of this, the firſt Spaniſh Houſe at Cadiz wiſhed to get this Trade into their own Hands, carrying it on by Means of the Engliſh, but in their own Ships, and under Spaniſh Colours: He had been ſtrongly invited to go over there for that Purpoſe, and was offered any Terms; which he had declined accepting: That all Tranſactions, however, with the Spaniards in this Buſineſs were not at a Stand; for that by their Permiſſion he was going on with the Supply, but truſted in their Honour that they would allow him the Terms of the new Contract. That the new Contract, he thought, would be a lucrative One, if not rendered otherwiſe by the Reſtrictions laid upon the Trade in this Country. That the Spaniards did not carry on this Trade at all themſelves, and the Reaſons were, that they have not been uſed to it, and therefore do not underſtand it nor have they the proper Aſſortments of Cargo for it, nor if they had do they know how to lay it in.

That if they could obtain proper Perſons for carrying on this Trade from Spain, the Spaniards might certainly, in his Opinion, carry it on with greater Advantage than any other

Country, from the Extent of their Colonies and the Prices they can afford to pay for Slaves: He is perſuaded that if he were to go over there, he could in the Courſe of Ten Years, get the greateſt Part of this Trade into his own Hands. The King of Spain now purchaſes all the Slaves he carries; and the Slaves he ſells to the King for Two Hundred Dollars, would, if ſold to Individuals, bring from Four Hundred to Five Hundred Dollars. This is the Cauſe that Refuſe-Slaves, as before mentioned, ſell ſometimes for more than thoſe delivered by Contract: By the Contract, they are obliged to let him ſell the Refuſe, or rejected Slaves, by Auction.

The Committee having received the following Information, have thought proper to lay the ſame before your Majeſty.

In regard to Spain, that Kingdom is only making the neceſſary Preparations to begin a Slave Trade, and has not as yet ſettled her Plan of Operations, but both her Court and Merchants are endeavouring to make themſelves acquainted with the beſt Mode of conducting it.

4th March, 1788. There are at this Time in London ſome Spaniards, who arrived there about three Months ago, from Cadiz; ſome of theſe Gentlemen are Natives of the Havannah, and others are Planters in that Part of Hiſpaniola, or St. Domingo, which belongs to Spain; theſe Gentlemen, wiſhing to be concerned in the Slave Trade from Cadiz, have been down at Mancheſter to look at the Kinds of Goods, and their Prices as uſually ſold to the Engliſh African Merchants; ſince that they have been at Liverpool, to view the Town and Ships employed in the Slave Trade. Their Enquiries were as follows:

With regard to the Expence of the Outfits; how many Hands each Veſſel carried out; Liſts of the Cargoes neceſſary to purchaſe Slaves on different Parts of the Coaſt of Africa; which Goods might be procured in Spain, which muſt be purchaſed in England, and which were Eaſt India Goods; whether the Slave Trade had been profitable to the Town of Liverpool at large; whether the Engliſh Manufacturers had been Gainers by ſupplying the Merchants with Goods: They likewiſe particularly enquired, whether Captains and Doctors experienced in the Slave Trade, might not be prevailed upon by proper Encouragement, and great Advantages given them, to go out to Cadiz and undertake the purchaſing of the Cargoes, Navigation of their Veſſels, and Management of their Slaves whilſt on board the Veſſels.

They mention, that the Court of Spain purpoſed to have a Slave Trade of her own, as well as to be carried on by her Merchants; under ſuch Regulations as they might hereafter judge neceſſary; amongſt the reſt they had fixed no Veſſels to carry Slaves between the Coaſt of Africa and their Settlements of a leſs Burthen than 200 Tons. Every Veſſel of 200 Tons Burthen, muſt carry out a Captain, a Pilot, Two Doctors, and Forty Hands; if larger, Hands in Proportion to her Size. The Number of Slaves ſent from the Coaſt of Africa to be regulated by the Size of the Veſſels, which they think will prevent Mortality amongſt the Whites as well as the Blacks. No Veſſel to ſail from Old Spain to Africa for Slaves, without firſt obtaining a Licence from the Court. To oblige her Merchants to purchaſe Spaniſh Wines, Brandies, Woollen Goods, Silk Goods, Cotton Goods, Arms, Fruits, Eaſt India Goods, &c. and in ſhort every Article that Spain can produce, as well as bring to Spain from the Eaſt Indies in Spaniſh Veſſels; and they were to be obliged to make theſe Purchaſes, even if the Commodities were dearer than what were procured by the Africa Merchants of other Nations; the Spaniſh Merchants to be compenſated by the Priviledge of their Slaves being admitted into, and ſold in the Spaniſh Ports free of Duties, whilſt the Slaves brought by the Ships of other Nations were to have heavy Duties laid upon them; and every Encouragement was to be given in future to the manufacturing in Old Spain all Goods proper for the African Trade: All Eaſt India Goods to pay 12½ *per Cent.* Duties, which remained if for the Conſumption of Old Spain, but the Duties were to be returned back if ſhipped for the Slave Trade.

There is ſtrong Reaſon to believe the Information of theſe Gentlemen is to be depended upon. They left Samples of Cotton of their own Growing, which are equally as good as raiſed by the French; they have propoſed to ſend all their Cotton by way of Cadiz to Liverpool, where it is to be ſold, and ſuch Goods ſent them in return as they may direct.

Spain.

A ROYAL ORDER

OF His Catholic Majeſty, reſpecting the Negro Trade, for the Purpoſe of ſupplying the Iſlands of Cuba, Santo Domingo, and the Provinces of Caracas, has been lately received, and is here inſerted.

Tranſlated from the Spaniſh.

Printed at Madrid 1789.

ROYAL ORDER of His Majeſty, granting permiſſion to Spaniards and Foreigners for the Negro Trade, with the Iſlands of Cuba, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, and the Province of Caracas, under the Regulations herein expreſſed.

THE KING.

IN order to proportion to all my loving Subjects, by every imaginable Means, the great Advantages which the Encouragement of Agriculture muſt Produce; I thought proper to cauſe the ſeveral Plans for the Introduction of Negroes into the Iſlands of Cuba, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, and the Province of Caracas to be well examined, with a View of recurring to the urgent Neceſſity there is of ſuch Helps, without which theſe Countries can neither Proſper or Flouriſh, nor Produce to the State the immenſe Riches which the Climate and fertility of their Soil afford; and having treated this ſerious Subject with that Attention which the Importance of it claims, I have determined, for the preſent, that this Trade ſhall be carried on, under the following Rules and Conditions:

I. All and every of My Subjects, ſettled or reſident in Spain, or the Indies, may go in his own Veſſel, or in One freighted on his Account to Purchaſe Negroes, in whatever Place there may be a Market or Repoſitory for them, taking ſuch Money and Commodities as may be neceſſary for their Purchaſe; and their Introduction into the ſaid Iſlands and Province of Caracas ſhall be exempt from all Contributions; but, upon the expreſs Proviſo, that the Veſſels, which depart from the ſaid Colonies to carry on this Trade, do not bring back any other Article of Commerce, ſubjecting for this Contravention the ſaid Veſſel and Cargo to the Penalties of Confiſcation, as well as to thoſe impoſed by the Laws of the Kingdom upon Smugglers. It being always underſtood, that the Certificate of the Adminiſtrator or Officers of the Royal Revenue, manifeſting from whence the Negroes have been imported, the Amount of of the Duties of their Value ſhall be returned.

II. In Order that thoſe Perſons, who chuſe to carry on the Trade from the Ports of this Peninſula may be encouraged not to ſend out empty Veſſels, they ſhall be permitted to load with Produce and Merchandize, and go directly to thoſe Places where they are to provide themſelves with the ſaid Negroes, in order to arrive afterwards with them, and with the ſaid Merchandize and Produce, at thoſe Ports where their Entry is permitted; or, by going to thoſe Ports with Produce and Merchandize, to ſail from thence to the Negro Market, and return to the ſame Place from whence they firſt departed; and if they cannot ſell them there, they ſhall be permitted to carry the ſame to any other Port authorized for their Introduction.

III. Foreigners ſhall be permitted, during the preciſe Term of Two Years, to be computed from the Publication of this My Royal Order in the Indies, to convey Negroes to the authorized Ports, with the ſame expreſs Proviſo, not to bring in their Veſſels any other trading Article whatſoever, under the ſame Penalties which are impoſed upon Spaniards; and I deviate in this one Inſtance from the Laws of India, which prohibit the Entry and Commerce of Foreigners in the Ports of thoſe My Dominions; they enjoying the ſame Exemption of Duties in the Introduction of Negroes as the Spaniards; but thoſe Perſons who are eſtabliſhed, ſhall be anſwerable for the Extraction of Money and Produce which return and reſult from the Sales.

IV. Spaniards and Foreigners, who for the Term of Two Years may bring Negroes to the above mentioned Iſlands and Province of Caracas to carry on this Trade, may freely ſell them at the Prices agreed upon with the Buyers, without the Government either Military or Civil placing any Rate upon them; nor upon this Buſineſs ſhall there be any other Interference, than only to be upon the Watch to prevent Contraband, and to be careful that the Negroes be of a good Breed and Quality.

V. Neither are the King's Miniſters to have any Concern about the Negroes, who arrive at the authorized Ports, nor to pay for them directly, or order to ſell them afterwards to thoſe who may want them; but they are to remain at the Charge, Account, and Riſk of thoſe Perſons who brought them to diſpoſe of when they could, as of any other trafficking Commodity.

VI. The Negroes are to be of a good Breed; the Third Part at the utmoſt, Females, and the other Two, Males; and the Entry and Sale of thoſe ſhall not be permitted who are uſeleſs, diſeaſed, or who are labouring under any habitual Infirmity, obliging thoſe Perſons who bring any or many of this Deſcription to carry them away.

VII. Four Peſos or Dollars ſhall be Paid from the Royal Treaſury to each Spaniard, for every Slave of good Quality brought in by them into the ſaid Ports, upon his own Account in Spaniſh Bottoms: In order that it may ſerve as an Encouragement to this Trade, and by this Means procure an Abundance.

VIII. As my principal Object for granting Liberties, Exemptions, and Favours in this Trade, is directed to the Encouragement of Agriculture, I declare, that for every Negro, who is not employed for that Uſe, or for Farming and other country Employments, but for the Domeſtic Service of the Inhabitants of the Cities, Towns, and Hamlets, they ſhall have to pay the Annual Capitation Tax of Two Dollars, from the Day of the Publication of this My Royal Order, in order to check Luxury in this Part, and to contribute towards paying the Bounties, which the Royal Revenue has to provide for what is ſpecified in the foregoing Article.

IX. The Ports of the Iſlands and Province above mentioned, from whence the Introduction of Negroes is to be certified, ſhall be the following: In the Province of Caracas, Porto Cabello: In the Spaniſh Iſland, Santo Domingo: In that of Porto Rico, the Port of that Name: And in that of Cuba, the Port of Havannah, leaving only the Port of Cuba, authorized for the Spaniards to carry on the ſaid Commerce through it, excluding all Foreigners.

X. The national Veſſels which are deſtined for this Trade ought to be of moderate Bulk, that they may diſtinguiſh each other with greater facility; and the foreign Ones muſt not exceed Three Hundred Tons each, nor enter into the Ports that are not authoriſed. As ſoon as either the one or the other ſhall caſt Anchor, they are to be viſited, in which Service ſhall aſſiſt as the principal Superviſor, a perſon of Diſtinction, of known Zeal, unbiaſſed, of a patriotic Spirit, and diſpoſed to proceed with Exactitude and Diſintereſtedneſs, leaving this Nomination to the Choice of My Secretary of State for the War Department, and Indian Affairs, without any other Duty and Charge than this; to be Zealous, and to examine into the good Qualities of the Negroes which are introduced. The Perſon named for this Purpoſe, ſhall take Care that the Water Caſks ſhall be emptied, placing in a Boat the empty Caſks, and the Barrels of Proviſions and Meat under Cover, and the Tackle and Sails placed in Order, that every Thing may be produced to Satisfaction. Since, upon no Account whatever, can any Thing be carried on Board the ſaid Veſſels but Proviſions, Water, and the Neceſſaries replaced for navigating them, and correſponding to their Burden, under the Penalty of Forfeiture of the Veſſel and all her Cargo, Negroes included. But from this Rule ſhall be excepted thoſe Veſſels which come from the authoriſed Ports of Spain, which may bring Merchandize and Produce, as is ſpecified in the Second Article, and are to be treated as any other trading Veſſel.

XI. The foreign Veſſels which arrive with Negroes, ſhall only ſtay in the Ports the preciſe Time to land them, ſince the Purchaſers of them ſhall finiſh the Buſineſs at the ſame Time that they receive them, and at the lateſt in Twenty-four Hours, hindering the Perſons from going into the interior Part of the Country, or to be left as Agents, unleſs ſuch Perſons be Inhabitants, who ſhall be ſubject to all the Regulations taken by the Governor, and Chief-Officers of the Royal Revenue, in order to prevent Fraud in the Embarkations; and for the faithful diſcharge of Duty, a Perſon ſhall be appointed for the particular Inſpection of this Branch of Trade.

XII. Laſtly, it being my Royal Pleaſure to procure for all my Subjects the greater Advantages in this Trade, and to augment the Number of Cultivators in the American Colonies, for the Proſperity of its Inhabitants; I more particularly charge thoſe who are to appoint for the Employments in this Branch, and to the Governors and Intendants, that they not only concur in the Regulations which their Zeal may ſuggeſt, in order that the Abuſe of theſe Favours may not oblige me to revoke them; but that they explain and repreſent whatever Experience may dictate to them as neceſſary for the Enjoyment of greater Benefits and Services to my Subjects, and conſequently for the proſperity and increaſe of Commerce.

And that the Favours ſpecified in the Twelve foregoing Articles ſhall have their due Effect, I deviate from all the Laws, Orders, and Royal Ordonnances, which are repugnant, or contrary to them; and I order my Supreme Council of the Indies, Vice Roys, Preſidents, Governors, and Intendants, Law Officers, Miniſters of My Royal Finances, and all other Tribunals to whom it does or may belong, that they obſerve, fulfil' cauſe to be obſerved, fulfilled, and executed, all that in this My Royal Order is preſcribed.

Given at Madrid, the 28th of February, 1789.

I *THE KING.*

D^{n}. Ant^{y}. Valde's

Trade in the Interior Parts of Africa.

The Committee were alſo deſirous of obtaining Information, reſpecting the Trade in Slaves carried on, on the Northern, Eaſtern, and Southern Coaſts of Africa, or in the interior Parts of that Country connected with the ſaid Coaſts, either by Europeans, or by the different People of Aſia and Africa, and accordingly applied to your Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, and to your Miniſters and Conſuls in Egypt, the Levant, and on the Coaſt of Barbary. The following Extract of a Letter to Lord Sydney, from His Majeſty's Conſul at Tangiers, is the only Information from your Majeſty's Miniſter's and Conſuls in thoſe Parts that has hitherto been received.

" I am honoured with your Lordſhips circular Letter, of the Sixth of October, reſpecting " the Caravan Trade, Interior Commerce, &c. of this Empire.

" Having been taught to believe in Europe, that the Caravan Commerce of this Country " was regular, extenſive, and worthy of minute Inveſtigation, it was the Firſt Object of my " Attention; and even before I quitted Gibraltar, I ſent circular Letters to every Part from " whence I thought it probable good Intelligence could be procured; nor have I ſince remitted " my Enquiries.

" Hitherto I have only collected a Maſs of contradictory, or unintelligible Opinions, from " which if I were to draw any Concluſion it would be, that ſince the late Emperor found it " neceſſary to ſuppreſs or reduce the Black Army, and his preſent Majeſty having continued " that Syſtem, the Trade to Negro Land has been moſt conſiderably diminiſhed in its Conſequence, and by the independant Arabs to the Southward making themſelves the intermediate Agents, been totally changed in the Manner of conducting it.

" Immediately on the Receipt of your Lordſhip's Letter, I cauſed a variety of Queſtions, " ſuited to the Situation and Capacity of thoſe they are ſent to, to be written in the Arabic, " Hebrew, and Chriſtian Languages, which I am forwarding to the different Parts of the " Empire, and hope to collect Materials for a Reply in Time to Anſwer your Lordſhip's Intentions. I ſhall likewiſe ſoon have an Opportunity of perſonally enquiring of the Mooriſh " Merchants of Mequinez and Fez, from whom I may probably collect ſomething worth " attending to."

On this Subject the Committee likewiſe lay before your Majeſty the following Information received from Captain Blankett, of your Majeſty's Navy.

Right Honourable Lord Hawkeſbury, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

As the Slave Trade is become an object of the Conſideration of Government, I will beg leave to remind your Lordſhip of the extent of that Trade as it is carried on to the Eaſtward. I find the Caravans who trade from Morocco, Fez, Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, to the interior Parts of Africa, receive Slaves in return for the European Commodities they furniſh; and in like Manner the Caravans from Aleppo, Damaſcus, Smyrna and Cairo, receive Slaves in return for the Commodities of the Eaſt. Theſe Slaves are uſed not only as Servants to Merchants and others who can afford to purchaſe them, but likewiſe ſerved as Eunuchs in the Seraglios of the Baſhaws; the Women of any Condition are generally ſerve by Black Women Slaves all through the Eaſt.—This Cuſtom prevails not only in Barbary and in the Dominions of the Grand Signior, but extends itſelf amongſt the Armenians, and from them throughout all Perſia.

Your Lordſhip will readily admit that it will be difficult to determine the Numbers to which ſuch a Commerce may extend, but it muſt needs be great—In an Account I have of the Trade of Tripoly, I find they export annually (on an Average) 1000 Slaves, who are ſold from Sixteen to Twenty Pounds each.—Some of theſe People are brought from Adgoz and Zanfara, which are in the Heart of Africa—This is the only Account I have of any Number ſpecified; other Accounts only mentioning Slaves as a principal Return.

Your Lordſhip will be ſo good as to forgive me this Intruſion, and allow me the Honour to be

Your Lordſhip's
Moſt obedient Servant,
J. BLANKETT.

15th of March,
George Street, Hanover Square,
No. 2.

No. 2, George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, 22d Sept. 1788.

My Lord,

The encloſed is an Extract from a Gentleman, who was long Reſident at Grand Cairo, as a Merchant: And as it may ſerve your Lordſhip to compare with the Accounts from Mr. Baldwin, have taken the Liberty to ſend it you. I have the honour to be,

Your Lordſhip's
Moſt obedient Servant,
J. BLANKETT.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury,
&c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman, long Reſident at Cairo.

There are two Caravans that ſet out from Cairo, for the interior Parts of Africa, viz. one that goes to Dongala, and from thence to Sennar; and the other that goes to a Country, or Place, to the South Weſtward, called Farfar. There is, indeed, a third Caravan that comes from Morocco, with Pilgrims for Mecca; but as this Caravan does not travel to the Interior of Africa, but rather keeps parallel to the Shore of the Mediterranean, I forbear to ſpeak of it.

The Caravan that goes to Dongala is conducted by Nubians, who are ſtrict Mahometans; but I do not think it would be difficult for an European to travel with them; and I have known ſome Greek Merchants that have made the Journey with them. There are a vaſt Number of Nubians at Grand Cairo, who are there called Berberi, who come for Service with the Merchants, and who bear the Character of honeſt and faithful Servants; they are often entruſted in the Payment of large Sums of Money; and I do not remember to have heard any Inſtance of Infidelity.

Theſe Nubians, or Berberi, are a quiet inoffenſive People, of a ſlender Make, like the Arabs, and reſemble the Abiſinians in Colour, which is a browniſh Kind of Black. They have their own Language; but moſt of thoſe at Cairo talk Arabic.

The ſecond Caravan that goes to Farfar, is conducted by a People called Julape at Cairo. They reſemble the Nubians in ſome Meaſure, but have more of the Negro in their Colour and Features. They are alſo Mahometans, but not ſo ſtrict nor ſo ſuperſtitious as many others. I was myſelf acquainted with the Leader of this Caravan, who was an honeſt good-humoured Man, and who has often invited me to go with him, to which I ſhould have had no Scruple, if I had had any Wiſh to have made ſuch a Journey: He told me in bad Arabic, that they travelled a long Time, that his Country was plentiful, and fertile, and ſafe for Strangers. They bring a great Number of Negro Slaves of both Sexes to Cairo, who reſemble the Negroes brought from the Coaſt of Guinea; the Males are generally made Eunuchs, and then ſold in all Parts of Turkey. The other Commodities they bring, are Elephants Teeth, Gold-duſt, Ebony, Biſam, Monkeys, Civet Cats, and ſeveral ſmall Articles of leſs Conſequence.

When I firſt came to Cairo, I ſaw a Chriſtian of Damaſcus, who had been in their Country with them, but as I then underſtood but few Words of the Arabic, I could not gain much Intelligence from him; and I mention it only to prove, that it is not impoſſible for a Chriſtian to travel with them; but from what I have been able to learn, theſe People have Connections, and travel farther than their own Country, into the very interior of Africa.

Trade in the Interior Parts of Africa.

By the Acquaintance I have had with various Merchants from Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, I have underſtood that they travelled far Inland, from all thoſe Places. I remember an Algerine Merchant at Cairo, with whom I have dealt in various Ways, who had been far Inland; but I cannot charge my Memory with the Names of Places, except Tombuto: As he was a very honeſt Man, I ſhould have made no difficulty in going any where in his Company.

N. B. As the reſt of the Letter relates chiefly to the Mode of Travelling, and ſome Directions to the Traveller, it is omitted here, but has been ſent by Captain Blankett to Mr. Beaufoy, for the Uſe of the Aſſociation.

Further Information received from Captain BLANKETT.

There is ſufficient Reaſon to authorize the Opinion, that the Interior of Africa is much more traverſed for Commercial Purpoſes than has generally been underſtood: and as an Endeavour to trace theſe Communications may not be unacceptable, I will try to ſketch ſuch Outlines of them as I have been able to collect from various Authorities.

I ſhall beg to be underſtood, that I by no Means aſſert that what I deſcribe will poſitively be found exact; the Mode in which my Information has been collected does not warrant ſuch a Concluſion; but I will take the Liberty to ſay, that I have written nothing that I have not Reaſon to ſuppoſe had ſome Foundation in Truth; and having myſelf had Opportunities of converſing with People in ſeveral Parts of Africa, I have been able to compare their Accounts with each other, and thoſe Accounts with ſuch as I have met with on other Occaſions.

Caravans.

The Mode of carrying on Commerce in Africa, is by Caravans, conſiſting of a Number of Merchants, who aſſociate together for their mutual Convenience and Safety.

Morocco, Fez. &c.

Caravans.

There are ſeveral Caravans which paſs from the Morocco States: Thoſe that go from Morocco, Fez, Suz and Tafilit, meet at Guargala, where they are joined by the Caravan from Tremizen, and paſſing along the Southern Provinces, they meet the Merchants and Pilgrims from Algiers and Conſtantina, and are joined by the Tunis Caravan at Gabbs; from thence proceeding on, they are joined by the Merchants of Tripoli, and croſſing the Syrtes Major, they paſs by Beugazy, and ſkirt the Deſert of Barca in their way to Cairo.

Mode of Travelling.

The general Mode of travelling in theſe Caravans is with Camels, which are regulated by Cuſtom to certain Proportions: So, for Inſtance, five Camels are proportioned to a Ton Weight of Merchandize; ſeven Men are appointed to the Care of every twelve Camels, and about Fourteen-pence Sterling per Day is the Average Calculation for the Maintenance of each Camel on the Journey.

The Traveller provides himſelf with every Thing he ſuppoſes he ſhall want; his Veſſels of Water, which are made of Goats Skins, are not the leaſt eſſential; theſe are proportioned to the Nature and Length of the Journey, and are filled as often as Opportunity ſerves, in order to have the Water freſh; but as the Caravans are regular, they are ſupplied in the dry Parts of the Journey by People who find it a profitable Trade to lay in their Way with Camels laden with Water, which they exchange with the travelling Merchants for ſuch Commodities as they want. They likewiſe ſometimes ſupply them with Kid or Lambs, and ſuch other Refreſhments as they can procure; but this muſt naturally be underſtood to relate to the Caravans only, which are regular and numerous, and who always paſs through the ſame Track. The Proviſion for the Camels conſiſts of Barley and Beans, which is ſometimes given in Quality, and ſometimes ground and made up in Cakes.

The Proviſion for the Travellers is chiefly dried and ſalted Meats, Biſcuits, Rice, Oil, Vinegar, and Honey; their Utenſils are Knives, a Wooden-platter, and a Stew-pan; their Fuel is the Camels Dung of a former Caravan, which they find in the Road, and which having been dried by the Sun, makes a clear good Fire, and burns well. If they come to any of the Arab's Camps, they generally get ſome Supply of Fruit, ſuch as Figs, or Melons, in the Seaſon, with Milk and Vegetables, and frequently Mutton and Kid.

Rate of Travelling.

They generally travel Ten Hours, at the Rate of Two Miles and an Half per Hour, beginning at Day-break, and reſting at Night; but in the hot Seaſons, or in their Journeys to the Southward, they are obliged to lay by in the Day, and travel by Night; in which Caſe they ſeldom exceed Fourteen or Sixteen Miles a Day. When they make their principal Stop, they unlade their Camels, placing their Bales, &c. at the Back of the Camels, who are all formed in a Circle, and tied together: This ſerves them for a Barricade and Guard againſt an Attack; as the Camels are ſaid to be very watchful, and alarmed at the leaſt Noiſe.

Theſe Caravans ſerve both for the Purpoſes of Commerce, and for the Conveyance of the Pilgrims to Mecca and Medina, and are often extremely numerous: I have met with Moors who have made this Journey. It will naturally ariſe, that as Merchants of different Countries paſs in this Manner, from one End of Africa to the other; and as their Time of travelling, and their Stations are regular, that they will be met by the Merchants of thoſe Countries through which they paſs, who will barter with thoſe of the Caravan, for ſuch Commodities as they may mutually want; by which Means a diffuſed Commerce muſt follow the Track of the Caravans.

Nature of the Trade.

The Trade mentioned to be carried on in this Manner, conſiſts of Woollen, Linen, and Cotton Cloths, Tobacco, Opium, Spices, Beads of Glaſs and Coral, Nails, Knives, Sciſſars, Razors, Pins, Needles, Sewing Silk, Thread and Worſted.

There are Caravans which go for the Purpoſe of Commerce only, into the Interior of Africa, which from the beſt Authority I can procure, are as follow:

Caravan to Tombuto.

A Caravan from Fez to Tombuto, by Way of Tafilet: They are Fifty Days on their Journey, which is reckoned, counting by the Caravan Stations, Six hundred Miles; that is to ſay, Two Hundred Miles from Morocco to the Deſert; Two Hundred acroſs the Deſert; and from thence Two Hundred more to Tombuto. This Journey is made principally at Night, to avoid the great Heats; the Travellers laying by all the Middle of the Day. There are only Two Wells of Water in the Paſſage acroſs the Deſert.—In the other Part of the Journey there is Water occaſionally, though not always very good.

From all Accounts Ancient and Modern, written or not written, it is agreed, that Tombuto is a great Mart for the interior Commerce of Africa:—It is ſituated at a ſmall Diſtance from the Black River, or, as it is ſometimes called, the Nile of the Negroes. The Salt made at Santa Cruz and Saffee, makes a great additional Commodity in the Aſſortment of this Caravan. Tobacco is likewiſe a principal Article; and the Returns made are *Slaves*, Ivory, Gums, and Gold Duſt.

A Gentleman formerly employed by the African Company, a Man of Veracity and Information, allowed me to make the following Extract from a Letter he had received in Anſwer to ſome Queſtions he had propoſed to a Negro Trader in the Upper Parts of the Gambia.

“ The Veſſels built at Tombuto are flat-bottomed, the Plank ſewed together; they have One Maſt, but no Sails, being only made for Tracking or Rowing. The Inhabitants are ſuppoſed Arabs. The Town is large; the Houſes Two and Three Stories high. A Caravan comes from Mecca, and brings with it all Sorts of Stuffs and Linen. This Caravan conſiſts of Camels, and ſtops at about Half a League from Tombuto, to which all the Inhabitants go out to make their Purchaſes. From Tombuto the Merchandize is carried by Boats to Ghenni, which is another large Town under the Government of Tombuto, and with which they have great Correſpondence. The Inhabitants of Ghenni ſend their Boats laden with the Commodities they chooſe to barter, on account of the Separation of the Two Rivers about Half a League from Ghenni—Ghenni being almoſt an Iſland. One of the Rivers from Ghenni runs into the Country of the Banbarins, the other into that of Beton, which is a Country inhabited by Red People, who make continual War with thoſe of Barbara, in which they are generally employed Five Months of the Year.

“ When the Boats from Ghenni have paſſed a great Way up the River, they meet the Falls of Toulo-fou. Here they unlade the Salt and other Merchandizes, and carry them to the other Side of the Falls, upon Aſſes, and Negroes Heads, where they meet the Negroe Pirogues, which they freight and go up the River, as far as to that Part of the Mandingo Country which is called Mallin.

“ The Language ſpoken by the White Men (who are ſuppoſed to be Arabs) of Tombuto and Banbara, has no Affinity with the Arabic or Turkiſh.”

The Writer adds, “ That at the Time he was there, the Governor of Tombuto was called Al-Gaillery-Baſſa, and he of Ghenni—Al-Gaillery-Sidi.”

“ From Tombuto to Ghenni it is Thirty Days Journey by the Caravan.”

Caravan to Fezzan.

The Caravan from Tripoli to Fezzan ſets out in the Spring, and is from 30 to 40 Days on its Journey. The Merchants remain there Four or Five Months, to barter and exchange with the Caravans that meet there from Tombuto, Agades, Zanfara and Bernou, and then return to Tripoli, not in a Body, but according to the Arrival of the different Caravans, and the State of the Markets. In this Journey there are no Wells or Springs to be found, they therefore carry their Water with them.

Nature of the Trade.

The Articles of this Caravan are Coarſe Cloths, Linens and Cottons, Coral and Glaſs Beads, Trinkets, Knives, Sciſſars, Razors, Locks, Hinges, Files for Workmen, Pins, Needles, Salt, Tobacco, Braſs Pans, Tin Ware, Paper, Cloves, Oil, Levant Shoes, Carpets and Damaſk, with ſeveral ſmall Aſſortments.—The Returns are *Slaves*, Senna and Manna, from Agades and Tombuto, Caſſia from Bernon, Dates, Gums, Oſtrich Feathers, Ivory, Gold Duſt, and ſome Iron.

The People of Fezzan are Black, and Mahometans.

Caravan to Gadamis.

There is likewiſe a Caravan from Tunis and Tripoli to Gadamis, which goes once a Year; they trade in the ſame Articles as that of Fezzan. In this Journey they find Water all the Way; ſo that the Caravans from Tripoli are only Fifteen Days on their Journey. The Inhabitants of Gadamis are White Spaniſh Moors, who have formed themſelves into an Independant Republic. —The Returns from Gadamis are ſimilar to thoſe from Fezzan; but as the *Slaves* by the Caravan from Gadamis, are reckoned inferior to thoſe from Fezzan, it is probable they are procured from a different Country. I find the Inhabitants of the Deſert barter *Slaves* for Dates, at the Rate of Three Quintals of Dates for a Common Slave; but this muſt depend on the Supply of the Markets.

The Calculation given me, ſtates the Profits of the Trade from Tripoli to Fezzan, at 30 *per Cent.* and that of Tunis to Gadamis, at 26 *per Cent.*

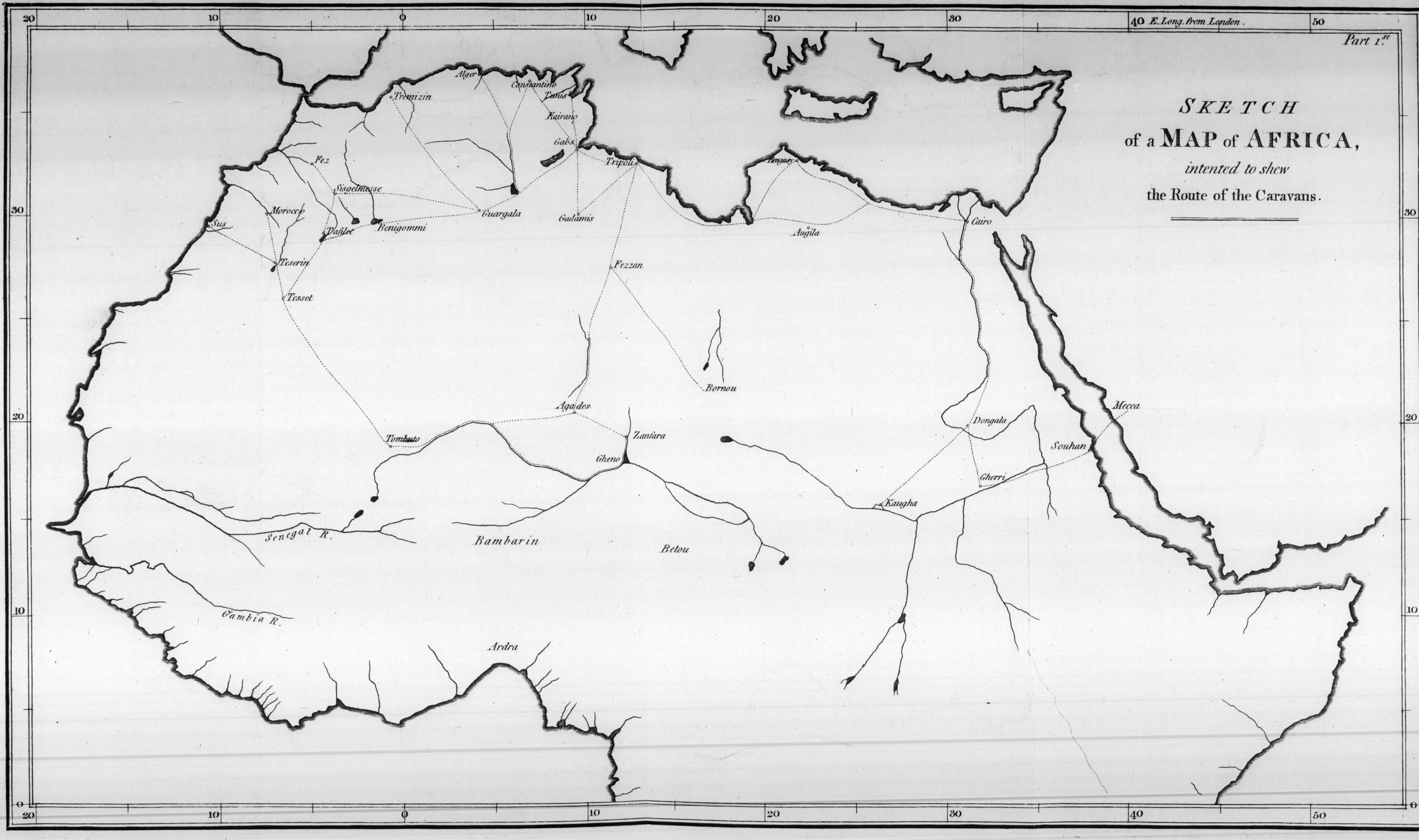
There is a Kind of Reſident at Tunis from Gadamis, who ſerves both as an Hoſtage and Conſul:—He regulates the Diſputes that ariſe between the trading People of both Countries.

I ſhall ſubjoin an Extract from the Voyage of Monſieur Marchais to the Coaſt of Guinea, in 1725.

" Speaking of the Country of Ardra, He mentions a People who came there to Trade, " called Malais, who he deſcribes to come Ninety Days Journey, bringing with them Cotton " Cloths and Muſlins, which they exchanged for *Slaves*, Ivory, and Gold Duſt.:—They are " tawney, but not black; they ſhave their Heads, but wear long Beards; they were in the " Practice of Reading and Writing; wore long Robes, under which they had Cotton Shirts;— " they came on Horſes."

It may not be unworthy Remark, that the Portugueſe had an early Knowledge of Tombuto and Ghenni, and on finding the Coaſt trenched Eaſtward from Cape Palmas, they ſuppoſed it could not be far from Ghenni, to which they gave the Name of the Coaſt.

I have avoided to ſpeak of the Caravans from Cairo, which paſs to the Interior of Africa; as we have now an Agent at Cairo, who muſt be able to furniſh a more authentic, exact, and detailed Account.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Bambarin
Betou
Gambia R.
Ardra

SKETCH
of a **MAP** of **AFRICA**,
intented to shew
the Route of the Caravans.

THE foregoing Evidence having thus been arranged under the Direction of the Committee, according to the Plan ſtated in the Beginning of the Report, they cannot conclude without making an Apology to your MAJESTY for the Defects which they fear may be found in many Parts of it.—Long as the Time has been which they have employed in this Inveſtigation, and voluminous as the Maſs of Evidence now preſented to your MAJESTY may appear, yet the Subject referred to them is ſo various and extenſive, that they are ſenſible much is ſtill wanting to elucidate many of the Points it embraces, and fully to complete that Plan and Syſtem of Information which it was their Wiſh, if poſſible, to obtain: And the Neceſſity the Committee now find themſelves under of no longer delaying their Report, has prevented their proceeding in the Examination of ſeveral Perſons who were willing to give Information on this Subject; and yet to ſo late a Period did the Committee continue their Inquiry, that the Evidence of ſome was taken while the Report was preparing. Beſides other Imperfections, which it is not neceſſary to point out, the Committee think proper to obſerve to your MAJESTY, that the Information called for from your MAJESTY's Miniſters and Conſuls in Foreign Countries, of the State of the African Trade carried on by the People of thoſe Countries reſpectively, has been received as yet only in Part; and that but One Return has hitherto been made by the Conſuls reſident on the Coaſt of Barbary, in Egypt, and in the Levant, in conſequence of the Orders ſent to them, for an Account of the Trade in Negro Slaves carried on upon the Northern and Eaſtern Coaſts of Africa, where it is ſuppoſed that great Numbers are annually brought from the Centre of that vaſt Continent, and ſold there for the Supply of many Parts of Aſia, and of the Turkiſh Provinces in Europe. The Delay in tranſmitting this Information can be imputed only to the Difficulty of procuring it: As it may be expected, however, to arrive ſoon, it is the Intention of the Committee to lay it before your MAJESTY immediately aſter the Receipt of it.

The ſame Preſſure in point of Time, which has ſhortened the Inquiries of the Committee, may perhaps have occaſioned Imperfections in the Manner of arranging the Evidence, and in the Formation of the Report; in which, for the ſake of Expedition, ſeveral Perſons have neceſſarily been employed.—If it ſhould be found, therefore, that the Execution of the Plan propoſed by the Committee is not in all Reſpects ſo perfect as was intended, they hope that your MAJESTY will not impute any Errors that may be diſcovered in it, to Negligence or Inattention.

The Committee beg leave, however, to add, that they have every Reaſon to believe, that the Report will be found to contain a faithful and correct Statement of the Information that has been given.

Many Reaſons occurred to the Committee, which made it, in their Opinion, improper for them to offer any Obſervations on the Degree of Credit to be given to the various Evidence taken on a Subject of this Nature: They conceived, therefore, that it rather became them to ſubmit the whole to the Judgment of your MAJESTY, and to leave every Part of it, to find the Weight, which it may be thought to deſerve, upon mature Conſideration of the Nature of the Evidence itſelf, and of the Credit and Authority of thoſe, from whom it has been received.

BRITISH MUSEUM

APPEN-

APPENDIX. Paper A.

Heads of Inquiry tranſmitted to the Agents of the Weſt India Iſlands.

1. WHAT is the legal Power which Maſters have over their Slaves in each of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?

2. What is the Protection granted to Slaves by Law in each of the Britiſh Iſlands?

3. For what Offences are they ſubject to their Maſters Correction? For what are they amenable to the eſtabliſhed Juriſdiction of the Iſland, and in what Manner are they tried?

4. To what Penalties are Maſters, or thoſe who act under them, ſubject, if they tranſgreſs the Laws made for the Protection of Negro Slaves, or in any reſpect exerciſe Acts of Cruelty towards them; and to what Courts are they in ſuch Caſes amenable?

5. Are Negro Slaves fed at their Maſters Expence or by their own Labour; and, when fed by their Maſters, with what are they fed, and in what Quantity?

6. How are they cloathed, lodged, and ſecured againſt the Inclemency of the Seaſon? State the Law and the Practice.

7. What is the annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, at different Ages, reſpectively?

8. Are many Negroes uſually let out to hire; in what Numbers, and on what Conditions?

9. Are any Days or Hours in Days ſet apart in which the Slaves may labour for themſelves? State the Law and the Practice.

10. Have Negro Slaves any Portions of Land aſſigned them for the Purpoſe of cultivating them for their own Uſe? State the Law and the Practice.

11. Are they ſubject to any peculiar Diſeaſes to which White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not ſubject? and if they are ſo ſubject, aſſign the Cauſes.

12. What Care is taken of them in Sickneſs? Are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpoſe? What Proviſion is made for them when old or diſabled; and are their Maſters obliged in ſuch Caſes to maintain them?

13. What is the general Period of their Lives? Is it of equal Duration with that of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes?

14. What is the Practice reſpecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves; and what are the Regulations concerning it?

15. Can any Cauſes be aſſigned which impede the natural Increaſe of Negro Slaves?

16. Are many Children born of Negro Slaves, and in what Proportion are they reared?

17. Are the Children of Negro Slaves ſubject to any Diſeaſes to which the Children of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not equally ſubject; and if they are, to what Cauſe is it to be imputed?

18. Are Negro Slaves or their Children in general baptized?

19. What religious Inſtitutions are there for their Benefit in each of the Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?

20. Are any Miſſionaries ſent from England for their Inſtruction; and what has been their Succeſs? If unſucceſsful, to what Cauſe is it to be attributed?

21. Are the Miſſionaries more ſucceſsful in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Free Negroes than in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Slaves, and to what Cauſes is any Difference in this reſpect to be imputed?

22. Whether Negroes called Obeah-men, or under any other Denomination practiſing Witchcraft, exiſt in the Iſland of ?

23. By what Arts or by what Means do theſe Obeah-men cauſe the Death, or otherwiſe injure thoſe who are ſuppoſed to be influenced thereby, and what are the Symptoms and Effects that have been obſerved to be produced in People who have been ſuppoſed to be under the Influence of their Practices?

24. Are the Inſtances of Death or Diſeaſes produced by theſe Arts or Means frequent?

25. Are theſe Arts or Means brought by the Obeah-men from Africa, or are they Inventions which have originated in the Iſland?

26. Whether any or what Laws exiſt in the ſaid Iſland for the Puniſhment of them; and what Evidence is generally required for their Conviction?

27. Whether many of the Negroes in the Iſlands are Mahometans?

28. With reſpect to Negro Slaves and Free Negroes, what is the Proportion between Males and Females?

29. What is the average Value of a Country-born Negro Man and Woman, and what the average Value of an imported Negro Man and Woman?

30. Has the Produce of each of the Iſlands increaſed in proportion to the increaſed Number of Negro Slaves? And if it has not ſo increaſed, what Reaſon is to be aſſigned for it?

31. What Number of Acres has been in Cultivation in each Year, diſtinguiſhing the Proportion of Acres that has been appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, Ground Proviſions, &c. and what has in each Year been the Produce thereof reſpectively?

32. What is the Mode of cultivating and preparing the Ground for Sugar, Cotton, &c. reſpectively?

33. What Soil is moſt favourable for each? And how far is the Soil capable of Improvement by Manure?

34. What Difference is there in the Produce *per* Acre of different Plantations in the ſame Year, when not expoſed to any extraordinary Accident?

35. By what Cauſes are Crops on different Parts of the ſame Iſland partially affected?

36. Does the Quantity of Labour which it is neceſſary to require from the Negroes vary materially in different Parts of the Year, as it does here in Harveſt Time, &c.? And is there any Period at which the increaſed Labour produces any particular Effect on the Health of the Negroes?

37. Would it be poſſible to cultivate to Advantage the Weſt India Iſlands by the Labour of Europeans or of Free Negroes?

38. What is the Diſpoſition of the Free Negroes with reſpect to Labour, particularly continual or diurnal Labour?

39. Could an European Conſtitution ſubſiſt in ſuch a Climate under the Labour neceſſary for cultivating a Weſt-India Plantation?

40. Is the Labour of Cattle, and of what Species, and in what Proportion, uſed in the Cultivation of a Weſt India Plantation?

41. Could the Quantity of ſuch Cattle be increaſed, and could their Labour be ſubſtituted for that of Slaves in a greater Extent than it is at preſent?

42. Have different European Inſtruments of Huſbandry, from Time to Time, been introduced in the Cultivation of Plantations in the Weſt Indies, and is it likely that the Uſe of theſe could be extended; or further Improvements in this Reſpect be applied, to lighten and abridge the Labour of Slaves in cultivating Weſt India Plantations?

43. What is the whole Number of Acres in the Iſland of ; and how much of that Part thereof which is at preſent not cultivated is capable of being brought into Culture?

44. How much Land is there in the Iſland of which is not private Property?

45. What Proportion of the Land which is private Property in the Iſland of is now in Cultivation?

46. What Proportion of the Land now in Cultivation in the Iſland of would, from Situation or Soil, admit of the Uſe of the Plough?

47. In how many Plantations in the Iſland of has the Plough been known to be introduced, for the Purpoſe of preparing the Land for Cultivation?

48. How many Slaves in the whole are employed in the Iſland of in the Cultivation of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, &c. &c.; and how many in menial Services, in making Roads, Fiſhing, or any other Employments?

49. What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation; and what is the average Proportion of Produce in each Species to the Number of Acres or of Slaves?

50. Is the Corn, Graſs, or Ground Proviſions, raiſed in the ſaid Iſland, produced from ſeparate Farms, or from Lands annexed to the Plantations reſpectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the ſaid Plantations?

51. What is the Kind of Manure made uſe of in the ſaid Iſland?

52. If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and the Owners?

53. Upon any Plantation, with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding on an Average a certain annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be ſuppoſed to be the nett Income to the Owner, if living on the Iſland, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and cloathing his Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other neceſſary Expences; and what the nett Income to the Owner, living in Great Britain?

APPENDIX. Paper B.

Plan for ſtating the Accounts that have been called for, to ſhew the Extent of the Trade in all its Branches, and the Number of the Free Inhabitants and Slaves in each of the Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, ſo far as the ſaid Accounts could be procured.

1. THE Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which cleared from Great Britain to Africa in each Year from 1700; together with the total Exports to Africa in each Year during the ſame Period; diſtinguiſhing the Value of the Britiſh, India, and foreign Goods; to which are added the Quantity and Value of each Article, from the Year 1782.

2. The Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which entered in the Ports of Great Britain from Africa, in each Year from 1700; together with the total Value of Imports to Great Britain, in each Year during the ſame Period, with the Amount of the Duties of Cuſtoms and Exciſe; to which are added, the Quantity and Value of each Article from the Year 1782.

3. The Shipping and Trade of the particular Towns in Great Britain concerned in the Trade to the Coaſt of Africa, as the ſame were given in to the Committee by the Delegates of the ſaid Towns.

4. The Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which entered annually in the ſeveral Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands from Africa; with the Number of Negroes which were imported on board the ſame in each Year, diſtinguiſhing each Iſland.

   N. B. *This Account could not be obtained for any Period prior to the Year* 1783.

5. An Account of the Trade carried on by the African Company, from 1679 to 1689, diſtinguiſhing each Year. From the Books of the Board of Trade, and from Statements given in by the Company itſelf.

   N. B. *This Account is inſerted, having been found in the Books of the late Board of Trade, and appears to have been prepared by the then African Company.*

6. The Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which cleared outwards from Great Britain to the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, in each Year from

1700; together with the total Value of Exports from Great Britain to the Britiſh Weſt Indies, diſtinguiſhing the Amount of the Britiſh, India, and foreign Goods; to which are added, the Quantity and Value of each Article from the Year 1782.

7. The Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which entered in the Ports of Great Britain, from the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, in each Year from 1700; and the Value of the Imports from the ſaid Iſlands to Great Britain; with the Amount of the Duties of Cuſtoms and Exciſe thereon, diſtinguiſhing each, and, from the Year 1782, ſpecifying each Article ſo imported.

   N. B. *It was found impracticable to diſtinguiſh the Ships which arrived from each Britiſh Weſt India Iſland.*

8. The Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which cleared from Ireland to the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands; and the total Value of Britiſh and Iriſh Manufacture, and foreign Goods, exported from Ireland to the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, in the Years 1783, 4, 5, 6, and 7, diſtinguiſhing each Year.

9. The Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which entered the Ports of Ireland from the Britiſh Weſt Indies; together with the total Value of Goods and Commodities, being the Produce of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, imported into Ireland in the Years 1783, 4, 5, 6, and 7; and the Amount of the Duties payable thereon in each Year.

10. A general Abſtract of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, that have cleared out, and entered inwards, between Great Britain and Africa, and the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands; together with the total Value of the Exports and Imports from and to Great Britain and Africa, and the Britiſh Weſt Indies, from 1763 to 1787; to which is added, as a Supplement,

    An Account of the Number of Veſſels, their Tonnage, and Number of Men, including their repeated Voyages, that have cleared outward from the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands to all Parts of the World, between the 5th January 1787, and 5th January 1788; together with an Account of the Species, Quantity, and Value, of the principal Articles of Weſt India Produce, which have been exported in the ſaid Veſſels; alſo the groſs Amount of the Revenue produced thereon, diſtinguiſhing each Iſland.

11. The Imports and Exports to and from each of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, to and from any foreign Ports in Europe.

12. An Account of the Trade which is carried on between the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, and the Weſt India Poſſeſſions of foreign Powers, containing, firſt, the Export Trade; ſecondly, the Import Trade.

13. The Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which are annually employed in the Trade between the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, and the remaining Britiſh Colonies in North America, including Newfoundland, ſince the Peace; ſpecifying the Quantity and Value of the Articles of which ſuch Trade conſiſted.

14. An Account of the Number of Slaves annually exported from Africa by the Subjects of Great Britain, France and Holland, Denmark and Portugal; to which are added the particular Countries from whence the foregoing Negroes were ſent.

15. The preſent Number of White Inhabitants, Free Negroes and Slaves in the ſeveral Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, under the Heads ſpecified in the Queſtions propoſed to the Agents, and ſent to the Governors; diſtinguiſhing each Year, and adding an Account of the Number that were in each of the ſaid Iſlands in any former Periods, as far as the ſame can be obtained.

16. An Account of the Number of White Inhabitants, Free Negroes and Slaves in the foreign Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, and in the foreign Settlements on the Continent of America.

17. An Eſtimate of the preſent Value of the Slaves in the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, diſtinguiſhing each Iſland.

18. An Eſtimate of the preſent Value of the Property in the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, including the Slaves.

19. An Account of the Value of Imports from the foreign Weſt Indies into Great Britain, from the Year 1762, diſtinguiſhing each Year; to which are added the particular Articles of which ſuch Imports conſiſted, in 1785 and 1786.

20. An Account of the Value of Exports from Great Britain to the foreign Weſt Indies, from the Year 1762, diſtinguiſhing each Year, and the Value of the Britiſh Manufacture from the foreign Merchandize; to which are added, the particular Articles of which ſuch Exports conſiſted in 1785 and 1786.

21. An Account of the Number of Veſſels, their Tonnage and Number of Men, which have cleared out from the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, between 5th January 1783 and 5th January 1788, and of the Commodities exported in the ſaid Veſſels to the United States of America, diſtinguiſhing each Year.

22. An Account of the Number of Veſſels, with their Tonnage and Number of Men, which have cleared out from the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, between 5th January 1783 and 5th January 1788;

alſo of the Commodities exported in the ſaid Veſſels to Africa, diſtinguiſhing each Year.

23. An Account of the Number of foreign Veſſels, their Tonnage and Number of Men, which have entered inwards in the Iſlands of Jamaica, Dominica, Grenada, and New Providence, from the foreign Colonies and Plantations in America, under the ſeveral Acts of Parliament, commonly called the Freeport Acts, with the Amount of the ſeveral Commodities annually imported in the ſaid Veſſels for the laſt Four Years, diſtinguiſhing each Year and each Iſland, and diſtinguiſhing the foreign Plantations from the United States of America.

24. An Account of the Number of Veſſels, their Tonnage and Number of Men, which have cleared out from the Free Ports of Jamaica, Dominica, Grenada, and New Providence, in the laſt Four Years, diſtinguiſhing each Year and each Iſland; alſo the Number of Negroes, and the Quantity and Value of Bread and Flour, and other Commodities annually exported in the ſaid Veſſels.

25. A Chronological Account of the Prices paid on the Coaſt of Africa for the *Purchaſe* of Negroes, and alſo of the Prices obtained for them when *ſold* in the Weſt India Iſlands, from the Year 1676 to the preſent Period.

APPENDIX. Paper C.

Heads of Inquiry tranſmitted to the Agents of the Weſt India Iſlands, relating to the Advantages which the French Weſt India Iſlands are ſuppoſed at preſent to enjoy over the Britiſh Iſlands, &c.

No. 1. ARE not the French Planters able to ſend their Sugars to the European Market at a lower Price than the Engliſh Planters?

No. 2. Can you ſay, on an Average, in what Proportion cheaper than we do?

No. 3. Can you aſſign the Cauſes of their ſending it to the European Markets cheaper?

No. 4. Does the Engliſh Planter cultivate his Land at more Expence than the French? State the Particulars and Reaſons why.

No. 5. Do not the French purchaſe from our Traders a great Proportion of the Negroes they want, and do they not pay a higher Price for them?

No. 6. Does not a French Plantation, conſiſting of a given Number of Negroes, require a larger Proportion of imported Negroes to keep up the Stock, than the like Plantation requires in our Iſlands?

No. 7. Is not the Price of Freight for a given Quantity of Sugar from the French Iſlands to Europe, greater than the Price of the ſame Quantity from the Britiſh Iſlands?

No. 8. What has been the average Price of Sugar in the Engliſh and foreign Markets (particularly the French and Portugueſe) for as many Years back as an Account thereof can be made up?

APPENDIX. Paper D.

Liſt of the Returns received from the Governors, Councils, or Aſſemblies of the Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, in anſwer to the Queſtions contained in the Heads of Inquiry tranſmitted to the ſaid Governors.

Jamaica.

A Report to the Lieutenant Governor from a Committee of Council of that Iſland, containing Anſwers to moſt of the ſaid Queſtions.

And Two Reports from a Committee of the Houſe of Aſſembly, principally on the Subject of the Laws for the Protection of Slaves.

Barbadoes.

From the Government and from the Council.

Antigua.

From the Council and Aſſembly jointly.

Montſerrat.

From the Council and Aſſembly jointly.

Nevis.

From the Council and Aſſembly jointly.

St. Chriſtopher.

From the Council and Aſſembly jointly.

Grenada.

From the Governor, and a joint Report of a Committee of the Council and Aſſembly.

Appendix. Paper D.

Dominica.

From individual Members of the Council and Aſſembly, with Remarks by the Governor.

A Letter from the Governor, dated the 12th December, ſtates, That the Council and Aſſembly, as a Body, had not then taken any Steps to prepare and return their Anſwers to the Heads of Inquiry. But a Letter has been ſince received from the Committee of Correſpondence of the Legiſlature of the ſaid Iſland, dated 22d January laſt, tranſmitting an Act for the Encouragement, Protection, and better Government of Slaves; and ſtating, That the Anſwers to the Heads of Inquiry were not then complete, not having received the Sanction of both Houſes of the Legiſlature, but they would be forwarded by the earlieſt Opportunity.

St. Vincent's.

Letter from the Governor, tranſmitting ſuch Anſwers as he had been able to procure, but not ſpecifying from whom.

Bermuda.

From the Governor.

Bahamas.

From the Governor.

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